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QUITE A CHEERFUL MOOD.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING OF THE UNITED LABOR PARTY.

Both the Leading Political Parties Warned that the Laboring Men Will Teach Them a Lesson—What the Late Campaign Foretells—Boasts of the Balance of Power in the Coming Illinois Legislature—The Party Come to Stay.

The United Labor party held their last jollification meeting at West Twelfth Street Turner Hall last night, about 900 people being present. There was a good deal of enthusiasm at the start, but it subsided as time wore on. William [illegible], the defeated candidate in the Fourth Senatorial District, was made Chairman, and said the object of the meeting was that the members of the United Labor party might congratulate themselves upon the result of the fall campaign, which brought the new party 25,000 votes.

Dr. J. H. Randall said he was glad that the people were awakening to a sense of their power. He had long advocated a political labor movement for the reason that he thought if those who felt themselves aggrieved would act unitedly they would work many reforms. There had been too much class-legislation of late. He believed that in the United Labor party had been born a party as grand as any party that had ever existed. Taking the vote for Henry George [cheers] in New York, making, together with Chicago, nearly 100,000 on matters forced forward by labor agitators, it meant that the party had come to stay, and if next spring they did not accomplish greater results they had only themselves to blame.

George N. Seeets said the Labor party arose not on account of broken promises by the Republicans and Democrats, but because they had a principle to fight for, and the press conceded that they worked all day at the polls, and after all the labor and patience they were called on to perform and display there was not found election-day a single Labor party man who was under the influence of liquor. The Democrats had tried to defeat the Labor party, the Republicans had tried to defeat both. The convict-labor amendment had been carried and the Republican party was trying to defeat it in the courts. The Labor Representatives would have the balance of power in the next Legislature, and if they did not elect C. G. Dixon Speaker of the House he would have the naming of the man and would get the most important committee. If laws were made that were as stringent on Armour and "his ilk" as on the laboring man there would be no occasion for a strike at the Stock-Yards. The Armours controlled the civil authorities and the military, and even the Sheriff. Hanchett had found out after election that he could swear in deputies and urge the Governor to call out the militia. The Governor found the Stock-Yards peaceable, but Hanchett swore he needed the militia because Phil Armour told him to lie about it, and he would have done anything else Armour had told him to. They must exert their independence now. If they waited long they would lose their opportunity, for in the course of time the wealthy would deprive them of their franchise and tell them they were mere cattle.

Charles J. Dixon said they had whipped the Democrats and must try to whip the Republicans next spring. The Republicans dared not put up a candidate that was not popular with the laboring-men. The Labor men had eleven members of the Legislature and one Senator. They had the pledges of five men from the country in writing.

T. J. Morgan went over the history of labor movements in this city for a few years past and said the policy of the Trades Assembly of compromise meant defeat, while every independent effort of labor had led to success. They who were called the scum of Europe spewed upon the American shores were the moral element in Cook County politics.

George Rohrbach, Representative-elect from the Eleventh District, said there was not a man in Chicago who had the interests of the laboring-men more at heart than he. The more intelligent men they raised the better. They would surprise the packers in the Town of Lake if they elected their officers and made them pay taxes for their $60,000,000 of property in place of what they paid now, an assessment on $800,000. The fight of the packers was to escape just assessment and not for the ten hours. He thought it was wrong that Powderly ordered them back to work, for eight hours was a day's work.

J. J. Altpeter made the closing speech of the evening.

THE MOTHER OF THE JAMES BOYS.

Mrs. Samuels Discusses the Late Robbery of the Adams Express Company.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Mrs. Zerelda Samuels, mother of the James boys, was in this city this morning. The old lady looks as hale and hearty as she did ten years ago when her sons, Frank and Jesse, were the terror of express companies and travelers, and when every movement of herself and family was watched with curiosity. Mrs. Samuels is always willing to answer questions civilly, though she claims she has been treated very unfairly by the press in times past. In regard to the Adams Express Company robbery and that humorous correspondent of the daily papers who signs himself "Jim Cummings," Mrs. Samuels said:

> I do not know whether Jim Cummings is dead or alive, and don't want to know. I don't know who committed this robbery, but, although Jesse is in his grave and Frank's whereabouts and daily life are known every day, these scoundrels still want to lay the robbery on the James boys. It's the same old story. After Jesse had been hunted down and shot in the back of his head by a treacherous assasin, who is not only allowed to escape scot free, but is applauded and rewarded for his cowardly murder, the dead man cannot be allowed to rest in peace in his grave, but must be blamed for the next robbery that is committed. If Jesse was alive Jim Cummings nor none of his clan would write any letters to any papers, blaming the robbery on him or his brother. I don't know who this Jim Cummings is, but I suppose his case is like a good many other cases where the man who cries stop thief the loudest will bear the most watching.

A COLONY OF COLORED PEOPLE.

Where the Black Man Can Escape the Oppression That Now Keeps Him Down.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 19.—The Rev. J. Milton Turner, the well-known colored politician, in an interview says he has become convinced that the time has come for the colored people to seek some other means than politics for the betterment of their condition. He believes that the negroes must be redistributed throughout the country, and has a plan for the formation of a colony in Butler County, Missouri. In that county Charles P. Choteau has set aside 35,000 acres of fertile, heavily-wooded land. Located in the vicinity are sawmills representing investments of $100,000. Purchasers of homes will be paid 65 cents per thousand for cutting logs on their own lands, 1¼ cents per foot for cutting and peeling piles, and 10 cents each for making railroad ties. The lands are to be sold for from $3 to $6 per acre; all timber except what is needed for fencing and building being reserved; one-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, when a deed will be given, the purchaser to give notes bearing [illegible] per cent interest for the balance. Where the purchaser cannot pay one-third down he may pay what he likes and immediately occupy the land, but no deed will be given until the third is paid. Carpenters will at once begin the erection of ten or fifteen houses, but after settlers begin to arrive in numbers they will build their own. Already there are several actual settlers, and Mr. Turner is confident the scheme will prove a great blessing to the colored race.

Two Killed by an Explosion.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Charles A. Brown of this city and P. L. Hurgett of Newark, N. J., were killed here this morning by the explosion of a filter in a pan at the experimental salt-works. George Denton was badly scalded and otherwise injured. The building was badly wrecked.

Cholera in an Insane Hospital.

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 19.—Cholera has broken out in the hospital for the insane in this city, and of eighteen persons attacked with the disease two have died. There were nine new cases and five deaths at Rosario during the last twenty-four hours.

FOUNDERED AT SEA.

Reported Loss of a Ship and 140 Lives in the Pacific Ocean.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Advices have been received here to the effect that a ship crowded with native laborers returning from Queensland plantations foundered in the Pacific Ocean and that 140 lives were lost.

Loss of an Arctic Whaler.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Nov. 19.—The Peterhead whaler Catherine, Capt. Benzie, left port March 18 on a whale and seal fishing voyage in Davis Straits and Cumberland Gulf. The ship's company numbered twenty-five. The western voyage to Cape Farewell was one succession of terrific gales, with mountainous seas. The ship labored and strained heavily. The months of July and August were passed in vainly endeavoring to reach the oil fields. Sept. 30 the Captain had to beach the ship, which was making water rapidly and fast settling down. Scarcely was the whaler beached when she swung over on a serrated reef, which pierced her bottom and sides, converting her into a complete wreck. The boats were launched immediately, and provisions, nautical instruments, and clothing transferred, and, with sails set and oars manned, the shipwrecked crew set out in the hope of crossing the path of some Dundee or Newfoundland whaler.

During ten weary days and nights, with meagre food, no fire, no water, only ice, the Peterhead whalers went through a terrible ordeal from exposure to climate almost within the Arctic circle. Cramped in their boats and insufficiently clothed, they sailed and rowed from New Gonwite, where the Catherine was beached, a distance of 200 miles, till they reached Black Lead Island. Here there is a stationhouse owned by Williams & Co. of London. It is kept by a Russian Finn named Frederik Shearmann, with a German and an Italian as assistants. The shipwrecked crew were here treated with the greatest inhumanity. They were not allowed the shelter of the station for themselves or clothing. The Italian cook stealthily conveyed to them an occasional biscuit and a cup of coffee, and they were forced to quarter themselves on the hospitable Esquimaux, who shared with them their miserable toopeks or wigwams, their camp-fires, and their seal or walrus flesh. Fortunately, Oct. 16, the steamship Eagle, Capt. Jackman, hove in sight, when signals were made from the island. The Eagle rapidly bore down from the north, took the Peterhead whalers on board, and arrived safely with them at St. Johns Wednesday. The Eagle was the last of the whaling fleet so far north, and had she unfortunately passed in the night, or in a dense fog, the whole little colony on Black Lead Island, now numbering some fifty souls, including the Esquimaux, must have perished miserably from starvation, there being less than two months' provisions on hand.

A CONTROVERSY ABOUT BONDS.

Mexican Securities to the Value of $5,000,000 the Subject of a Lawsuit.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Daniel Woodhouse, once a wealthy resident of this city, died in 1873. He owned 4,970 bonds of the United States of Mexico, each valued at $1,000, and bearing interest at 7 per cent. He also owned the dies and plates from which the bonds were printed, and had deposited them all with the Manhattan Engraving Company. This company failed in 1871, and John Sedgwick was made executor and took possession of the bonds and plates. During the pendency of a suit to recover them Mr. Woodhouse died, leaving his widow executrix of his estate. It was then that Matthias C. Eaton, President of the defunct Manhattan Company, called upon Mrs. Woodhouse, and, representing that he had special facilities for obtaining possession of the bonds, induced her to sign what she supposed to be a power of attorney, but which she afterwards discovered to be an absolute assignment and sale of the bonds.

Before Eaton could do anything with the paper Mrs. Woodhouse assigned her claim to the bonds to Charles M. Simpson. Then Eaton went to one Emile H. Drie, who is at present in the Tombs awaiting a decision of the general term upon his sentence of seven years and a half for forging bonds of the State of Missouri, and conspired with him to swindle the bonds from Mr. Simpson. They visited Rowland N. Hazzard, President of the American Loan & Trust Company, and H. L. Horton, a wealthy stock broker, and obtained from them $1,600 with which to induce Mrs. Woodhouse to execute another bill of sale to Drie. She was in necessitous circumstances, and so accepted the money and signed the bill of sale to Drie. Then Drie put in a claim for the bonds, which were successively assigned to Robert Bliss, Rowland N. Hazzard, and Stephen F. Moriarty. They are now in the possession of Broker Horton.

The story of conspiracy to swindle Charles M. Simpson out of nearly $5,000,000 in bonds was told by that gentleman's lawyer, Gen. Theodore R. Gates, to Justice Cullin in the Supreme Court of Brooklyn today. Gen. Gates wanted an order for the examination of Messrs. Horton and Hazzard and their books. Mr. Horton's attorney claimed that his client was unaware at the time he advanced the $1,600 to Drie that Simpson had a claim. The bonds, he said, were unsigned. Decision was reserved.

THE LOST BARONET INDICTED.

Charles Ferris, the Alleged Tichborne Heir, to Be Tried for Pension Frauds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—A few days ago the United States grand jury of the California District indicted Charles Ogden Ferris, alias the lost Sir Roger Tichborne, for having fraudulently obtained a pension by the representation that he had served in the One Hundred and Sixth New York Volunteers and lost several fingers in action. Ferris, who has been posing as the lost Baronet for a considerable time, is under arrest in New York, and a United States Deputy Marshal is en route to the metropolis to escort the bogus nobleman back to the scene of his triumphs and troubles. Today the same grand jury indicted James W. Witham and Richard J. Whitford for having falsely sworn to the statements whereby Ferris got his pension. Both are residents of San Diego, where the pretended Baronet once earned a precarious livelihood as a boatman. Witham and Whitford have made confessions which show that the people who have been advocating Ferris' claims have been grossly deceived. It was proved to the grand jury that the self-styled Baronet lost his fingers while engaged in moving an old shanty in a portion of San Francisco known as Tar Flat and was wincing under the knife of the San Francisco doctor who amputated his digits at the moment when, according to his sworn statement, he was leading a charge against the batteries at Petersburg. It is reported that there will be racy revelations on the trial, as several notables here loudly proclaimed the genuineness of Ferris' claims to the baronetcy when he first appeared as a claimant, and tried to induce Russell, the famous English war correspondent, and the Duke of Sutherland to take an interest in his case. The Duke refused to be approached on the subject and the astute correspondent promptly denounced Ferris as a fraud. But for several months he was nevertheless a social lion.

Indictments by a United States Grand Jury.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 19.—[Special]—This afternoon the United States grand jury presented forty-two indictments that they had found. This was out of sixty cases investigated during the last three weeks. The bills were guarded with the strictest secrecy, and no information was given as to their contents. It believed, however, that there are no indictments against County Clerk Enright'r office force, or against any others charged with election frauds. The grand jury have taken a recess until next Tuesday, when the election cases will be taken up.

Bonds in the Haddock Case.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—In the Haddock murder case today the bonds of the men indicted by the grand jury were fixed by the court. The bond of John Arensdorf, who is charged directly with the crime, is placed at $25,000. The bail for the others indicted and charged with murder and conspiracy was placed at $15,000. It is thought Arensdorf at least will secure bondsmen, but it is not yet known whether any of the others can get the required amount or not.

VICTIMS OF PREJUDICE.

E. A. STEVENS' REASONS WHY THE ANARCHISTS WERE CONVICTED.

The Jury Said to Have Been Selected for the Sole Purpose of Finding the Reds Guilty—Other Points Which Are Said to Show that They Did Not Have a Fair Trial—Parsons Once Considerately Warned by Mayor Heath that the Millionaires Would Hang Him.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The disruption of the American Secular Union over Robert G. Ingersoll is complete, because he has promised to go into a New Jersey court to defend C. B. Reynolds, but refuses to go to Illinois to try to save the Anarchists. Reynolds lately inaugurated open hostilities against the law and the Christian religion by attacking the Bible in New Jersey. There is a difference of opinion in the union, of which Reynolds is a member, concerning the wisdom of knocking chips off the shoulder of Jersey justice. Some applaud the rash man and look upon him as a martyr to his unbelief. If he could only be tied to a post in the middle of a square and make the nucleus of a bonfire, like the heretics of old and the Quakers of not so long ago, they would regard him as a hero and put his picture in a new book of martyrs. But Reynolds has not expressed any desire to be set afire. The prospect of a year in prison as the Jersey penalty for blasphemy satisfies his thirst for fame. Other members of the union regard his performance as a piece of useless and gratuitous tomfoolery.

Ingersoll's enemies say that the defense of Reynolds is just in his line and will advertise him well, because Reynolds has merely out-Ingersolled the Colonel in ridiculing the Bible, but has not aroused the hostility of the whole community. But the Chicago Communists, they think, are in more need of eloquence, Parsons and Spies are in danger of being hanged for speaking their opinions, and if ever a champion of the liberty of man, woman, and child were needed in this world he is needed to maintain before the Supreme Court of Illinois the right of free speech. So argue Secularists who disclaim any sympathy with the aims or methods of Communism. It was confidently expected that Ingersoll would argue the case for the Chicago convicts, but he positively denies this and says he will not have anything to do with the case. He does not give reasons, but the friends of the Communists say he is afraid it would injure his lecturing business to take up such an unpopular cause.

E. A. Stevens, one of the lecturers of the Secular Union, was in Chicago during the trial, and he rendered such assistance to Col. Black and showed so much sympathy for the prisoners that his name is before the grand jury. Mr. Stevens says: "I do not know what they propose to indict me for, but Grinnell is bound to charge something against everybody who stood by those men, and I suppose I must take my chances with the rest. I was in Detroit when the haymarket riot occurred, and when I got back to Chicago I found that everybody seemed to be afraid to breathe a word for the prisoners. The police had terrorized the city. I was not on friendly terms with the Communists, and did not believe in their theories. Parsons and Spies had frequently pitched into me, but as they were to be tried for what they had said I felt it my duty to help them all I could."

Stevens declares that Col. Ingersoll at one time meant to take up the Anarchists' case, and that he went so far as to prepare law points for appeal to the Supreme Court. These are stated by Stevens as follows: "First there is the decision of Gary on the motion for a new trial. The jury were not instructed to find them guilty if they believed that they participated in the throwing of the bomb, or encouraged or advised the throwing of that bomb, or had knowledge that it was to be thrown, or anything of the sort. The conviction has not gone upon the ground that they did have actual participation in the act which caused the death of Degan. In other words, the Judge says they are to be hanged for a crime which they were ignorant of. But the main point, perhaps, which struck Ingersoll as a vital one is the manner in which the jury was selected. Harry L. Rice, the special bailiff who did the work, said, as we can prove, that he, acting, of course, under instructions, intended to summon first such jurors as the defense would be obliged to peremptorily challenge, and to 'shove in men who would hang the prisoners, anyhow.' This plan was carried out, and not a man was accepted on the jury who was not known to be determined to convict. A man who had not made up his mind would not do. It can be proved, if the court will allow evidence to be introduced, that four of the jurors said, before the trial, that the defendants ought to be hanged and another said he would like to hang them. Again, separate trials were refused by the Judge. All eight were tried as one, but the Government claimed and was allowed 160 peremptory challenges, as though there were eight trials. It is a notorious fact that Gage and other bankers in Chicago raised a large sum of money for collecting evidence, they said. Most of that money was used by Pinkerton men, and it is more than suspected that not a little of it found its way into the jury-box. The evidence collected by Pinkerton's men was about jurors principally. The whole business of summoning jurors was controlled by Grinnell, and he knew the records and opinions of every man in the list. It is perfectly plain that those men did not have a fair trial. By some means or other the Government knew every move made by the defense, and knew in advance just what testimony was to be offered. Some important evidence was made away with by the police. Who gave these things away is not known to many, but there are strong suspicions in some quarters. In short, the prisoners were not permitted to defend themselves. As soon as Grinnell discovered that I was friendly to them he had me excluded from the court-room by the police. That is the way the whole trial was conducted. To show you the influences at work to secure the conviction of Parsons and his comrades, let me tell you what happened to Parsons in 1877, at the time of the railroad riots. He was known as a Socialistic lecturer in those days. One evening he was with some friends when two policemen in civilians' dress came up to him and told him Mayor Heath wanted to see him. He went with them, got into a carriage, and was driven to a place where he had never been before. He was taken into a building that he did not recognize and conducted to a room where a number of men were assembled. There he was questioned about his theories and doctrines and subjected to a long examination. He answered all their questions frankly, and some of the men became much excited, and occasionally somebody would break out with 'He ought to be hung.' When they had finished the Mayor conducted him to the door and said: 'Parsons, your life is in danger. The millionaires of this city will hang you if you don't skip.' Parsons replied that they might like to do that, and perhaps would if he were alone, but that they didn't dare do it. 'That is all very well,' rejoined the Mayor, 'but they can readily find somebody to make way with you. Take my advice and clear out.' Then he was put into the carriage and driven back to his friends. That shows how much fair play Parsons and his comrades were likely to get when the fears of the community had been aroused by the crazy act of unknown bomb-throwers supposed to be one of the Communists."

Stevens is to return to Chicago to assist in the effort to secure a new trial and to face whatever the State's-Attorney and the grand jury may have in store for him.

PARSONS AND THE K. OF L.

His Condemnation of That Organization Because of Its Opposition to Anarchism.

CANTON, O., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Referring to the action of District Assembly 24 of Chicago Knights of Labor passing resolutions in favor of commuting the sentences of the convicted Anarchists at Chicago because Parsons is an alleged Knight of Labor, today's *Evening Repository* says:

> This action has been received with surprise, and especially so by those aware of Parsons' opinion of the Knights of Labor. Last February Parsons was in Canton for several days trying to work up Anarchistic sentiment. He was in the *Repository* office several times, and Anarchism was always the subject of discussion. On one occasion, while trying to win a member of the staff to an espousal of his doctrine, a discussion occurred, lasting from 9:15 until 12:30 o'clock. Parsons reviewed the doctrine of Anarchism from beginning to end, talking very freely—so freely that he frequently digressed considerably from the main subject. The point of universal coöperation as the basis of Socialism was being argued, when he branched off on the Knights of Labor. "I am a Knight of Labor," said Parsons. "But the Knights of Labor do not indorse Anarchism," was the rejoinder. "No, they do not," he said. "The Knights of Labor have a wrong conception of the evils that cause the trouble. They are the tools in the hands of the monopolists that enable them to keep the wage slave in bondage." "But," it was said, "the Knights of Labor are working for the improvement of the workingmen." "But they do nothing. Their principle is wrong. They only aid the profit-mongering capitalist and the rent-racking landlord. If they expect to throw off the yoke they must abandon their principles, for they do not get down to the root of the trouble. They skim along on the surface. The Knights of Labor will never accomplish anything until they adopt Socialism." "That is, you mean Anarchism?" "It is the same thing. The principle must be adopted before the wage slave is free." "And declare against all law?" "And declare against all law." Then the discusion changed to the origin of the present economic system and the prospects for its return through man's greed for riches and power, even if the doctrine of the Anarchists triumphed and law were destroyed. At other times, also, Parsons spoke of the Knights of Labor in a contemptuous way because they would not cast aside their organization and fully declare in favor of Anarchism.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

Approach of Winter Causes an Improvement in the Movement of Merchandise.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* from leading trade centres throughout the country show a moderate gain in the volume of distribution in a few lines of staple articles, noticeably in dry goods. This is reported at Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria, Omaha, and Davenport. The primary cause is the arrival of cold weather, and seasonable goods are in more active demand. There has been no special change in the condition of general trade at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Evansville, Nashville, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Galveston, and Dallas. At Cincinnati, New Orleans, and St. Joseph there have been declines in the movement of goods in several lines, although at New Orleans prices generally, except of rice and flour, have advanced. Mercantile collections have been fairly satisfactory at Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis, and Kansas City, but at Peoria, Omaha, Davenport, and Dallas they have been more difficult to make, mainly owing to the low price of cotton. The total bank clearings at thirty-one cities are $1,096,936,696, against $1,036,998,087 last week. The increase at New York City, due to largely increased railway share, petroleum, and grain speculation, and to heavy dry-goods imports, amounts to $47,360,000. The remaining cities reported show an increase of $12,573,000. Clearings at Chicago declined $2,400,000 and at St. Louis $1,900,000 compared with last week. There is less demand for funds at the interior, though Chicago and Milwaukee report a good request. At Kansas City the movements to and from the country are about equal. The settlement of Chicago labor troubles and prospect of the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Roads adjusting differences led to confidence and strength in the New York stock market, and the improvement in the coal and iron trade lends a belief that a "boom" in stocks is not impossible. Transactions were 2,625,925 shares, against 1,952,522 shares last week. Bonds were active and advancing. The dealings aggregated $14,111,500, against $12,147,300 last week. No advance has been made in Eastern pig-iron prices, but the market is very firm, and $3 for No. 10 is looked for. At St. Louis and Pittsburg prices are advancing, and are relatively higher than in New York. At Boston and New York dry-goods jobbers report trade dull, but with no accumulation of stocks. A few additional makes of cotton have been advanced in price. Raw wool continues dull, though stronger at the interior and abroad than at domestic seaboard markets. Hogs are higher at Kansas City and pork is expected to follow, though speculation in hog products has not been active. Wheat has been a little firmer and more active, but prices are still below the level anticipated, owing to the enormous stocks in sight and heavy receipts. Exports continue quite large. Petroleum continues very active, but three cents per barrel below the highest figure touched in the week's advance, owing to sales to realize profits.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number for the United States, 207, and for Canada, 35, or a total of 242, as compared with a total of 231 last week, and 186 the week previous to the last. The casualties reported from the Western and Southern States and Canada are much above the average. In the other sections of the country they are light.

A DINNER GIVEN BY BANCROFT.

The Historian's Board Graced by Half a Score of Persons.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—George Bancroft, the historian, gave a dinner party this evening at his residence on I street. The invitations, issued a week since, were to the President and Mrs. Cleveland, the members of the Cabinet and their wives. Immediately upon receipt of the news of the death of ex-President Arthur the President and his Cabinet sent their regrets. Following the example of the King in the Scriptures who was preparing a feast and being disappointed in the arrival of his guests first invited sent out and bade others to attend, Mr. Bancroft decided in lieu of postponing his dinner party to invite other guests, which was accordingly done. The table was laid for ten. Those present, in addition to the host and his young grand-daughter, Miss Susanne Bancroft, who presided as hostess, were Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft Davis, Senator and Mrs. Don Cameron, Col. and Mme. Jerome Bonaparte, Secretary Bayard, and Miss Clymer. Miss Bancroft wore white tulle, flecked with small chenille tassels. Mme. Bonaparte's gown was one of Worth's creations of blossom-pink brocade. Miss Clymer wore pale blue corded silk and white lace, and Mrs. Don Cameron's gown was of poppy-red tulle over a red satin skirt.

AN INSTANCE OF ITALIAN JUSTICE.

Serving a Sentence in the Galleys at Naples for a Murder Committed in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—A remarkable instance of the promptness and peculiarity of Italian justice comes to light here through a letter from the Italian Minister of Justice to Prosecutor Hadden of Cuyahoga County. Two years ago a fight occurred in the Italian quarter on Hill street, and Antonio Mafferi killed Michael Rini by driving the barrel of a revolver through his eye and into the brain. Mafferi escaped and fled to Italy. An indictment was found by the grand jury and the case laid dormant until a year ago, when Mafferi was heard of, and a correspondence ensued between Hadden and the police of Naples.

A copy of his indictment was sent to Italy, and today an official letter says that Mafferi is now laboring in the galleys under a life sentence for the crime committed in 1884 and 4,000 miles away. When arrested Mafferi confessed his guilt.

Irish-American Club in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—An Irish-American Club has been organized here something after the model of the Irish-American Club of Chicago. Col. J. G. Healy of Connecticut is President and Paul O. Flynn of Illinois is Secretary. Other officers are from the District of Columbia and different States in the Union. The club will not be entirely local in its character, as the design is to have an organization at the National Capital which will be capable of entertaining distinguished Irish visitors in a fitting manner. A reception will probably be given Justin McCarthy when he visits Washington in December. Several well-known Nationalists are already on the rolls of the club, and letters have been received from others throughout the country commending its object.

A Policeman Shoots His Wife.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 19.—About daylight this morning, just after the close of a ball given by the Italian Brotherhood, Policeman Charles Jones shot and instantly killed his wife. Jones was intoxicated and tried to pick a quarrel with several persons who had attended the ball. His wife interfered with the purpose of getting him home, when he drew his revolver and shot her through the head.

Will Visit the Pope.

MONTREAL, Que., Nov. 19.—It is announced that Cardinal Taschereau will leave early in December for Rome with Cardinal Gibbons to receive the red hat at the hands of the Pontiff.

THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

ARGUMENT ON THE INJUNCTION ASKED FOR AT SPRINGFIELD.

Position Taken by the Petitioners, Who Claim that the Efforts to Change the Organic Law Are Not Based Upon Valid Propositions—Reply of the Defendants, Assuming that the Will of the People Having Been Ascertained, the Court Has No Power to Interfere.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The bill for an injunction against the Board of Canvassers to restrain them from canvassing the returns on the vote for the proposed amendment to the Constitution relative to prohibiting convict labor came up for hearing this evening before Judge Creighton in the Sangamon Circuit Court. Ex-Senator L. D. Whiting of Bureau County joined the original petitioner in the bill. The petitioners were represented by J. C. Conkling and W. L. Gross, while the defendants were represented by Attorney-General George Hunt and W. E. Mason of Chicago. Judge Gross and Mr. Conkling enlarged upon the allegations contained in the bill of particulars, basing their claim that the amendment was not valid upon the following positions: That the joint resolution as it was passed by both House of the General Assembly purports upon its face to be an additional amendment to the Constitution, and it does not purport to be an amendment of the present Constitution, nor to any section or any sections of any article, and that it would therefore seem that in this proposed amendment an attempt was made to amend the Constitution generally, and not to amend any specific article or section of the present Constitution; that if this joint resolution is an attempt to amend the Constitution generally the action of the General Assembly in that regard was without power by joint resolution to propose a general amendment of the Constitution, and that the Constitution can be amended generally only in the manner pointed out in Sec. 28, Art. 14, which says that the General Assembly shall not have power to propose amendments to more than one article of this Constitution, nor to the same article oftener than once in every four years; that, with respect to any amendment proposed in the Legislature, it must be submitted to the people, in the manner and as prescribed by the act of the Legislature, and if this has not been done the proposed amendment does not and can not become a part of the Constitution; and that, even had the Legislature the power to submit a general amendment to the Constitution to the electors of the State, it must be submitted as indicated in the act of 1877.

Senator Mason's argument is in substance as follows:

> We deny that a court of chancery has jurisdiction to interfere by injunction with the Returning Board to prevent them from canvassing and declaring the result of votes on this amendment, but we wish to meet and overcome the bill for an injunction on its merits. The bill admits that the proposed amendment was properly submitted by the Legislature, that is, by a two-thirds vote, and that the Secretary of State properly advertised the same so that the constitutional provisions in regard to the submission have been complied with, and it is assailed by the complainants on the ground that the statute has not been complied with in the submission and the voting thereon. We will first consider whether the statute has been violated in the submission. The Constitution prescribes certain things which must be done and leaves the Legislature to fix the mere machinery in the form of submission. The language of the statute is "shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection in such manner as may be provided by law." It is claimed by the opponents of the measure and the complainants in this bill that the law which governs an act of the General Assembly in force July 1, 1877, says the tickets shall be printed "for or against the proposed amendment to section blank of article blank of the Constitution." We cannot take the position that that is the law which governs the submission of this amendment, but even if it were the law governing the submission of the amendment, and some mere technical error had been made in form of submission, yet on the cases submitted, the amendment having been submitted to the people and the people having voted on it, the Legislature itself being a mere creature of the Constitution, and its form of submission being merely a manner of form and not of substance, and merely directory and not mandatory on the Legislature, being unable to make a mandatory direction therefor, the vote of the people having been fairly cast and counted, the will of the people will not be overthrown by the courts.
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> Again, as a matter of fact, the submission prescribed by the Thirty-fourth General Assembly may have been different from that prescribed by the statute of 1877, so that the statute of 1877 could not govern, because under the construction given the statutes by the Supreme Court of this and other States a statute which is obnoxious to any of the terms and provisions of a previous statute the one last passed governs, and so the law upon that subject and the first statute upon the subject, if a later law is passed which is contrary to it in terms and in form, the later statute is held in many cases to be an absolute repeal to the former statute.
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> The Thirty-fourth General Assembly, which submitted the proposition, said that it should be submitted in the exact language of the Constitution "for the adoption or rejection by the electors of the State," and submitted the whole resolution to be voted upon as an additional amendment. If that act of the Legislature was in any way, in spirit or in letter, in conflict with the other statute—to wit: the statute called by the complainants, the act of 1877 is repealed by implication. The only other proposition made by the bill is that the framers of the Consitution did not intend that people could amend the Constitution upon a subject not contained in the original Constitution itself. This proposition falls of its own weight, for the reason that a part of the Constitution itself does not belong to any section, or any chapter, or any article. There are but fourteen articles to the Constitution. Upon the face of the Constitution itself there are what are known as separate sections, one in regard to the Illinois Railroad Company and money paid by them for taxes; another in regard to municipal subscription, etc.—which do not appear to be and are not any part of any section or any article of the State Constitution. Now authorities cited will show that the people of the State have a right to amend the organic law of the State if they have substantially complied with the provisions of the Constitution itself.
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> The other question is the printing of the tickets. There is a large majority upon the face of the returns in favor of the proposed amendment to the Constitution. [Here follows a description of the various styles of tickets quoted.] The intention of the voter is clear and unmistakable, and under the law laid down by Cooley, McCreary, and others, that the intention of the voter has been ascertained, the courts will not interfere to oppose the wish of the voter.

At the conclusion of Mr. Mason's remarks the court adjourned until 7 o'clock p. m. tomorrow. Judge Creighton suggested to the attorneys that they discuss the occasion for the court interfering at this point in the case and the advantage to be obtained. If the law is unconstitutional, as alleged, it could so be declared when an attempt was made to enforce it. He desired, however, to hear the conclusion of the arguments and the authorities that might be cited.

The Experiment in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—About a year ago the convict contract-labor system was removed from the Ohio Penitentiary, in obedience to what was considered the demand of both political parties, and the piece-price plan substituted. It was an experiment the utility of which was doubted by many persons, and the report of the Board of Directors, filed today, shows it to have been an utter failure, both as a means of income to the State and removing prison labor from the field of competition with free labor. The only advantage, the Warden says, is the opportunity afforded the convict of earning by overwork money for himself. On the other hand, the plan requires an extra amount of clerical labor, involving innumerable disputes between the contractors and the State; requires most constant and careful supervision to make it remunerative, and has no advantage or effect whatever in its favor in reducing competition with outside labor. In every case except wherein overwork has been or can be made the plan is detrimental to the State, the prisoner, the contractor, and a source of continual annoyance to the officers.

TO ANNUL CONVICT-LABOR CONTRACTS

Labor Leaders Preparing a Bill with This End in View.

The Executive Committee of the State Trade and Labor Assembly and the local committee of the same body which have been working in conjunction to secure the adoption of the anti-convict contract amendment to the State Constitution have a surprise in stock to follow in the wake of the apparent adoption of the amendment, and if their claims, which they very confidently make, are true the amendment will be a much more effective bomb among the manufacturers employing convicts in the State penitentiaries than was at first supposed. This surprise will be in the guise of a bill which has already been prepared, declaring all existing contracts for convict contracts as null and void. Mr. John Foley, Chairman of the local committee, stated last night that pledges from a sufficient number of the Assemblymen and Senators had been already secured to pass the bill. "The ground we take," said he, "is that it is time for the contractors to go begging around the Legislature for redress. The labor organizations of the State have been begging for twenty-five years, and now it is the other fellows' turn. What the people of the State think of the contract system is shown by the vote on the amendment, and we think they will back up this movement." The committee will bring forward in justification of the bill so far as the boot and shoe contractors are concerned the following clause in the settlement between the firms and the Knights of Labor State Executive Board of last March by which the boycott on their goods was taken off:

> They (the five subscribing firms) also agree that they will cancel their contracts for convict labor with the States as soon as the States will relieve them from such contracts or any liabilities by virtue of said contracts.

This agreement was drawn by Judge Prendergast, to be binding upon the firms in just such cases as the one now arising, and the labor people have great hope of its efficiency in that direction. About 1,200 convicts are generally under contract in the Joliet Penitentiary. Of these 452 employed by Selz, Schwab & Co., will be affected by this agreement. The contract with this firm expires Oct. 1, 1892. The remaining contractors, with number of convicts contracted for and expiration of their contracts, are as follows:

J. H. Winterbotham, cooperage, wagonwork, fences, etc., 249 men, Oct. 1, 1892; E. R. Brainerd, stone-cutting, 190 men, Oct. 1, 1892; Risser & Reitz, harness manufacturers, 123 men, Oct. 1, 1892; Ashley Wire Company, barbed-wire manufacturers, 125 men, July 1, 1890; H. C. Cullom, hosiery, knit goods, etc., fifty-five men, Oct. 1, 1892.

In addition to these there are some smaller contracts extending six years and over.

If, as the labor people claim, the passage of a bill annulling these contracts is assured, the manufacturers who have extensive plants at the penitentiaries will be placed in a bad position, as they cannot sue the State for violation of contract, their only recourse being a suit in the United States Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the law. Such a suit, if won, would give them no pecuniary redress. The only other course would be to appeal to the Legislature for a reimbursement for the cost of their plants. This is what the labor people are figuring on, and they say they have adopted this course in order to get the contractors away from the prisons for a reasonable figure, and as the plants can be used by the State no loss on that account will ensue.

WENT TO BED TO DIE.

Dr. H. C. Caldwell Found Dead in a Peoria Hotel.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—A respectable-appearing stranger, although evidently under the influence of liquor or some drug, went into the Peoria House yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock and asked for a bed until 7 o'clock in the evening. He was not awakened, however, and this morning a chambermaid, opening the door of his room, found him lying dead on the floor. The bed was badly torn up and bore evidence that the dead man had struggled violently. He was not identified until this evening, when the Rev. Haines of the Campellite Church said that the man was Dr. H. C. Caldwell, who had been traveling around the country lecturing on biblical and other subjects. He came here from Toulon, Stark County, on the invitation of Mr. Haines. Dr. Caldwell has been an extensive traveler in foreign countries, including Palestine, was exceedingly highly cultivated, a graduate of a German university, and was the last blood relative of John C. Calhoun, the famous nullifier of South Carolina. An empty bottle, which had held whisky and morphine, was found on the bed. Mr. Haines thinks the dead man had used the liquid to alleviate the pangs of an incurable disease with which he was afflicted. He was about 45 years old.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—D. W. Browning, ex-Clerk of the Circuit Court, shot himself at his residence this morning through the body. He has been conscious since, but will not give any explanation of the sad affair. It is known, however, that this was the day upon which he was to make his final settlement of Clerk, and that his accounts were short several thousand dollars. He will hardly live through the night.

MEXICO NOT ALARMED.

The Idea of a Filibustering Incursion from Texas Laughed At.

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Señor Pedro Rincon of the City of Mexico passed through here yesterday en route for Cleveland and points East. Señor Rincon is President of the commission to provide for the drainage of the City of Mexico and surrounding valley. Bids have been received from American firms to do work and he goes East to investigate the responsibility of these firms. He will return to Mexico before Dec. 15, when the contracts will be awarded. Señor Rincon smiled last night at the idea of the people of the City of Mexico fearing invasion by Mr. Cutting. He said it was understood that the Mexican Government had received official assurances from the United States Government that there were no grounds for alarm, and that in case danger developed the United States would do all in its power to prevent such invasion.

Judge Brigham, United States Consul at Paso del Norte, in reply to a question by your correspondent today said he had neither sent to Washington nor received any communication regarding the Cutting filibustering scheme. Cutting is planning a lecturing tour through the South and West. He proposes to start from Del Rio on the southern frontier of Texas, where the American, Griner, was killed by Mexicans recently, and where anti-Mexican sentiment is boiling over. Prominent citizens of Paso del Norte say that, while they do not fear that Cutting will lead an expedition into Mexico, he may arouse feeling and start organizations that some one else will take advantage of in case of revolution in Mexico.

A BLAZE IN A THEATRE.

Fire Breaks Out in the Scenery and the Chorus Takes to the Street.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Fire broke out just before 7 o'clock this evening among the scenery stored under the stage of the Metropolitan Opera-House. A large number of the chorus women and ballet dancers had already arrived and were dressing for the performance. They became frightened and gave the alarm by running out of the dressing-rooms into the street. The firemen soon extinguished the flames. The performance was delayed until 9 o'clock, the stage being drenched with water. No damage was done to the building, but probably $1,000 worth of scenery was destroyed.

Injured in a Railroad Wreck.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 19.—At 7:30 o'clock this evening an axle of a car of a freight-train on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, when near Ashley, broke while the train was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Twenty cars were thrown from the track and badly wrecked. William Auman, the engineer, sustained severe injuries; William Rogers, a brakeman, had his skull fractured; and Patrick Farrell, a brakeman, was seriously injured.

The Murder of Old Mrs. Wheller.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 19.—The preliminary hearing of Benjamin Wheller, the old man charged with killing his wife, was finished today, and Judge Hutchins withheld his decision until Monday. The case is as deep a mystery as ever. The evidence today showed that Mrs. Wheller was accustomed to slap her husband in the face, and the old man, when he went on the stand, said that she was always his "boss."

SCORES OF SAILORS LOST.

DEATH AND DESTRUCTION ON THE INLAND SEAS.

Thirty Men Lose Their Lives by the Wreck of the Steamer Manistique and Consorts—The Schooner Lucerne Sunk in Lake Superior—Her Crew of Eight Men Drown and Three of Them Found Frozen to the Rigging—Capt. David Dall Shipwrecked—Many Other Disasters.

MANISTEE, Mich., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Thirty lives were lost on Lake Michigan last night by the wreck of the steam-barge Manistique and her two consorts, the barges Menekaunee and Marinette. All three were laden with lumber and bound from Oscoda to Chicago. They encountered the terrible gale off the Manitous, and yesterday morning broke adrift. The barges waterlogged and were driven ashore last night five miles south of Frankfort. Telegrams were sent here for tugs to go to the rescue, but owing to the low stage of water no boats could get over the bar at the entrance to the harbor. Both barges went to pieces, and of the fifteen men aboard of them only one survived. The steamer became disabled and drifted helplessly up the lake until she reached Burnham's Pier, twenty miles north of here, when she struck the beach and sunk. Only her smokestack is visible above water. Capt. Walter Ashley and the crew, numbering sixteen in all, were drowned. None of their bodies have yet been recovered. Tugs have gone to the wreck.

FRANKFORT, Mich., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—A terrible disaster, involving the total destruction of the two large lumber barges Menekaunee and Marinette and the loss of fourteen lives, occurred in the awful gale of last night about six miles south of this port yesterday afternoon. A large barge was sighted off this place drifting south in a helpless condition. Word was carried to the life-saving station at Point Betsy, but it was late before it reached there, and it was almost impossible to get any one to let their team undertake the perilous journey over the sand-hills and through a blinding snow-storm. The wind was blowing a living gale from the southwest, and the flying sand and snow made progress almost impossible. The messengers who volunteered to go procured a team by main force and reached the station about 11 o'clock, with the team almost exhausted. Capt. Matthews, the gallant commander of the station, called his men together at once and was soon under way. The journey of ten miles was slow and very tiresome, and it was about 4 o'clock in the morning before the crew, with their beach apparatus, reached the scene of the wreck. Word reached here in the meantime that the vessel had gone ashore off Herring Lake, about six miles south. Word was sent to the Canfield Tug Line at Manistee for help, but the reply came back that no tug could live in such a gale. The life-saving crew was too late. The vessel, which afterward proved to be the Menekaunee, was a complete wreck, and every life was lost. The life-saving crew deserve the greatest praise for their promptness and untiring efforts to save life, but it was beyond human possibility for a crew to get that distance over such roads and in such a terrible gale with their apparatus any sooner. The vessel's name was ascertained from her yawl and side. She was a tow barge of nearly 600 tons burden and heavily loaded with Norway lumber. But one body so far has been found; the others are to be searched for in the wreckage along the shore. Capt. Mathews pronounced it the most complete wreck he ever saw, there hardly being anything left of her. It is one confused mass of timber and mast along the shore at that point. Coroner Axtel has just held an inquest over the body, which is that of a man apparently about 30 years of age. He had black, stubby hair and sandy moustache, and was about five feet ten inches in hight. Nothing was found on his person but an envelope directed to William Lewery, No. 131 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

Your correspondent visited the wreck this evening and then went over the sandhills, and was amazed to hear from one of the settlers on the shore that there was still another wreck of a large vessel about two miles further south and that there was a single survivor to tell the story. No time was lost in getting over the driftwood to the second wreck. For a mile at least the shore is strewn with pieces of the vessel and great stacks of Norway and white pine plank are scattered in every direction. On the side of the vessel was found the name Marinette. In a house near by, about eight miles south of Frankfort, was found C. W. Annis, the survivor. He was badly bruised and cut and of course greatly exhausted. He told the following story: "I live at Port Huron, Mich., where I have a family. I was a sailor on the barge Marinette, and was making my first trip in her to Chicago, where I expected to leave her. The Marinette was one of a fleet of three carrying lumber from Oscoda to Chicago. The steam-barge Manistique was towing us. We were all loaded heavily with lumber for Chicago. We left Oscoda Nov. 14 and were making good headway, for some 200 miles, until abreast of Ludington, when the gale struck us and we ran for the Manitous. The tow-line parted about 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning and the steam-barge left us. Our barge waterlogged and became disabled in her steering gear. She then sprung aleak, waterlogged, rolled her deck-load off, taking both rails and bulwarks with it. She rolled her mainmast out and in falling it took the foremast and mizzen head. We saw the Menekaunee drifting near us all day. She showed no distress signal, while we tied our colors to the mast. We sighted Frankfort during the afternoon. We were huddled in the cabin, where we built a temporary floor over the water. The Captain, a Chicago man, 50 years old, was washed overboard and drowned at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. We lowered the yawl at 5 o'clock and attempted to reach land, but in lowering she sprung aleak, rendering her useless, and we let her go adrift.

"At 10:30 last night our barge struck the beach broadside and swung head to, and we rushed out of the cabin. Our crew was eight men all told. Some huddled under lee of the cabin, clinging to the timber-heads. I took to the mizzen rigging. The stewardess, Mary, was clinging to me crying, 'Save me! O, save me!' I helped her up the shrouds and she tried to hold on until I could fasten her. But she could not stand the cold, and suddenly let go her hold and fell down across me, nearly carrying me along, and fell into the boiling sea beneath us. Her daughter, aged 15, the pet of the crew, never left the cabin, and drowned there. Clinging to the rigging with me were 'French John' and Mr. Cumfrey. Soon the mast fell across the cabin. We three clung to the davits at her stern, the seas dashing over us. The others, we thought, gradually washed off, one after another. At 1 o'clock Mr. Cumfrey and John said they'd try and reach the shore. They each took a loose plank and started. As they neared land I hollered 'How do you get along?' The answer came 'All right,' and then all was silent. A heavy sea swept over the wreck, carrying me along. I grappled a small piece of deck-plank, and after a terrible experience was flung upon the shore. I crawled to the house of Mr. Mortenson, who took care of me. Our crew consisted of the Captain, whose name I do not know, William Cumfrey, 'French John' of Alpena, C. W. Annis, a Norwegian, from Cape Town, Norway, Mary and her daughter Minnie, from Port Huron, Ill., and a man named John. I think the Menekaunee was waterlogged. I did not see her after it grew dark. She had a crew of seven: Captain Cox, Mates Dan Wheeler and John Cotton, two young men, the cook John, and Mike Johnson of Port Huron.

"This morning, after being rescued, I looked out at daybreak and saw a small steam-barge standing on the outer bar abreast of here. She had a fan-top on her smokestack and an exhaust pipe half-way up the stack, and was about seventy-five tons register, and had a tapering mast with no crosstrees and a fly hoisted at the masthead. She came on the beach broadside, headed south, and pounded fearfully. She gradually filled and sunk. We saw it go down, steam and smoke were still issuing from the stack, which is now sticking out of the water. Her mast broke and is hanging to the wreck."

He saw nothing of the crew and thinks there was no one on board. She lies 600 feet from shore. Nothing has been found to identify her. A body was seen in the breakers at dusk, but it washed away before it could be secured. It is reported that the Manistique is sheltered at the Manitou Islands.

A Terrible Calamity.

News of another terrible lake disaster, resulting in the loss of fourteen lives and two large vessels, reached Chicago yesterday. It was first reported by a dispatch from Capt. A. P. Read, who telegraphed THE TRIBUNE from Frankfort, Mich., that the barges Menekaunee and Marinette had been wrecked four miles south of that port. Out of the two crews of fifteen men only one had escaped. His name is C. W. Annis, a seaman on the Marinette. The body of William Lowery, steward of the Menekaunee, had washed ashore at Herring Creek. No further details of the disaster were given, except that the barges broke adrift from the steam-barge Manistique Thursday morning when about twenty miles to the southward of the Manitou Islands, and, after rolling about in the foaming seas all day, waterlogged and dragged ashore. This report was confirmed later in the day by a similar dispatch that was received at the office of the Marinette Barge Line, to whom the wrecked barges formerly belonged. The news was soon spread about the harbor and caused many expressions of sorrow.

Owing to the fact that the barges had not been at Chicago for several weeks the names of the crews could not be obtained. Capt. W. F. Mitchell, master of the Marinette, resided in Chicago and was one of the best known vessel masters on the lakes. Until recently he was master of the steam-barge Oswegatchie and formerly owned an interest in the schr City of Sheboygan, which was sunk at the entrance to the Sault two weeks ago. He lived at No. 114 Twenty-fifth place and leaves a wife and several children. Capt. James Cox, master of the Menekaunee, formerly sailed the Agnes and was highly respected. He was 38 years of age and was one of seven brothers, all of whom became sailors on the lakes. He lived at Port Huron, where he owned his home, and leaves a wife and four children. Capt. Alonzo Cox, one of his brothers, is master of the stmr Jesse H. Farwell, which left Chicago for Buffalo before daybreak yesterday morning. Joseph Cox, another brother, is a deck hand on the tug Mosher of Dunham's Line. He was unable to give the names of the crew, but said that John Bunting of Detroit was mate of the Menekaunee. He thought that William Ashley, a brother of the master of the Manistique, was also aboard of the Menekaunee.

The lost barges left Oscoda in tow of the Manistique last Sunday. They were bound for Chicago and laden with 1,250,000 feet of lumber, part of which was owned by the Oscoda Salt & Lumber Company and part by Robinson & Prettyman of Chicago. They encountered severe weather soon after reaching Lake Michigan, and about 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, when the recent gale was raging so furiously, were sighted off the Manitous by the stmr H. J. Jewett. Capt. Robinson of the Jewett reported their whereabouts on his arrival here, but as the tow appeared to be in good condition at that time it was thought they would survive the storm and reach Chicago today. The Marinette measured 480 tons and the Menekaunee 559 tons. Both were built in 1873 at Saugatuck, Mich., by John Martel for the Marinette Barge Line of Chicago, and were employed in the Lake Michigan lumber trade until last summer, when they were sold to the Oscoda Salt & Lumber Company. They were valued at $16,000 each and are insured in the hull pool. Their cargoes were valued at about $15,000.

H. N. Loud, President of the Oscoda Salt and Lumber Company, reached Chicago last evening and came to THE TRIBUNE office about midnight. He had received a dispatch reporting the loss of the two barges, but had received no information concerning the Manistique. Capt. Walter Ashley, master of the Manistique, has a family at Port Huron. The engineer is William Barr. There were sixteen men on the steamer. The Manistique is valued at $45,000, and is insured in the hull pool for $37,000. The barges are insured for $12,500 each. The combined cargoes of the tow are valued at $19,000, and are fully insured in Keith & Carr's agency. The hull insurance was placed through the Ætna.

DAVID DALL SHIPWRECKED.

The Schr William Jones Driven Ashore—The Crew Escape.

Much anxiety has been felt for the safety of the schr William Jones, which left Chicago Tuesday afternoon just before the gale set in. Capt. David Dall, her owner and one of the richest vesselmen in Chicago, was aboard of the vessel, and his family were greatly alarmed. All fears for the safety of the crew were dissipated last night when a dispatch was received from Ludington announcing that the Jones had been driven high on the beach at Big Point Au Sable. The crew got ashore without difficulty and are now stripping the wreck. No attempt will be made to release her this fall. The Jones is probably the oldest vessel on the lakes. She was built in 1853. She had no cargo, and was bound for Grand Haven, where she was to have been laid up and repaired during the winter. Capt. Dall accompanied her for the purpose of making arrangements for her repairs. She was rebuilt this year at a cost of $2,200, and recently received a new suit of sails. She is not injured. This is the second vessel Capt. Dall has lost this season.

THE LUCERNE GOES DOWN.

Part of Her Crew Found Frozen to the Rigging—Nine Men Drowned.

WASHBURN, Wis., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The stmr City of Fremont reached here this morning and reported having sighted the topmasts of a sunken schooner about one mile off Chequamegon Point Lighthouse and about ten miles from here. THE TRIBUNE correspondent at once chartered a tug and steamed out to the wreck. Her yawl was adrift near by. It was recovered, and painted on the stern was the name "Lucerne of Cleveland." Two sailors were found frozen to the rigging of the mizzenmast near the surface. One was a rather short, heavy-set man, with brown hair and unshaven face. He had an emblem of some kind pricked on his hand. The other was a tall, thin man, with brown hair and moderately heavy beard. One young man about 20 years old was found about half-way up the rigging of the mainmast. There was nothing found on any of the bodies that would identify them. The lighthouse keeper at Chequamegon reports that wreckage washed ashore near his house Wednesday afternoon. The storm was then raging furiously and was accompanied by a blinding snowfall. It was the opinion of some that the schooner had broken in two. No trace of the balance of the crew could be found, but all have undoubtedly perished. The Lucerne measured 692 tons, and was owned by Capt. James Corrigan of Cleveland. She was valued at $25,000. Nothing is known here concerning the insurance. She arrived at this port in tow of the stmr Raleigh, which also tows the schr Niagara. After discharging her cargo of coal she left last Saturday for Ashland, where she loaded ore and cleared for Cleveland Tuesday. The whereabouts of the Raleigh and Niagara cannot be learned.

ASHLAND, Wis., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—News has just been received here that the schr Lucerne has gone to the bottom of Lake Superior with all on board. She is not known to have been seen after she left here until Wednesday, when the Captain of the steam-barge Fred Kelly saw her turn about and head for this port for shelter. Not arriving here this morning, the Captain of the steam-barge Raleigh telegraphed to Bayfield for tugs to go in search of her. The stmr S. B. Barker immediately started out. She had only gone a few miles when the spars of a vessel were seen just above the water about one mile south and about ten miles from this city. Three men were found lashed in the rigging. They were immediately cut loose and brought to this city tonight. One is recognized as being the second mate. The vessel is lying in forty feet of water. The Lucerne left this port with a crew of nine men, all of whom are supposed to be lost. The tug Brower of Bayfield has been searching about the wreck all day for more bodies, but has not yet found any. The bodies were covered with from one to six inches of ice. The Lucerne is supposed to have gone to the bottom some time Wednesday night. The coroner's inquest over the bodies will be held tomorrow.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The schr Lucerne is owned by Capt. James Corrigan, Capt. W. S. Mack of the steam-barge Raleigh, and others. She was insured in the hull pool for $20,000. Capt. Lloyd was master of the Lucerne. Nothing is known here as to the names of the crew.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

The Crews of the Steamer Wallace and Consort Safely Brought Ashore.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The life-saving crew arrived on the beach opposit the wrecked steamer Wallace and consort after midnight, and promptly got to work. They fired a line at the barge, but miscalculated the distance, and determined to launch a boat at once. They left shore at 2 o'clock this morning and pulled through the breakers until they struck on a sand bar, disabling the rudder. The mishap forced them to return to the beach. Another line was fired, but it was carried out of the reach of the shipwrecked crew. By daylight the rudder was repaired and they set out again, reaching the steamer and bringing back nine men. A second trip was made and the remaining six of the crew were brought in safely. A trip was then made to the schooner and her nine men were brought ashore at 9:30 o'clock. Seven very heavy seas were shipped on this trip. Citizens were waiting on the beach, and hot coffee and food were at once served to the half-famished crew of the steamer. The men were then brought to Marquette on the train, which was waiting for them, and kindly cared for. This afternoon, the seas having subsided, tugs went out to the vessels and brought in their papers and instruments and the men's clothing. Capt. Ocha and his life-saving crew left for Hancock this evening. A careful examination of the Robert Wallace this afternoon reveals the fact that she is not broken up below decks as much as was feared. Capt. Brown has telegraphed for six steam pumps, and feels confident of saving both the steamer and her consort. Their cargoes are a total loss. The Wallace was forty-five miles off Stannard rock when the storm struck her, and she plowed into it until Wednesday afternoon, when, making no progress and beginning to lose steerage way, she had to turn and run before the gale. Engineer Stoddard says the minute she struck great seas washed down the companion ways, flooding the engine room and making it difficult for him to get out. If the weather is favorable Capt. Brown hopes to get both vessels into this harbor in a week. His interest in the steamer is insured. The report that the Sparta and other vessels are ashore above Marquette is untrue.

The Robert Wallace is one of the best freight steamers on the lakes. She measures 905 tons and was built at Cleveland four years ago at a cost of $90,000. The David Wallace is a four-masted tow-barge of 1,035 tons register, and was built in 1884. She is valued at $50,000. Both boats are owned by David Wallace and others of Lorain, O. They were built expressly for the Lake Superior ore trade and have been remarkably successful up to the present time. They are laden with wheat from Duluth. Their cargoes aggregate 130,000 bushels, valued at $110,000.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The wheat cargoes of the Robert and David Wallace are insured for $85,000, divided between the following companies: Continental, Ætna, Commercial Union, Boston Marine, British American, Western, and Greenwich. Wolf & Davidson today received a dispatch from Cleveland from Capt. Benham, a wrecking master, asking if the Leviathan could be had to go to the barge David Wallace, which they hoped to save. Capt. Benham was notified that the Leviathan was at work on the schr P. S. Marsh, ashore on Graham Shoals, and that Capt. Benham could probably reach her by telegraphing to Cheboygan.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—A partial expedition was fitted out at this port tonight to go to the wrecked Robert and David Wallace. Three steam pumps have been shipped to Detroit and with three more from that port will be sent by rail to Marquette. Capt. C. E. Benham of this port and David Wallace of Lorain left tonight for the scene of the wreck. The Robert and David Wallace have an insurance on them of $42,000.

LOST OFF MUSKEGON.

Two Unknown Vessels Sunk and Their Crews Probably Drowned.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—A vast amount of wreckage from two vessels has been coming ashore today. This afternoon a scow was discovered bottom-side up three miles north of the harbor. She is about 100 yards from shore. Spars, canvas, and rigging are floating about her. She is believed to be the Helen of Chicago.

Tonight the wreck of another schooner was sighted directly opposit the harbor and about 500 yards out. The spars were visible, but owing to the darkness the hull could not be seen. No investigation has been made. She lies in thirty feet of water and seems to be anchored in some way. Her rigging and spars are alongside. There is no clew to her identity.

MUSKEGON LIFE-SAVING STATION, Mich., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The wreckage from some small vessel has drifted in and has anchored itself in about thirty feet of water directly in front of the harbor entrance. The wreckage consists of sails, spars, booms, and running gear. A scow, bottom up, is near the beach about three miles north of this harbor, with sails, booms, and spars floating about it. The sea has been too heavy to investigate closely. However, it is evident that two vessels have been wrecked outside, and that both crews met death.

OTHER LAKE DISASTERS.

The Unadilla Drags Ashore Near McGulpin's Point—Wrecks in the Straits.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., Nov. 19.—The schr Unadilla, coal-laden, came to an anchor eight miles above McGulpin's Light, in fourteen fathoms of water Wednesday. Last night at 8 o'clock she began dragging her anchors, and, as she was iced up so that the crew could not slip the cables and get the canvas on her, she came ashore about three miles above here. She is out five feet all around. She is on a rocky bottom, but as she lies head to the beach she is safe from any sea that can reach her. She will be saved. When the Captain left her at noon there was five feet of water in the hold. She is insured for $16,000. Wednesday night, as the prop Conemaugh was crossing Saginaw Bay, a lot of sugar between decks broke loose and a part of it was destroyed. The Captain reports the storm as the worst he ever experienced.

The owner has decided to send the disabled schr C. B. Jones to Chicago in tow of the Wilson. Her shoe is gone and her steering gear is broken, but her Captain is having new gear cast at Cheboygan today and expects to be ready to leave in the morning. She is leaking five inches an hour, and her Captain thinks it very risky to leave without a tug. The whole strain will come on the stock of the rudder and it is likely to break at any minute. No steps have as yet been taken to release the schr Bissel, ashore on Green Island shoal. She lies broadside to the heavy sea that has been rolling in since yesterday, and she must be getting badly racked. Every sea breaks completely over her and she is covered with ice.

The Wrecked Pathfinder's Crew.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The wrecked schr Pathfinder's crew, with the exception of Capt. Calbeck, arrived here on the steam-barge Jim Sheriffs. Capt. Calbeck remained at Two Rivers to look after the wreck, in company with her owner, J. H. Pauley of this city. Capt. Chamberlain, master of the Sheriffs, says that when he left Two Rivers at 7 o'clock this morning the Pathfinder was breaking up, and had settled into the sand so that there was no probability of her release. The crew of the Pathfinder feel very grateful to Capt. Chamberlain for their rescue. After the Pathfinder broke adrift at 10 o'clock Wednesday night Capt. Chamberlain made several efforts to pick her up again, but with the tremendous sea running he was unable to get near her. He followed her, however, and at daylight Thursday the crew of the Pathfinder, which had gone ashore two hours before, sighted the Sheriffs at anchor. They pulled to her in their yawlboat, and with some difficulty they were rescued.

The South Haven Going to Pieces.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The scow South Haven, wrecked three miles south of here, is reported going to pieces. Her crew are still sheltered in a shanty. The Captain, who was injured, is now recovering. The prop Roanoke came here for shelter last night. She is bound from Alabaster to Chicago. She left Alabaster Monday and has been in the storm continually.

Wrecks Breaking Up.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—A furious gale has prevailed here since yesterday, the wind reaching a velocity of forty-four miles an hour. The storm stopped the attempt to release the two barges and two schooners at Charlotte and they will probably be left on the beach for the winter. The schr West Side is somewhere on the lake, bound for Oswego. The sea was the heaviest here in several years. The only wreck reported thus far is the schr Ida Walker, at Weller's Bay. She is a total loss. It is not known here whether the crew is safe or not.

Two Shipwrecked Crews Rescued.

BRIGHTON, Ont., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The schr Ida Walker, partly loaded with barley, and the Queen of the Lakes, loaded with coal, were anchored outside of the harbor during the heavy gale last night. Both schooners parted their cables and drifted ashore down near the mouth of Weller's Bay. The crews were unable to leave the wrecks on account of the high seas. The lifeboat was summoned up from Wellington, which landed the crews safely. It is thought that both schooners will be a total loss.

A Disabled Steamship.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—A diver was sent down to examine the stem of the disabled steamship Hiawatha this morning and found that she had lost her shoe and will have to be docked. The tugs Kittie Haight and W. B. Castle will tow her to Detroit for repairs. The Hiawatha is bound for Duluth with coal. All the wind-bound fleet got away this afternoon. James Reid and the wrecking tug Mocking-Bird left this morning for the schr Harvey Bissell, ashore on Green Island shoals.

The Morning Star Beached.

ELK RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The schr Morning Star, loaded with lumber for Chicago, left Torch Lake Wednesday. She was obliged to come to an anchor, and last night was driven ashore about thirty rods from the dock. She filled with water and the crew were rescued this morning. The schr Collins, which cleared at the same time, held to her anchorage, and will leave tonight for Chicago.

A Man Lost Overboard.

SANDUSKY, O., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The terrible gale that has been raging here for the last three days did little damage to shipping in this vicinity. The stmr Ferris lost a man overboard near Catawba Island this morning. John Helget, a green deckhand, was rolling a trim barrel across the deck, when the boat gave a lunge, sending the barrel and man flying overboard. The body was not recovered.

Working on Stranded Ships.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The Leviathan will release the schr P. S. Marsh from Graham's Shoals tonight. Part of her cargo was taken off. She has sustained no damage. The tug Champion will work on the City of New York, ashore at Hammond's Bay, and the Winslow has gone to release the schr T. P. Sheldon, ashore near Oscoda. The schr David Vance and others are at anchor outside. Wind west, fresh.

Flying a Flag of Distress.

SOUTHAMPTON, Ont., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—A terrific wind-storm has been blowing here since yesterday. The schr Hercules has been anchored about a mile from shore for thirty hours. She is disabled and cannot reach the harbor. A flag of distress has been flying all day, but the seas are so high that boats cannot venture out.

Three Vessels Ashore on Lake Erie.

BLENHEIM, Ont., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The schr Mary, light, from Port Stanley to Coatsworth Dock, went ashore about ten miles west of here last night. The crew of twelve men were saved. The schr Dauntless and the steam-barge Coral are both ashore at Rondeau.

Severe Gale on Lake Ontario.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The severest gale of the season has been raging for thirty hours but is now abating. Advices from Cape Vincent and Sackett's Harbor report that no vessels have been out during the storm at this end of Lake Ontario.

THEY ARE SAFELY SHELTERED.

A List of Vessels That Have Reached Port.

Minorville, Wis., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Passed Down—C. J. Magill, H. H. Badger, Maj. N. H. Ferry, S. Neff. Up—J. C. Perrett, William Grandy, Kate Darley, S. A. Wood, D. R. Martin, Fred Carney, W. O. Goodman, Challenge, Minnie Slauson, tug C. H. Charnley towing. Wind-bound—Fearless, Elida, Alice, Belle Walbridge, Westchester, T. H. Smith, Vega, Delos De Wolf, Ann Martin, L. M. Mason. The tug Owen started for Green Bay this morning with the Ishpeming. The schr William Aldrich sailed on a shoal in Sturgeon Bay yesterday and was released this afternoon, after lightering part of her cargo. Negotiations are being made by Sturgeon Bay parties with the owner of the Cuyahoga for her release. She is loaded with back freight and leaking considerably. With a tug and steam-pump her master says she will come off easily and her cargo will be saved. Wind southwest, light.

Port Arthur, Ont., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The stmr Wocoken arrived today with coal to be delivered at Fort William. The river was frozen, and the steamer got aground while breaking the ice. In towing out through the cut, stern first, she struck again, and will likely be compelled to discharge here. Weather fine. There is no ice in the harbor here. The Athabasca arrived and leaves Sunday on her trip. No disasters are reported on the north shore from late storm.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—A very severe westerly gale has been blowing continuously for the last forty-eight hours. Considerable damage has been done to the upper works of the sunken prop Myles. Prop Scotia and schr Craftsman arrived from Port Arthur with grain. Prop Canada arrived from Duluth, and after lightering proceeded to Montreal. The gale continues, but slightly moderated.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Arrived—James Pickands, Cleveland, coal. Cleared—Hecla, Calumet, Russia, and M. E. Tremble, Buffalo, wheat; Spokane, Cleveland, ore. Superior entrance was frozen so fast this morning that tugs could not break the ice and the City of Rome, Redwing, and Pickands were forced to unload their coal cargoes on this side of the bay.

Escanaba, Mich., Nov. 19.—Arrived—Monohansett, David Stewart, G. W. Davis, A. M. Peterson. Departed—D. W. Rust, H. D. Coffinberry, Queen of the West, Kate Butteroni, Havana, Pulaski, C. P. Minch, Teutonia, Saveland, George, Monguagon, Monticello, Clint, Butts, Newcomb, Van Valkenberg. Wind southwest, fresh; cloudy.

East Tawas, Mich., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The tug Gladiator, with the schrs Carpenter and Ogarita, bound for Ashland, and a large fleet are at anchor. The wind is strong from the west. The tug Smith pulled the McDougall and Buckhout off the beach. All other stranded vessels are in the same condition as reported yesterday.

Mackinaw City, Mich., Nov. 19.—Down—Avon, 4:30 a. m.; Tioga, 7:30. Up—Conemaugh, W. A. Haskell, Wissahickon, 4:30 p. m. The prop Tioga came in here last night to wait for the storm to abate. The wind has moderated down to a light breeze from the southwest, and the weather is also moderating.

Muskegon, Mich., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Cleared—Willie Loutit, M. Capron, Glad Tidings, and C. Hickox, Chicago. The C. Hickox, Louis Pahlow, and Minnie Mueller, arrived from Chicago and report having encountered much wreckage. The schr Penobscot arrived at 5 p. m. from Chicago.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 19.—Passed up—James Fisk, 8:10 a. m.; C. N. Pratt and consort, 12:40 p. m.; Samana, 1:20; Clarion, 4:40. Down—Syracuse, 11 a. m.; J. S. Fay and consort, 4:40 p. m.; Buffalo, 5:20; Golden Age, William Edwards, Charles Foster, 5:40.

Charlevoix, Mich., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The schr Sardinia has been wind-bound here since Wednesday. The schr Charlie Marshall will be loaded and ready to leave in the morning. No other vessels are in port. Wind west, light.

Port Huron, Mich., Nov. 19.—Down—Albany, 5 a. m.; Buffalo, 12 m.; Itasca, 5; Hiawatha, 5:45. Up—Porter Chamberlain and barges, 12 m.; Colorado, 12:30 p. m. Departed—Higgie, for Alpena. Arrived—Nelson Mills and consort.

Whitehall, Mich., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—No arrivals or departures. The following are in port: Snook, Suit, Gilbert Knapp, Minnehaha, Ruby, Mary, Petrel, Active, Belle Laurie, Randolph. Wind west, blowing a gale.

Ahnapee, Wis., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The schrs Halsted and Pensaukee rode out the gale at anchor off here and cleared for Chicago this noon. The schrs John Raber and Radical are in port. Wind southwest.

Hancock, Mich., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Arrived—W. H. Stevens. Cleared—Badger State and Fountain City, Duluth. Wind west, light; clear.

Ashland, Wis., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Cleared—Cumberland and Crossthwaite, ore, Cleveland; S. J. Macy, Duluth.

Grand Haven, Mich., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Arrived—Wisconsin, A. E. Wilds, Annie Dall, Hunter Savidge. Cleared—Josephine. Wind southwest, fresh.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—All the windbound vessels got away today. Arrived—New Orleans, coal. Sailed—W. H. Barnum, Buffalo, wheat.

Washburn, Wis., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Arrived—Fremont, Duluth, Annie Young, windbound. Cleared—Columbia, Ashland, Fremont, Chicago.

Port Colborne, Ont., Nov. 19.—The Monteagle and consort are still here, windbound; also the schr Hoboken, which ran in here for shelter.

Marquette, Mich., Nov. 19.—Cleared—Iron Chief, Iron State, Hale, Quayle, Continental, Magnetic, Warmington.

Ludington, Mich., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Arrived—J. V. Jones. Cleared—Ludington, Depere, F. & P. M. No. 1.

South Chicago, Ill., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—No arrivals. Departures—Rumble, Shrigley, Veronica.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 19.—No vessels arrived or left port today.

Chicago—Arrived with sundries—Montana, Buffalo; Oneida, Ogdensburg; Muskegon, Manitowoc.

Arrived light—Veronica, South Chicago.

Arrived with lumber, cedar, etc.—Wollin, Muskegon; Winnie Wing, Ludington; Eagle Wing, Muskegon; Lake Forest, Drummond's Island; Bay State, White Lake.

Cleared with grain—Waldo A. Avery, Buffalo, 70,000 bu corn; City of Montreal, Collingwood, 14,920 bu corn; Veronica, Buffalo, 54,000 bu corn; W. J. Certer, Ludington, 3,000 bu corn; A. E. Vickery, Ogdensburg, 20,000 bu corn; H. A. Hawgood, Buffalo, 75,000 bu corn; Sylvester Neelon, Collingwood, 21,845 bu corn; H. E. Packer, Buffalo, 38,000 bu corn and sunds; Milwaukee, Buffalo, 25,047 bu corn and sunds.

Cleared with sundries—Muskegon, Manitowoc.

Cleared light—G. A. Marsh, Pierport; India, Buffalo; Evaline, Grand Haven; Presto, Grand Haven; M. Marshall, Manistee; City of Grand Rapids, Muskegon; Lotus, Muskegon; Success, Manitowoc; Gladiator, Manitowoc.

DETROIT MAY PULL OUT.

SHE THREATENS TO DESERT TO THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Kansas City Liable to Follow Her—President Spalding Accused of Bad Faith—Hard Feeling Engendered Which Promises to Lead to a Big Rupture in the League—Cleveland to Join the Association—The Severe Training of Jockeys—Racing at San Francisco.

There is a portentous and an ominous cloud on the base-ball horizon. The league convention did not adjourn with a spirit of good feeling and harmony pervading the assemblage. On the contrary, much ill-feeling and bitterness were manifested by the delegates when the hour of final adjournment arrived. The chief cause of disaffection was the adoption of the amendment to the constitution compelling home clubs to pay visiting clubs $125 and take the gate receipts for themselves. Thursday afternoon when the question was brought up before the convention a stormy scene followed, and the amendment was lost by a tie vote, the Eastern and Western clubs dividing on the question. The same evening the question was brought up again on a motion to reconsider, which is credited to A. G. Spalding, President of the Chicago club. Just prior to the call to order President Nimick of the Pittsburg club, who was indisposed, had given a proxy to President Stearns of the Detroit club, together with instructions to put the Pittsburg club on record against the amendment. In the afternoon session Mr. Stearns had made a vigorous fight against the amendment, and he was delighted when he received the proxy and accompanying instructions. Fortified by them he considered his position impregnable, and he was proud and exultant as he entered the parlor in which the meeting was held. The motion to reconsider was in the nature of a thunderbolt. If Chicago deserted his standard the vote would be 5 to 4 for the amendment and opposition to it would be hopeless. When St. Louis seconded the motion the delegate from Detroit thought the blizzard which was whistling on the outside had been joined by a cyclone. In fact he was so seriously disturbed that he was inclined to believe that an earthquake had shaken up the convention. He had a painful realization that, so far as the amendment in question was concerned, the Chicago Club and the St. Louis Club had been shaken from the ground they held in the afternoon into hostile territory. He grew very angry and protested vehemently against the desertion from his camp, but all to no purpose, for the deserters arrayed themselves with the enemy and he was overpowered. Kansas City, however, remained true, and three votes, two of which he cast, were recorded against the amendment. The affirmative six cast six votes—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, and St. Louis going on record in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Stearns notified the convention that although beaten he was not subjugated and would continue to fight at every opportunity. The Kansas City delegates were also inclined to fight, and although sat down upon were still defiant. After the convention adjourned the Detroit and Kansas City delegations held a conference. Yesterday morning the Kansas City people were sore and surly. "This fight is only just begun," said one of them to a TRIBUNE reporter. "We will not be forced out of the league. We will stay in if we want to and we will go out if it suits us to, and we won't be driven an inch by these fellows that are trying to manipulate things to suit themselves. They will find that we have just as much to say about what shall be done as they have, and when it comes to what we shall do we have all the say."

"How was it that St. Louis favored the amendment when it was brought up the second time?" was asked.

"How was it! Well, they were just scared into it. That's how it was. Al Spalding played a dirty trick on the Western clubs, and St. Louis was afraid to go against him. If you want to know all about this matter see some of those Detroit people."

Manager Watkins of the Detroit Club was asked what he thought about the reconsideration and adoption of the guarantee amendment. "It is the meanest piece of business that has ever been done in connection with base ball, and it has started a fight that will continue for some time. I tell you the men that managed and helped that transaction will find plenty of fighting to do for some time to come. Detroit will not submit to that kind of treatment."

"What is Detroit's particular objection to the amendment?"

"We have more reason to object to it than any other club in the league. Why, if they wanted to ruin us they could hardly have used a more destructive weapon than that amendment. Compared with other league cities Detroit is a small city, and the attendances there alone would not justify the maintenance of a first-class ball club. For five years Detroit has been trying to get together a good club, one that home people would take pride in and would help support, and one that would be an attraction in other cities. Now we have as good a club as there is anywhere, and a club that is, I think, the greatest attraction away from home of any club in the country. This summer we proved an immense attraction on our trips, and if the figures could be obtained I believe they would show that the other seven clubs made more money from our visits than from those of any other in the league. Now what do they do, when they have discovered how much of an attraction we are, but tell us we must support ourselves at home, while they will reap all the benefits from our being an attraction away from home. But they counted without their hosts. We will be a card anywhere, and we can go into the American Association and they will be glad to get us and agree to a division of receipts if we will play Sunday games at Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis, and it is quite likely Kansas City will go into the American Association and play Sunday games, too. It is more than likely that you will hear of us in the American Association before spring, and see us playing there next year."

"What chance has the league to get Kansas City's players?"

"None at all if Kansas City joins the American Association. The National agreement covers that point, and a club can go from the league into the association or from the association into the league and hold its players."

"What influence was brought to bear on the St. Louis club to secure its support for the amendment?"

"They were threatened with something that I can't tell you about, and were scared into changing their vote. I know just what was done, but can't tell you."

A man who is well acquainted with President Stearns is authority for the statement that negotiations for the transfer of the Detroit and Kansas City clubs to the American Association have already begun, and at the annual meeting of the association both will probably be admitted. "I am," said he, "well acquainted with Stearns and all the men behind the Detroit club. They are a lot of enterprising and independent fellows who will stand no nonsense from the Eastern clubs, and unless the league rescinds that amendment it may as well bid good-by to Detroit."

Kansas City's attitude toward the league is one of boastful independence. It has no idea of parting with its franchise except on its own terms. Inside information is to the effect that the league will buy it out. The proceedings of the annual meeting and the stand taken by Kansas City are opposed to the report that when Kansas City was admitted it filed a blank resignation with Nick Young. It is a certainty that if pressed Kansas City will take refuge in the courts. There, lawyers say, the blank resignation will not be tolerated, inasmuch as there have been recent transfers of the club's stock, and the courts will surely protect purchasers of the stock from the effects of any document withheld from the public. The league's annual meeting, viewed in any light, appears to have undone more than was done, and to have started a rebellion within the organization that may develop into a revolution.

A Meeting of the Association Called.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—President Wickoff this evening called a meeting of the American Association of Base-Ball Clubs to be held in Cincinnati next Monday. The object is understood to be to fill the vacancy caused by the admission of the Pittsburg club into the National League.

THE TURF.

Training of Jockeys to Reduce Weight.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—[Copyright, 1886, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The gossip about Fred Archer's reduction in weight having weakened him and caused his death has naturally excited medical attention, and the current *Lancet* takes up the subject under the heading "Perils of a Jockey's Life." After stating all these the article continues:

Little does the great multitude guess how dear a price the jockey pays for the encouraging shout and applause that greet his victory. It is not going too far to say that the sufferings and privations entailed by a severe course of training protracted over several years are, on physiological grounds, certain to jeopardize health, even if it cannot be proved that they sacrifice life. In a few instances jockeys have been known to sicken and die from acute inflammatory mischief brought on by exposure while the physical powers were at the lowest line of resistance, or, by repeated chills, have fallen victims to phthisis. Such was poor young Constable's fate. Unfortunately, sweating to bring down the weight of a jockey in a short time is often entailed on those constitutionally ill-fitted to withstand the shock. Starving and sweating are no mean factors in producing shocks. It is little less than monstrous that Archer should, by the necessities of his engagements, be required to reduce his weight from over nine stone to eight and one-half stone in order that he might ride St. Mirin. Typhoid-fever was assigned as the last illness from which the great jockey suffered. This may be so, but if it was the onset must have been unusually insidious for delirium to have supervened on the date mentioned. The verdict of the jury was technically correct, but to the unscientific mind it carried a stigma which no one would wish to be attached to the memory of the late popular jockey. That he was bereft of his reason cannot be doubted. At the same time, we would assert that the fatal catastrophe had quite a sufficient cause in the recent physical strain and its consequences without assuming that there was any underlying or latent basis of even temporary insanity.

The current *British Medical Journal* follows a similar strain, looking to his severe privations during the previous six weeks.

Visiting today the Northampton races, I took occasion to interview there several jockeys on the subject of the privations of reducing weight. I arrived while the first race, the Newe handicap, was being run, which was won by Charles Wood on Mr. Renfrew's Thunderstorm. After he dismounted and passed the scales correctly I spoke to him. He is about five feet two, with a robust, healthy appearance, inclined to be slightly bandy, and was wearing his yellow silk jacket and cardinal cap. He has for a number of years filled the second place on the list of winning jockeys to Archer. He said: "I never waste except for an exceptional mount. Even then my wasting seldom exceeds three or four pounds, which makes me feel very weak;" adding, "try yourself to do without your ordinary food, taking instead turkish baths and seidlitz powders for a week, and you will also feel bad, I can tell you. As to newspaper agitation to raise weights, I think it improbable, as the present arrangement permits lightweights to ride, which otherwise would debar them." Concluding, he said he was sure that wasting by physics shortens jockeys' lives and was one of the causes of Archer's illness and death.

I had just left Wood and I met John Watts, dressed in orange, with a purple belt and orange cap, coming from the weighing room to ride Mr. Jolliffe's Bonnie Charlie for the third race, the mile selling plate. Watts will be remembered in America as the rider of Keene's Foxhall to victory in the Cambridgeshire. He is a tall, finely-built young man, with light hair, blue eyes, and very gentlemanly spoken. He said:

I never waste as "Arch" did. He was continually physicing himself. I get a few pounds' weight off by daily exercise. On the contrary, Archer's feet were so very tender that he was unable to walk. During the winter I only get to about 130 pounds, keeping my weight down by hunting, and just before the racing season I have only to reduce myself about seven pounds. I have all my life enjoyed good health, which I attribute to my walking exercise; and I am sure if jockeys generally would exert themselves a little and walk instead of relying on physic they would enjoy health the same as I do. As to raising the weights, I am sure it would be a great advantage to all heavy and middle weight jockeys' health.

At this point the boy brought Bonnie Charlie to us, and while shaking hands to mount Watts reminded me of John Osborne, who is over 50 years of age, adding: "John is riding now as well as ever, and the only medicine he takes is walking, walking." This race was won by Fred Webb on Eccentricity in W. G. Stevens' colors—claret, with a blue cap—and was Webb's only mount during the day. I saw him shortly after fully dressed in a dark tweed suit, with a long pepper and salt colored ulster down to his heels. He is tall, with dark hair and bright eyes. Americans who came to Epsom in 1881 to see Iroquois win will remember Webb riding Peregrine, the favorit, and who finished second. Webb is thought by many to be the finest rider of the present day. He said:

I don't for a moment think wasting caused Archer's death. He caught typhoid-fever, as you or I might have caught it. I have read the current medical journals on the subject, and must say the writers know very little of what they are writing about. In a few weeks, when the racing season is over, I will weigh about 147 pounds, and I ride during the season at 121 pounds. My wasting is the same as Watts'—plenty of walking, with an occasional dose of physic.

I had a few minutes with George Barrett before the last race, the Rothschilds plate. He was dressed to ride A. C. Starkey's Modiste in pretty colors of cinnamon, with old-gold sleeves, and cap. He is a short, bright, respectful young fellow, with brown eyes and hair, and was wearing a heavy red black silk muffler round his throat, as it had become bitter cold. It is generally understood that George Barrett will succeed Archer as the Prince of Wales' jockey, and next year be at the head of the list of winning jockeys. He said:

Yes, I read the medical journals and think very little of them. I waste, perhaps, as much as any one, but the medicine I use is cheap. I eat a small mutton chop for breakfast and then take a long walk, which gives me good health and reduces my weight when I require it.

As to his younger brother, Fred, who is first jockey to Leopold Rothschild, and whose services are sought after more than any other light weight, he said:

Fred suffers from a weak chest, consequently he is not able to do so much walking as I do. But, by combining physic with walking, he manages to keep in fairly good health. My firm opinion is that if jockeys would take plenty of walking they would seldom be ill, as many are now who rely solely on physic.

Wedgewood Bought for $25,000.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Maj. May Overton of Nashville, Tenn., passed through here today on his way home. He has bought of J. S. Clark of New Brunswick, N. J., the brown horse Wedgewood, by Belmont, dam Woodbine, the dam of Woodford Mambrino. The price is $25,000. The horse has a record of 2:19. John Splan says the horse is cheap and was the greatest race-horse he ever drove except Rarus. Wedgewood has 100 colts old enough to trot and five are in the thirty list. He is bought for stock purposes, Maj. Overton representing a syndicate of Tennessee men who have raised $250,000 to invest in a stock farm.

Extra Day's Races at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 19.—The extra day of the blood horse meeting brought out a fair attendance. The weather and track were fine.

First race, purse, five-eighths of a mile—Minnie R. won by a head. It was a dead heat between Tom Atchison and Bertie R. for second place. Time, 1:01½.

Second race, a handicap, purse, a mile and an eighth—Dunbar won easily by a few lengths; Collier second, Argo third. Time, 1:56.

Third race, handicap, purse, seven-eighths of a mile—Cleveland won by a length and a half, Neilson second, Bonita third. Time, 1:28.

Fourth race, purse, three-quarters of a mile—Idalene Cotton won by a length, Estrella second, Bertie R. third. Time, 1:14½.

Entries for tomorrow's races:

Vestal Stakes, ~~3-year-old~~ fillies, mile and a quarter—Guenn, Leda, Mayblossom, Miss Courtney. All weights, 115.

Purse, 2-year-olds, seven-eighths of a mile—C. H. Tadd (115 pounds), Voltiguer (113), Grisette (110), Norcola (110), Safeban (115), Miss Ford (112).

Purse, handicap, all ages, one mile—Laura Gardner (98 pounds), Volida (100), Tom Atchison (95), Leap Year (80), Thad Hobson (103), Grover Cleveland (106), Adeline (100).

Extra race, seven-eighths of a mile, handicap—Neilson, Laura Gardner, Grover Cleveland, Narcola, Adeline, Dynamite, Argo, Safeban, Voltiguer, Minnie R., Bertie R., Black Pilot, Atchison, Echo, Lizzie Dunbar, Estrella, Bonita, Laredo, Birdcatcher, Leda, Valido. Weights announced tomorrow.

Del Rio Stakes, all ages, two miles and an eighth—Binette (117 pounds), Guenn (107), Moonlight (102), Volante (123), Mollie McCarthy's Last (117), Monte Cristo (105), John A. (120).

Cleveland Will Join the Association.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Cleveland will have a base-ball team in the American Association next season. A majority of the seven members now in the association have promised to vote to admit Cleveland in Pittsburg's place, and James A. Williams of Columbus, O., formerly Secretary of the American Association and manager of the St. Louis Browns of 1883, has been virtually given a franchise for Cleveland. He will come here next week and begin the work of gathering a team. With him will be associated the leading men of the old Cleveland league team. Williams will manage the team. The necessary money to equip the grounds and pay for the team is already promised, and assurances are also given that the present American teams will aid Cleveland in getting a club at this late day so that the new club can be strong enough to play good ball until a chance comes to strengthen it in other ways.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Slosson and Schaefer Practicing.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—George F. Slosson arrived this morning and took up quarters at the Lindell. After an informal reception of his St. Louis friends during the early part of the day he at once resumed his practice. He has been furnished with a table, and has requested all prominent St. Louis amateurs to cross cues with him during the next week. Schaefer is hard at work every day and says he was never in better form for a match.

To Contest for America's Cup.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A new yacht, the Thistle, designed with a view of winning America's cup in 1887, is being built on the Clyde for Mr. Bell of Glasgow. She will be manned by a Clyde crew and commanded by a Clyde skipper.

DISASTROUS BUSINESS VENTURES.

Attachments Against a New York Firm on the Ground of Fraud—Other Failures.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The North River Bank of this city has procured an attachment against the property of the insolvent P. Scherer Company on the ground of fraud. The bank is the holder of a note for $5,000 drawn by the Rochester Distilling Company and by Walter B. Duffy and Thomas J. Hurley, who were interested in both the corporations named, as well as in their ally, the Duffy Malt-Whisky Company. The fraud charged against the P. Scherer Company lies in the fact that Nov. 8 it gave its stockholder, Walter B. Duffy, a mortgage for $20,000 on all its property for the purpose of securing him against loss on account of his indorsement of its notes not yet matured, and by this mortgage gave him a wrongful preference over its other creditors.

MASON CITY, Ia., Nov. 19.—The grocery store and restaurant operated by Frank Kibling has been closed by the Sheriff. Liabilities, $4,000; assets, $2,000.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 19.—A. J. Arfsten, dealer in new and second-hand furniture, made an assignment this afternoon. Liabilities, $42,875; assets claimed, $19,451. About $15,000 of the liabilities are with Denver houses; the remainder are distributed among Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, New York, Detroit, Milwaukee, and St. Louis stove, carpet, and furniture houses.

LINCOLN, Ill., Nov. 19.—Today the creditors of William M. Dustin & Co. were excited by the report that Dustin had fled the country. He sold his horse and buggy yesterday and left the town. His destination is supposed to be Montana. The injunction hanging over his property was dismissed in the Appellate Court. An investigation shows it will fall $35,000 short of the valuation first placed on it. Dustin & Co., with William M. Dustin, owe $160,000, and to pay this with $50,000 will be a financial problem well nigh impossible.

THE NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION.

Adoption of Recommendations Submitted by the Committee on Legislation.

At the second day's session of the convention of the National Guard Association of Illinois the Committee on Legislation reported in favor of asking an appropriation of $100,000 per annum for the years ending July 1, 1888, and July 1, 1889, to pay the expenses of the militia, and the further sum of $50,000 for uniforms, equipments, permanent camps, and rifle ranges, including a permanent camp and rifle range in the northern part of the State; compensation to officers and enlisted men for injuries received while in the line of duty; increase of pay of enlisted men while on duty to $2 per day; adding an engineer and signal officer and also a non-commissioned staff to the brigade staff officers; suitable provisions for enforcing penalties for neglect of duty; leave to every soldier who has served a full term of enlistment to reënlist for one or more years thereafter, and that he be exempt from jury duty and road tax ever afterwards; and that the code be so amended as to preclude the issuance by the commander-in-chief of license to parade with arms without ammunition to semi-military organizations.

These measures were taken up singly and passed by the body after discussion. Substantially the same offices were elected to serve for the ensuing year, with the exception of the Legislative Committee. Most of the members of the association returned home last night, but quite a number remained to witness a drill by the zouave company (E of the Fourth Regiment), Capt. Ford, at the armory. There were twenty-eight men in line, and the exhibition was very creditable.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Plucky Merchant—Various Robberies.

Last Thursday night as Samuel Decker, a dry-goods merchant at No. 381 Indiana street, was driving along Ada street he was attacked at Kinzie street by two men. The highwaymen undoubtedly knew he had been collecting. Whipping out his revolver he leveled it at the man who had jumped into the wagon and commanded him to leave or be shot. At sight of the weapon the man hastily plunged out of the vehicle and made for the freight-cars on the railroad track, his companion following at full speed. The same day thieves broke into the house of Mr. Decker's brother, Henry Decker, No. 387 Indiana street, and made off with a quantity of clothing. Twice within the last month have burglars broke into and pillaged the house at No. 389 West Indiana street, occupied by Messrs. Middleton and Dalton and their families. Each time considerable booty was taken.

A Universalist Sunday-School Union.

The Universalist Sabbath-schools of Englewood, Blue Island, Elgin, Joliet, Aurora, Plainfield, Oak Park, and the Church of the Redeemer of this city yesterday sent delegates to a convention at St. Paul's, on Wabash avenue, with the object of forming a Universalist Sunday-School Union. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and officers elected: Samuel Kerr, President; Col. Wilcox of Elgin, Vice-President; Mrs. H. B. Rexford, Blue Island, Secretary; and Mr. Henry Kingman, Treasurer. At the evening session the Rev. Charles Conklin read a paper entitled "Modern Methods in Sunday-School Work."

Possibility of a Great Strike.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—At the meeting of the coke operators and their employés today the former declined to grant the following demands: To pay wages every two weeks; to erect scales on the tipples; to grant an advance of five cents for mining; to advance trappers' wages to $1 per day; to increase the pay of posters. They agreed to reduce tool sharpening to 50 cents per month, and to leave the questions of rent and domestic coal to be settled by each operator and his employés. As the cokers still insisted upon their demands the meeting broke up without coming to a settlement. The operators will meet tomorrow and decide whether they will submit the disputed points to arbitration. If they refuse the cokers will hold a convention early next week and formally declare a strike, which, if it takes place, will be the biggest ever known in the coke regions.

Tried to Kill His Wife and Child.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 19.—Late last night Peter Englebart, who has been living apart from his wife for some time, entered her apartments, and, going to a room where their 8-year-old son was lying, fired two shots at the child. Mrs. Englebart flew to the child's rescue and her husband fired at her, the ball striking her in the left side of the face and producing a dangerous wound. The child was unhurt. Englebart made his way to the outskirts, where he jumped into the river, apparently for the purpose of drowning. He was rescued and taken to the hospital. He admits that he tried to kill his wife and says he fired the last shot at his own head.

Sale of Iron and Coal Lands.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 19.—Arrangements have been made for a sale of the Stoss Furnace Company's property to a syndicate of buyers from Richmond, New York, and this State. The price to be paid is $2,000,000. The property comprises some of the most valuable coal and iron lands in the South, including two furnaces in successful operation. Two more furnaces will be erected at once.

Hypocrisy in Civil-Service Reform.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Another case of mock reform is that of Dr. J. R. Livengood, who was suspended with a flourish by Cleveland and Black from the Danville Board of Pension Examiners while he was running for State Senator on the Democratic ticket. He has been reinstated and is now acting again.

President Santos Resigned.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 19.—President Santos has resigned. It is thought probable that Gen. Tajes will be chosen to succeed him.

TRIAL OF THE ALDERMEN.

TESTIMONY IN THE M'QUADE SUIT BECOMING INTERESTING.

The Story of the Conspiracy to Get the "Boodle" for the Broadway Surface Franchise—The Meetings at McLaughlin's and the Division of the Spoils—Evidence of the Repentant Members of the Gang—A Steamship Collision.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The trial of ex-Ald. Arthur J. McQuade, the indicted "boodler," was continued this morning before a crowded court-room. Mr. Nicoll conducted the examination. Ex-Ald. Charles B. Waite resumed the witness chair. He acknowledged several visits to the office of the Broadway Surface Railroad Company and to seeing Moloney there. He received a telephone message notifying him of the secret meeting of the board. He presided at the meeting of the board. The Mayor's veto message on the franchise was read, and the bill was passed over the veto. Witness did not know whether McQuade was present or not, or who moved the resolution to pass the bill over the veto.

Ex-Ald. Fullgraff was next called as a witness. He said an informal meeting was held in May, 1884, after the board adjourned. Eight or nine members were present, of which McQuade was one. The subject discussed was the fact that it was necessary to have thirteen votes to pass a bill. A further meeting was called at McLaughlin's house, at which the subject of the franchise was considered. The first business was the Broadway franchise. It was stated that other companies—a cable road and others—wanted a franchise. Jaehne, De Lacy, and others spoke, saying that the Broadway Cable Road Company had offered $750,000 for the franchise, one-half cash and one-half in bonds. It was said that the Surface Road had offered $500,000. It was decided to accept the offer of the Broadway Surface Road by a unanimous vote. Witness voted for it. The next question discussed was who should be intrusted with the money. Something was said about the amount; $20,000 was to go to each member. One member thought the amount should be $25,000 each. It was said that the lawyers had concluded to pay only $22,000, and that amount was decided upon unanimously, McQuade voting aye.

After the veto another meeting was held at McLaughlin's house to discuss it. As more votes were needed it was decided unanimously to cut down each man's share to $20,000. Witness said he saw Moloney at his house Aug. [illegible], and the latter brought witness a paper to sign. It was the call for the memorable meeting Aug. 30. Witness attended the secret meeting Aug. 30; McQuade and the witness were both present at another meeting in McLaughlin's house Oct. 13. There had been no money paid yet, and this was the subject of discussion. Witness received a part, $5,000, before election, that was due. The final vote granting the franchise was taken Dec. 5. Up to and after that date the witness had received [illegible]. Keenan paid it. Witness asked McQuade after Dec. 5 if he had got his money. McQuade replied that it was "all right."

After recess Fullgraff went on the stand again. He said that Waite had told him the reason for the call to a special meeting was that Lawyer Lyddy, who had got out an injunction restraining the board from issuing a franchise to any one for a road on Broadway, had consented to raise the injunction for $12,500. They feared that Lyddy would get out another injunction to bleed the railroad company more. This was the reason witness signed the call. Fullgraff acknowledged that he had given a contradictory statement before the Senate Committee.

On cross-examination Fullgraff acknowledged material points of his testimony before the Senate to have been false. A portion of the testimony before the Senate Committee, which included a statement that Fullgraff knew nothing more about boodle than they did at Albany and at Washington, was read. Fullgraff explained his evasive answer as meaning that Mr. Niles, the examiner, who had been a member of the Legislature at a time when "boodle" was flying there, according to rumor, knew what "boodle" meant well enough. [Laughter.]

Witness defined "boodle" as "money dishonestly acquired." Again and again Lawyer Newcombe read Fullgraff's sworn denials of any knowledge of the "boodle" transaction, asking if they were true or false. The witness each time acknowledged that he swore falsely before the Senate Committee. There was no bravado in the manner of the witness. He was downcast. A statement in his testimony before the committee was that he was sorry he had been a member of the board of 1884 only because of the stories started by the newspapers, and that he considered there were as honest and pure men in the board as ever stood on God's footstool, was read by Mr. Newcombe. "I can say now," broke in Fullgraff, "that I am sorry I was a member of that board."

"Did you refer to your purity then?"

"Yes, sir. I was and am now but for that one act." Witness said he had never "given away" the "boodle" Aldermen until his arrest for his alleged connection with the granting of a franchise to the Thirty-fourth street road in 1884. He was then induced to make a general statement regarding the Broadway franchise by a promise of protection from prosecution for his own transactions in connection with the granting of a franchise to that road. Later the inducement of protection from any of his acts as a member of the board of 1884 was made at Inspector Byrnes' office. Witness was urged to make an entire statement at Mr. Nicol's house, and he made the statement, with Mr. Martine's aid. Witness was asked if he had returned his "boodle" on being stricken with remorse. He answered: "I shall if God lets me live."

"But have you?" persisted the lawyer.

Witness acknowledged that he had not. He confessed that he had received $1,000 for his vote in another railroad matter, and had not returned it either.

Ex-Ald. Michael Duffy, another of the "squealing boodlers," was next called to the chair and began his testimony. He said that after one of the meetings of the board eight or nine of the members, including McQuade, held "a little caucus to fix up" for a meeting at Fullgraff's office. Witness went to the factory about 7 p. m. and found twelve other members there, including McQuade. "The meeting," said Duffy, "discussed a scheme for making a combination for controlling legislation on railroad and some other matters." Witness named nine members who were present from memory, and by referring to a list of the board gave the other three members. They corresponded to Fullgraff's list.

We met twice at McLaughlin's. At the second meeting Ald. Delacy and Jaehne argued about the roads. There would be $500,000 in the Broadway road, and the cable road would put up $750,000. We voted to pass and side with the Broadway surface road. Ald. Jaehne said that the figures given, $22,000 apiece, was too big. Ald. Delacy and Cleary talked, and they thought there was enough to go round at $20,000 apiece, and the caucus voted and the proposition was carried. At the third meeting or the second one at McLaughlin's a week after, the talk was about who was to hold the money. Mr. McQuade was opposed to Moloney. He thought he could not be trusted with so much money. He might walk off with it. [Laughter.] I proposed Mr. Keenan and he was elected. The vote was unanimous. The defendant voted for it.

The bill was passed for the Broadway railroad Aug. 6. It came back vetoed. There was another meeting of the caucus at McLaughlin's house in the evening. McQuade and the rest were there. There was talk about Mr. Moloney getting other votes to pass it over the veto. It was said it would cost something to get those other votes and it was all left to Moloney. He was to look up four or five votes and pay for them. [Laughter.] I didn't get any money until about a month after election and then I got $10,000. I met McQuade on the north steps of the City Hall a few days after and he stopped and talked. He said: "Did you get your money from the Broadway road?" and I said: "Did you get yours?" and he said: "It's all right, I got mine all right." This finished the direct examination. The defense consulted and then excused Duffy from cross-examination for the present. Duffy stepped down looking as fresh as when he began.

Some witnesses, to show that McQuade had considerable money about the time of the "boodle" transaction, were examined, and the court adjourned.

A Steamship Collision.

The steamer Beaconsfield, with a cargo of 7,000 bushels of wheat, outward bound to Aberdeen, Scotland, came into collision off the Battery this morning with the steamship Britannia, bound in from the Mediterranean ports. The Britannia struck the Beaconsfield on the port side about midships, making a hole three or four feet long on the water-line. Several tugs took the Beaconsfield in tow and when near the Erie elevator, Jersey City, she sunk in thirty-five or forty feet of water. She was of 1,118 tons register and had on board 7,000 bushels of grain.

A Residence Badly Damaged.

The two-story and basement brick residence at No. 946 West Jackson street, owned and occupied by Henry Simons, was damaged to the extent of $500 by fire yesterday afternoon.

WAS IT A POLITICAL MOVE?

MR. POWDERLY TO LOOK INTO THE SECOND STOCK-YARDS STRIKE.

Why Did Butler Order the Men Out?—A Secret Committee of Knights to Investigate—Between 5,000 and 6,000 Yet Unemployed—The Second Regiment to Leave Today—Pleuro-Pneumonia Appraisers at Work—Close of the Fat-Stock Show.

It was reported yesterday, and the report seemed well based, that a secret committee would be sent here early next week by General Master Workman Powderly to investigate the causes of the last strike at the Stock-Yards. The report also went on to say that this action was taken at the earnest request of many Knights of Labor who have been unable to learn why the men were called out after having been ordered back by Committeeman Barry. To the order generally the cause of this second strike has remained as much of a mystery as to the general public, and the belief that it was a political move on the part of District Master Workman Butler is growing. Mr. Carlton, before his return to Philadelphia, is said to have pronounced the strike as the "dirtiest piece of business" he had ever encountered. It has become so evident that Butler and the crowd about him made a tremendous mistake from which thousands of families at the yards will suffer the coming winter, that the most strenuous efforts are to be made to fix the responsibility somewhere; and it is said by those who ought to know that no one is more anxious to do this than Powderly himself. Hence this secret committee, which will find plenty to do when it arrives.

Yesterday was a big day for the Stock-Yards strikers who had not been able to obtain employment since the trouble was officially declared off. About 5,000 of them were given tickets which entitle them to employment at the first opportunity, and out of them were 4,000 who were immediately set to work. The tickets held by the others entitle them to work today or Monday. The demand for men made by the smaller houses just starting up induced most of the 1,000 to start to work yesterday. Packers were looking for men in every direction, but they were scarce. Armour hunted about for old and new laborers, but could get none. The cause of all the activity throughout the yards was the arrival of 42,000 hogs. A number of new men came in during the day and were set to work. The packers say that in a few days they will have employment for all the old men, all the new hands, and many more. Still some of the non-union men are leaving. There are about 2,000 of them yet at the yards, while some 5,000 or 6,000 of the strikers are still out of work. Armour has not opened up his new bench yet, but when he does 1,500 or 2,000 of the men will obtain work. Fowler took all of his old men back, making 500 in all. Seventy-five of his new hands left yesterday, but he has all the men he wants.

The beef butchers are fast signing the agreement which they deemed so obnoxious, amongst them being a number who left last Tuesday without signing. The rest of those who refused to sign will not be taken back.

Capt. Ole Hough and his troop of cavalry left Packingtown late yesterday afternoon. The Second Regiment will follow today at 11 o'clock. Their presence is not necessary, and the Pinkerton Sheriffs under Burke, Nickerson, and Capt. Foley expect to be able to leave the Stock-Yards before the end of next week. Among the visitors at Fort Ferguson yesterday were thirty-five or forty members of the Illinois National Guard Association. They were regaled by Col. Wheeler with cold ham, mince pies, cake, and other luxuries.

Reports are straggling in of assaults on non-union men, but these are comparatively rare, the hoodlums keeping unusually quiet.

PERFIDY OF THE PIG-STICKERS.

Why It Is that the Packers Should Protect Themselves in Every Way Possible.

Chicago Journal: The settlement of the recent strike in the Chicago Stock-Yards, if completed, should be a final settlement. There may as well be no settlement at all as one that will be broken up as soon as the men shall have fairly returned to their work. The packers cannot afford to have a new row break out as soon as an old one is quieted, with all the loss of property and the expense that a row involves.

In this view, the demand of the packers that the employés shall enter into a contract not to quit work without ample notice, with a forfeiture attached for its fulfillment, does not appear to be grossly unreasonable. The order for the last strike was issued to take effect "immediately." Each workman was directed to quit work when and where the notice reached him. The "strikers" left hogs kicking and squealing with the knives still in their throats. Cattle knocked down, but with their throats not cut, were left to suffer and die of the blow instead of from the knife, and they were spoiled for beef because the blood settled all over their carcasses and made them look as if they had died of general mortification. Cattle and hogs were left partly dressed, or if dressed were left to putrefy instead of being cut up for sale as fresh meat or to be salted and packed in barrels. Had the weather been hot instead of cold when this strike occured the loss would have been enormous.

Against the recurrence of a strike under similar circumstances the packers undoubtedly have a right to protect themselves. Master Workman Powderly has repeatedly declared that no strike of the Knights of Labor had been ordered without a provision that all perishable property should be taken care of before the order should take effect. In the Southwestern railroad strike six months ago and in the recent Chicago Stock-Yards strike no such condition was observed. There are now mutterings among that class of strikers dissatisfied with Mr. Powderly's order declaring off the Stock-Yards strike that when they get matters into their own hands again in the packing-houses they will strike at a time that will cause the greatest damage possible. It is against such menaces as this that the packers have determined to protect themselves.

A man who returns to his work in good faith will not object to such a contract, and to bind it by a forfeit, any more than an honest man elected to office will object to giving bonds for the faithful discharge of his duties and not to steal the money intrusted to his charge. A man who does not return to work in good faith will of course object to giving a bond for his good behavior.

APPRAISERS AT WORK.

Setting a Price on the Cattle That Have Been Exposed.

The appraisers appointed by the Live-Stock Commissioners to fix the value of the quarantined cattle previous to slaughter have finished the examination of 317 head at the Phœnix Distillery. Their figures upon 173 head belonging to Simon Ryan have been compiled and show an average of $22.90 per head, with the highest for any one at $32 and the lowest at $16. The milkmen are decidedly discontented with this result and claim, with a good show of reason, that the appraisers should in equity be bound to take into consideration the milking value of the animals at the time the quarantine was imposed and before the officers of the law put an embargo on the milk. The Commissioners hold, however, that the only basis of appraisement is the value of the animals as dry dairy cattle for beef. They have expressed a willingness to allow each milkman $1 per head below the appraised value if he will take the cows and slaughter them at his own risk. Two weeks ago the owners were anxious to have their stock appraised and slaughtered, but under the present phase of the market have determined that it would be best to wait until the beginning of the new year. This the Commissioners do not care to do, and are anxious to push the slaughtering. It was hoped that forty head of the appraised cattle would go to the shambles yesterday afternoon, but the owners resisted and threatened an injunction, which postponed operations for a time at least.

The veterinarians are rejoicing over the conversion of Sam Allerton. Dr. Gadsden of Philadelphia a day or two since offered to wager him any sum up to $20,000 that the disease here was contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and that one or more of Mr. Allerton's steers would take it if placed with Morris' at the Phœnix, but the bit was not taken. Allerton went there yesterday morning with Drs. Gadsden and Casewell, and after witnessing an autopsy on one of the dead animals indorsed a statement of the Philadelphia veterinary to the effect that the disease was contagious pleuro-pneumonia and that the Governor could not be too hasty in pushing the measures for its obliteration.

Dr. Salmon went to Washington last evening, but Dr. Trumbower, who remains in charge of the veterinarians acting for the Bureau of Animal Industry, has secured office room in the Insurance Exchange Building, and his men have settled to push the investigation of the extent of the infection still further.

The Blackleg Attacks Herds in Indiana and Illinois.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Dr. W. H. Pritchard, one of the State Board of Health veterinary surgeons, received a letter today from Dr. Fulton, health officer of Wells County, stating that cattle disease is raging to an alarming extent in the vicinity of Murray, and asking advice concerning it. The disease, sometimes known as blackleg, though very fatal among fat cattle, is not contagious and is usually caused by change of pasturage. Lean animals are not afflicted by it. About 400 have fallen victims to it in Montgomery, Owen, and Putnam Counties and others in various parts of the State.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The blackleg has broken out on the farm of Moses Deer, near Sidney, and eleven of the cattle have died. Quarantine has been established. The State authorities have been notified, and a number of the living cattle will probably be killed to prevent the spread of the disease.

Hog Cholera in Indiana.

FOWLER, Ind., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Hog cholera of a malignant type is prevalent in La Porte County. Fully three-fourths of the swine have died. The State veterinary authorities have been notified and will visit the infected districts.

LAST DAY OF THE FAT-STOCK SHOW.

Not a Large Attendance—The Subject of Early Maturity Interesting Stockmen.

Yesterday was the last day of the Fat-Stock Show, the attendance being below the average. The time was given to exhibitions in the ring of various grades of stock. No premiums were awarded. The meat of the animals that had been slaughtered during the exhibition was arranged for inspection by visitors, and it was noted that animals taking the first premium on foot do not always rank first when their carcasses are placed in competition. The Angus steer, "Wildy," 3 years old, owned by J. S. Hill of St. Paul, was awarded the first prize in the ring. "Plush," a steer 2 years and 2 months old, weighing 1,540 pounds, owned by John Gosling of Indianola, Ia., was placed in open competition and was not recognized. When the animals were both killed "Plush" carried off the sweepstake prize as the best carcass. The owner gave his pedigree as three-fourths Hereford and one-fourth Devon.

Among the cattle-fanciers was Mr. T. W. Harvey, the lumberman, one of the leading cattle-growers of America, who makes a specialty of breeding the Aberdeen-Angus cattle on his farm near Turlington, Otoe County, Neb. These cattle are black and have no horns. Mr. Harvey placed in competition a number of these cattle, among them the Angus steer "Paris Favorit," 3 years old. He took the first prize in Chicago in 1884, but at the present exhibition was awarded the second prize, giving way to the steer "Wildy," his half-brother. The conceded pride of the entire exhibition was the steer "Black Prince of Turlington," 1 year old, weighing 1,500 pounds. The subject of early maturity has been experimented on and the tendency of all exhibitions in recent years has been to reduce the age of entry. An effort will be made to reduce the age to two years. The theory of early maturity is a question of economy with stockmen, and of such vital importance has this subject become that an experiment is to be made at the Missouri State College next year. Prof. J. W. Sanborn of that institution is to take forty calves at their weaning time, the breeds to be as follows: Ten Short-Horns, ten Herefords, ten Galloways, and ten Angus calves, in order to test the matter of early maturity in distinctive breeds. He will feed them on different kinds of food, noting their gain each day until they are 2 years old. At the end of that time he is to give the gain per day, amount of food required to produce a pound of beef, kind of food that will produce beef the quickest, and show the quality of the meat under the microscope.

Last night there were two ring performances, the first being a contest among eight gentlemen for the prize as best ribbon-handlers on a double team. Senator Hank Evans, Gen. O. L. Mann, and Andrew Jackson were the judges. They awarded the first prize to Dayton Ritter, the second to H. H. Martindal, and the third to W. D. Moore. The closing show was single driving by ladies. Miss Florence Payne, Mrs. W. M. Dunne, and Mrs. James Fraser of Chicago, Miss Dena Hertkorn of Marshall, Mich., and Miss Clara Hewitt of Jackson, Mich., were the contestants. It was difficult to decide between Miss Hertkorn and Miss Payne, but the smile given when Hank Evans went forward to award the blue ribbon to the former was ample payment for judgment in her favor. Gen. Mann doffed his hat to Miss Payne as he gave her the red. Mrs. Dunne was given third prize, Miss Hewitt fourth, and Miss Frazer fifth. The receipts during the exhibition, for entrance fees and at the door, were about $11,500. Rents from stall-room and donations will swell the total to about $20,000. The cash paid out for premiums will reach about $10,000, and the other expenses will be about the same figure, so that the show pays expenses for the first time almost in the history of the enterprise.

A PLEASANT BOX TO VISIT.

That of a Rich New York Lady of Wealth and Beauty.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—[Special Correspondence.]—It may seem a rashly sweeping and conclusive assertion, but I am conscientiously going to make it. The most beautiful woman in New York fashionable society is the widow Hammersley. All the other belles commonly mentioned as beauties are merely pretty, and their physical equals could easily be casually encountered in a half-mile stroll in Broadway. But Mrs. Louis C. Hammersley has come forth at the opening of the present season as a specimen of perfect loveliness. It is true that she is the possessor of more than $2,000,000 in her own clear right, but I try to prevent that from prejudicing me against her. Nor do I perceive that on grand-opera nights the beaux admire her less, or the other women hate her more, on account of her immense wealth. She is practically a débutante. For five years she was the wife of a highly eccentric young Crœsus, who married her for her loveliness, adored her desperately, wrote verses incessantly in her praise, and willed to her all his property. She was born at Troy, N. Y., twenty-six years ago. Her father was Commodore Price of the United States navy; and, although her family had only his pay to live on, they did so in marked refinement, and were figures in the pretentious circles of local society. Lillie Price grew early into a beauty of the queenly type. She was tall, erect, with regular features, sweet facial expression, and positively regal manners of urbane but dignified courtesy. She disregarded the wooing of Trojans, and it came to be understood among her acquaintances that nothing short of millionaireism would recommend any man to her favorable consideration as a husband. In the odd Louis C. Hammersley she found this qualification. He was a singular character—an object at once of respect and ridicule. His appearance was naturally singular, and he hightened it by quaint costuming. He was all the while doing queer things. But his behavior was ever polite, his morals excellent, and his disposition kind. Did his bride love him? Nobody knows. She was a modest, faithful wife, at all events.

The widow Hammersley's period of conventional mourning has now expired, and she has appeared at the opera as the acknowledged Queen of Beauty. Even the most envious do not think of questioning her supremacy. But she does not let the general admiration depend alone on her perfection of face and form. Her costumes are wonders of artistic construction, and she has not yet worn one of them twice. Her jewels, too, have thus far been changed every night. I do not recall an instance of costlier or more elaborate toilet preparation for a social season in New York by any belle, and if she carries through the winter's succession of balls, receptions, and dinners the policy which she has thus far pursued at the opera she will by spring become the most celebrated woman in America. She has evidently gone in for a great triumph. She is the owner of a box, and its tiny parlor at the rear is superbly furnished. The walls are freshly hung with rare flowers, and an elaborately carved combination of sideboard and ice-box yields wines to her guests between acts. That she is courted and adulated needs not to be said. She is the most interesting personage in the house, not excepting the foremost singer on the stage.

Confederate Monument at Gettysburg.

The survivors of the Second Maryland (Confederate) regiment have perfected arrangements to erect a monument on the battlefield of Gettysburg.

IT IS WHITNEY'S SCHEME.

ONE THAT IS LIKELY TO COST THE COUNTRY MANY THOUSANDS.

Fortunes to Be Made by the Contractors Who Construct the New Cruisers and Gunboats for the American Navy—The Roaches Will Not Bid—A Chance for Chicago—Orendorf's Ambition—A Scotch Conspiracy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—There is meat in a statement concerning the new ships given by Secretary Whitney for publication tonight. The point which is studiously not brought out is that the Roach firm will not be bidders, and that in consequence the Secretary of the Navy has found it necessary to offer extraordinary inducements for other contractors to do their best work. The rivals to Roach are pleased that the veteran shipbuilder will not be a competitor with them. His steel plant gives him advantages that none of them could overcome. But the experience with the Dolphin was enough for John Roach. His assignees did not call for the plans of the new ships, and a few days ago a member of the firm while in Washington said they would not enter into competition. The other firms are rejoiced, because on the heels of this come the extraordinary inducements that are offered them, which is explained in the form of bid that was today made public. The sugar-coated statement given out by the Navy Department says:

> Important changes from former contracts are made with reference to the machinery. The form of the contract, as fixed by the Secretary, provides that the contractors shall guarantee for the three large cruisers of 3,700 tons, 4,000 tons, and 4,300 tons 7,000, 8,000, and 9,000 indicated horse-power, respectively. This is nearly twice the power per ton of displacement calculated for in the Roach cruisers; and for every unit of horse-power attained above these guaranteed amounts a penalty of $100 shall be imposed on the Government; and if the indicated horse-power falls in any case 1,000 below the guaranteed amount the ship shall not be accepted. This places a large sum at stake with the contractor to produce the greatest results. The result to be guaranteed is in the neighborhood of the best results obtained at home or abroad. It secures the active alliance and participation of the contractor and enlists his pocket in the effort to produce a satisfactory result.

There is more milk in this cocoanut than appears. The large cruiser, modeled after the Japanese man-of-war, is the Nani-Wa-Kan. The maximum guaranteed collective horse-power is 7,000. For every unit of horse-power above that the successful contractor will get $100. The tests of the Nani-Wa-Kan have already shown a collective horse-power of 7,500. This would be an increase of $50,000 in the cost of the cruiser to the Government. With the advantage of the Nani-Wa-Kan's experience, the ship modeled after it is more likely to go above than below that horse-power. So the lucky contractor is pretty sure to have a good thing.

The liberality of Secretary Whitney is better shown in the conditions regarding the largest cruiser of the three. The maximum collective indicated horse-power is 9,000. For the plans of this cruiser the United States paid the English firm of Sir William Armstrong & Co. $25,000. The plans for which this sum was paid contemplated an indicated horse-power of 10,750. If any premium were to be offered the contractors it would seem that this should have been taken as the maximum beyond which a bonus might be secured. But by taking 9,000 almost an out and out present is made the firm which gets the contract of $107,500 for coming up to the expectations of the people who furnished the plan.

In the gunboats the discrepancies are naturally not so great, but they are there just the same. In what is known as Gunboat No. 1 the maximum indicated horse-power is fixed at 3,000, while it is considered certain that at least 3,300 will be obtained. With the premium of $100 per unit of horse-power somebody will get a little bonus of $30,000. And so on. The representatives of the ship-building firms who are now in Washington are greatly pleased with Secretary Whitney's generosity, and they have reason to be. But this does not prevent comment on the wonderful change that has come over him since he held the attitude of an ultra-strict constructionist in the acceptance of the Dolphin. And then it comes out that the Roaches will not be bidders on the new cruisers. The conclusion reached is that the country would build up its navy cheaper if they had not been forced out of business. It is possible Congress will also take this view. The appropriation of $3,500,000 at the last session contemplated an ultimate expenditure of about $10,000,000. But if the Secretary of the Navy goes on as he has begun the total will be nearer $15,000,000.

The modifications in the contract allow the contractors to inform the department of alleged defects in the plans at the start, and while the work is in progress to submit such modifications as they are willing to become responsible for and guarantee the result if adopted by the department. Another change to which attention is not called in the document put forth by the Secretary of the Navy practically extends the time for building, which is now fixed at eighteen months. This is done by making the penalty for non-completion only $25 per day during the first six months after the expiration of the time. This would not amount to $5,000 during the whole period, which would be a trifle when taken out of the sum received by the contractors, and could easily be afforded.

Will Chicago Get It?

Since Indian Commissioner Atkins got back the talk about an Indian supply warehouse at Chicago or some other Western city is beginning to take shape. The papers presented by New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City are ready for the Commissioner whenever he gets time to pass on them. It is not too late, however, for further arguments, and, though none of the Chicago Congressmen are in the city, any action taken by the commercial organizations would have weight. Chicago had the advantage of being the first in the field. It was only after Bishop Oberly had started the movement to make it instead of New York the principal warehouse supply-point that St. Louis and Kansas City made their bids. It was then urged on behalf of the change that a large saving could be made for the Government by having the goods contracted for delivered in the West instead of at New York, and shipping them direct to the Indian posts. The New-Yorkers have held that they get through freight-rates for the Government fully as cheap as would be given for shipments from points west of the Alleghenies, but this has been shown to be untrue. A very large quantity of Indian supplies is already handled at Chicago.

Alfred Orendorf's Ambition.

The prospective retirement of Gov. Pierce of Dakota has caused the friends of Alfred Orendorf to push his claims for the position. Oberly, Springer, and other Illinois Democrats here are in the movement. Orendorf was in Washington before the election and is said to have made a good impression on the President, to whom he was introduced as the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. If the Democratic vote in the Prairie State had been larger the impression he made would perhaps have been more lasting. It is said that there is a large colony of Illinois Democrats in Dakota who have urged Orendorf to make a pull for the place. His chief hindrance will be the necessity of keeping the position for some of the defeated Administration Congressmen. It will also be urged that he comes from a State which has had more than its share of patronage.

A Scotch Corporation's Conspiracy.

In a matter of 151 entries made in Humboldt County, California, under the Timber-Land act, on which patents have been issued, the Secretary of the Interior has advanced suit to vacate said patents. This action is the result of an investigation upon which the department holds that the entries were fraudulently made in the interest of a Scotch corporation organized for the purpose of obtaining control of all of the valuable red-wood timber lands in that county, and that the foreign corporation was aided in its work by a firm in California and men employed by that firm. The Secretary in his letter to the Attorney-General characterizes the scheme by which the patents were obtained as an "extensive conspiracy, culminating in a monstrous fraud."

To Take Bishop Whipple's Place.

Bishop Henry B. Whipple of Minnesota, member of the committee to negotiate with certain Indian tribes in the Northwest for the sale to the Government of portions of their reservations, has resigned, and Jared W. Daniels of Minnesota has been appointed to the vacancy.

They Took Care of the Baby.

Some Columbus (O.) boys volunteered to take care of a 2-year-old child while its mother went out shopping, and something which they carelessly let drop when she returned caused her to send for a doctor. The "drop" was to the effect that the child had swallowed sixteen pearl shirt-buttons in order to amuse them.

A Costly Privilege.

A Chinaman has paid $16,000 for the exclusive privilege of selling opium in Panama.

SHEFFIELD CUTLERY.

False Trading in It Condemned by the People at a Recent Election.

SHEFFIELD, Eng., Nov. 2.—[Special Correspondence.]—For a considerable time there has been an agitation on foot in this town in reference to the unfair practices which have obtained in some of the shops where cutlery is made—or, to speak more correctly, where it should be made. Although it has been repeatedly pointed out by the promoters of the movement, no decisive steps have been taken to prevent the famous name of Sheffield being blasted—a name for first-class cutlery which Sheffield has enjoyed the world over. It has been from time to time reported that manufacturers of cutlery have been in the habit of importing German wares, and, after stamping them with a home-made mark or otherwise labeling the goods "best Sheffield made," reëxporting them as coming directly from the market where these articles are expected to have been manufactured. The matter has been taken up in such a spirited way by the proprietors of the *Independent* that the Town Council were compelled to take some note of it, but not before the editor of the *Independent* directed a letter to the Mayor urging him to do his duty in the matter. A select committee of the corporation was appointed to take evidence on the charges. The committee reported that it had found a verdict in favor of most of the charges, but on the matter being placed before the Council it was treated in such a manner that a town meeting was held, at which indignation was expressed at the way in which the Council had been pleased to deal with the question. It remained for yesterday to say what was really the voice of the people on the question, and it was given in such an unmistakable manner that those who have pooh-poohed the whole affair from beginning to last will have no difficulty in guessing what the feeling of the workingmen is.

Yesterday was the day appointed for the election of Councilors in the various wards, and Mr. R. E. Leader, who has from first to last been chief promoter in the agitation against unfair trading, stood for honors for the Ecclesall Ward, making his plank on which he stood the agitation against these nefarious practices. Other candidates also adopted a similar policy, and all who stood opposed to this system of trading got in by good majorities. In fact, Mr. Leader headed the poll with a majority of no less than 1,350 votes. There can be no hesitation in weighing up this verdict. The artisans of Sheffield are determined by every means in their power to put an end to all false marking of German exported goods; and those candidates who have shown both by vote and by their utterances that they were opposed to any inquiry being made have been completely swept away from municipal honors by the vote of the people. Mr. Leader truly said at the close of his candidature that "it remained for them (the workmen of Sheffield) to wipe out the stain, and to say in the future that Sheffield's good name shall shine as illustrious as it has ever done." The corporation cannot now but feel that the public are anxious to have some further notice taken of the matter, and it will remain for them to pass some strict measures which will once and for all put an end to all dishonest trading.

The *Iron and Coal-Traders' Review*, which is not the only paper that has severely commented on the suicidal policy of some of the Sheffield manufacturers, only as late as Saturday said:

> The public bodies of Sheffield, which should be regarded as the guardians of the commercial honesty and good name of the town, continue to manifest a singular reluctance to interfere in this question, though it has been clearly proved that such practices have been carried on, and pretty extensively, by firms who in some cases affix Sheffield names to goods of foreign manufacture, and in others one Sheffield maker will imitate the goods of another who has an established reputation. Such practices are not altogether peculiar to the Capital of Hallamshire; but in France, where they have been largely carried on, the Government will no longer ignore them, but will adopt drastic measures with those who sell as of French origin goods that have been imported from other countries. The Sheffield Town Council went so far as to appoint a committee to investigate the subject, and this committee ascertained that there was truth in the accusations which had been made. Strange to say, the Council actually rejected the report drawn up by this committee after thoroughly sifting the evidence for and against the statements which had been so freely made. The Council were justly censured by the meeting of workingmen. It is a pity that the Sheffield corporation stopped short when they found the charges proved by a committee appointed by themselves.

So say other papers, and so have said the great majority of Sheffielders, and it remains now for the Council to make some amends for the scurvy manner in which they treated the whole of these accusations.

Sheffield has not yet lost any of her staple trade, but there is no knowing as to how soon she may unless her ways are altered, and that speedily. I have before me the exports from Sheffield for each quarter of the year ending September last, and for the whole twelve months; and our trade with the United States has been on a steady increase the whole of the year. The values have gone up from £449,346 in 1885 to £523,187 this year, giving an increase of £73,841. On steel there is an increase of 17 per cent; cutlery, 23.9. The totals show only an increase of 16½ per cent.

THE BOUNTIFUL MISSES DREXEL.

Archbishop Ryan Lays the Corner-Stone of Their Industrial Home for Boys.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 14.—The corner stone of what is intended to be one of the greatest institutions of its kind in the country was laid today by Archbishop Ryan of this city, with the splendid ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church. The institution is the new Industrial Home for Boys, which is to be held always in trust by the Roman Catholic incumbent of the See of Philadelphia. Its founders are the three daughters, all unmarried, of the late F. A. Drexel of this city, and nieces to A. J. Drexel, the great Philadelphia banker, and to Joseph W. Drexel of New York. Besides erecting the institution they are to be its sole supporters, unless, indeed, which is not unlikely, some of their near relatives should desire to be joined in the work. The institution, which is called the St. John's Industrial Home for Boys, is being built at Eddington, some fifteen miles out and about three miles from the young ladies' country place and about four miles southwest of Bristol.

The ceremonies were participated in by a large number of people, many notable professional and business men going up from town on a special train provided by Mr. A. J. Drexel, who is one of the executors of his late brother's will. Among others were George W. Childs, who is also an executor, and besides is the special friend of the Drexel household; Maj. J. G. Rosengarten, Postmaster W. F. Harrity, Alexander Biddle, A. J. Antelo, Senator Vandergrift, Senator MacAleer, Lindley Smith, Stephen J. Farrelly, Henry Preout, James W. Paul Jr., John Drexel, and W. P. Troth. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the Rev. Dr. Horstmann delivered an address. Archbishop Ryan also spoke impromptu, saying that such work as this undertaking of the Misses Drexel would go far toward keeping capital and labor friends, and dwelling upon the fact that Christ in the world had been a workingman—a simple carpenter.

The buildings of the institution will be beautifully situated on a tract of land containing about 205 acres, formerly belonging to Mr. William B. Mann of this city. They will consist of a main building, containing class-rooms, school-rooms, dormitories, and refectory, a kitchen-building, a chapel, a boiler-house, and laundry-building, with workshops, etc. The main building is 270 by 84 feet on the ground, and the surface covered by all the buildings aggregates 41,000 square feet. The present provision is for 200 boys, with facilities for increasing the number in the future. The material used in the construction will be brick, very plainly treated, no attempt at ornament being made except in the chapel and main buildings, in which terra cotta and molded bricks will be used. The chapel will be finished in brick and terra cotta inside and out. It will have stained-glass windows and will accommodate about 500 people. The floors of the kitchen, refectory, and lower corridors and halls in the main building will be of slate, supported by iron beams, and there will be two stairways of iron in the building. Several of the buildings are already well under way, that of which the corner-stone was laid today being the chapel, which occupies a central position. The inmates will be chosen first from St. John's Orphan Asylum in West Philadelphia, the larger boys being taken. Besides being given a sound religious and book education, they will be well grounded in the agricultural and mechanical arts, all the materials being provided for these purposes.

The Misses Drexel have laid out so far upon the institution about $200,000, but immense sums more, the *Herald* correspondent is authorized to say, will be expended, if necessary, to carry out the whole design. The young ladies are now traveling abroad, but they have so arranged their affairs that the work can be carried on without embarrassment or delay. They inherited something more than $4,000,000 each from their late father, which is all safely invested.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

THE PROJECTED LINE FROM DULUTH TO THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

An Outlet Wanted for Northwestern Wheat During the Winter Months, Which the Avariciousness of the Trunk Lines Prevents—The Proposition to Raise Rates at the Beginning of Next Month—How the Missouri Pacific Was Checkmated—General Notes.

A number of capitalists interested in the proposed through route from Duluth via Sault Ste. Marie to a connection with the Canadian Pacific left this city yesterday for Marquette to look over the field and perfect arrangements for the immediate construction of the line. The establishment of such through line from Duluth direct to the seaboard will prove a big thing for the Northwest, as it will afford an outlet for the wheat in that section during the winter months which otherwise would be locked up in the elevators at Duluth and other Northwestern points until the opening of navigation. The avariciousness of the trunk lines in maintaining such high rates during the winter months prevents the shipment of Northwestern wheat via Chicago and is responsible for the building of the new direct line. The competition of this line when completed will do more than anything else could to prevent the trunk lines from manipulating the rates to the East. The proposed advance in grain rates to the basis of 30 cents per 100 pounds, grain from Chicago to New York Dec. 1, is a sample of what the trunk lines will do if they are not checked by outside or independent competition. It is generally admitted that an advance in grain rates at this time, when the prices of grain are lower than ever before, and the farmer does not get the cost of production, will be suicidal to the interests of the western connections of the trunk lines, because it will have the effect of locking up the grain in the elevators at Duluth and other Northwestern points until the opening of navigation. Were it not that the trunk lines control most of their western connections to Chicago and St. Louis, the latter would not consent to an advance in rates until the situation warrants such an advance. If the price of wheat would be $1 or more per bushel, as it was a few years ago, no one would complain against a 30-cent rate during the winter. But with the price of grain down to about 70 cents, and of corn to a little above 30 cents, everybody will admit that a freight rate of 30 cents per 100 pounds is not warranted.

While the roads running to Chicago from the Northwest have reduced the grain rate from St. Paul to Chicago to 7½ cents per 100 pounds (a distance of 500 miles), the trunk lines propose to advance the rate to 30 cents per 100 pounds (a distance of 1,000 miles), or, in other words, charge just twice as much for the same distance as the Northwestern lines, with much better facilities for handling the business. There is no good reason why the lines east from Chicago should not coöperate with the Northwestern roads in their efforts to bring the heavy stocks of grain in the Northwestern elevators forward via Chicago during the winter. The trunk lines are actuated in this matter solely by selfish motives regardless of the desires and needs of their connections. It is to their interests to keep the stocks of grain now in Duluth and other Northwestern points locked up there until navigation opens in order to have it go during the spring and summer by the lake lines, most of which they now control to Buffalo, where they will get it again to carry to the seaboard. Under these circumstances it is not at all surprising that Chicago is rapidly losing its prestige as the great Northwestern grain centre, and that new outlets are being constantly established that will take the business at reasonable rates via other points.

It is still hoped that the proposition to advance grain rates to the East Dec. 1 will not be carried out. Considerable opposition towards the proposition is being manifested by a few of the lines between Chicago and the western termini of the trunk lines on the ground that it would not only stop east-bound shipments via the pool lines, but would also afford a splendid opportunity to the few non-pool lines to gobble up the bulk of the business that has to go forward. Three of the Central Traffic Association roads voted outright against an advance in rates and another one declined to vote on the proposition. This number of opposing roads may be still further augmented, as several of the lines which were not represented at the late meeting of the Central Traffic Association have not yet been heard from. Whether the trunk lines will be powerful enough to overcome the opposition of those roads to an advance remains to be seen, but in any event it shows that if the advance in rates is made such rate-cutting will be practiced as to again speedily force a reduction by all lines.

Jay Gould's Road Checkmated.

The trouble caused by the Missouri Pacific's demand Thursday evening that the question of basing rates to all common points in Kansas, including the business carried by the Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad from Kansas City to Memphis be also submitted to arbitration, was overcome yesterday morning by Traffic Manager Sargent of the Fort Scott Road announcing that he would concede the point about territory raised by the Missouri Pacific, as his company did not desire to throw any obstacle in the way of the formation of the new pool. His company, he stated, had been under the impression that the point so suddenly raised by the Missouri Pacific had been settled at the St. Louis meeting, and for this reason did not demand a representation on the Board of Arbitration. But, although his company was not represented on the board, yet it had sufficient confidence in the arbitrators selected by the other roads to treat it fairly and justly. If it was the desire of the Missouri Pacific Road to prevent the consumation of the proposed pool by making the new demands the sensible action of the Fort Scott took the wind out of its sails and forced it to submit gracefully to the consummation of the new scheme or take the responsibility for causing a Western freight war. The meeting then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning to give the arbitrators an opportunity to consider the arguments submitted by the various roads and arrive at a conclusion as to what differentials and rates to Kansas City and St. Louis should prevail. The arbitrators had not arrived at a decision at a late hour last evening and it was the opinion that they would disagree, as two of the arbitrators represent the Kansas City side of the question and the other two the St. Louis side. In this event the fifth arbitrator, Mr. N. Guilford, will have to be called in to give the deciding vote.

The General Freight Agents of the various roads in Kansas interested in the new pool held a meeting during the afternoon and tried to agree upon percentages on the business west of the Missouri River, but did not come to an agreement.

The Vicksburg & Meridian.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Argument was made before Judge Hill of the Federal Court last night in the matter of the petition of the receiver of the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad, filed some two weeks ago, praying that the Railroad Commission be enjoined from enforcing the tariff of charges for passengers and freight last promulgated by them for said road, and asking the court to permit the road to resume its old tariff. To grant the prayer of the petition would be the virtual repeal of a law of Mississippi by the Federal Court, and would thereby bring the State and Federal authorities in direct conflict. Judge Hill did not decide the case, but issued an order to the receiver commanding him, in effect, to prepare and present to the commission a new tariff for local freight charges without discrimination to persons or localities that will pay 6 per cent per annum on the amount of the value of the road and to fix and charge the fare for passengers at three cents per mile. The tariff as heretofore fixed by the commission was made on the basis of something over $13,000 per mile valuation, which valuation was adopted by the commission from the statements and representations of the authorities of said road. The petition alleges the value of the road to be $20,000 per mile. The order allowing 6 per cent profits on the valuation does not recite on which basis it shall be calculated. It is supposed that the object of this order is to endeavor to effect a compromise between the commission and the railroad authorities.

Wiping Out Past Differences.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—[Special.]—It was stated today that the relation which the Ohio & Mississippi is to have with the Erie Road is to be a good deal closer than has been made known. The Erie people are counting on material benefits to accrue from the business which the Ohio & Mississippi is assured. There seems to be no longer any doubt that the controllers of the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Companies have come to a pleasant understanding, agreed to wipe out past differences that have disturbed the trunk line pools, and generally to go on devoted to a policy that shall have a good deal more harmony in it than has hitherto been shown.

Enjoined from Collecting Taxes.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 19.—In the suit brought by the Pullman Palace-Car Company against various counties in Nebraska to restrain the collection of taxes on its cars Judge Brewer, in the United States Circuit Court, after hearing arguments, today granted an injunction to stand until the final hearing restraining the counties from collecting such taxes. In like suits brought by the Pullman Palace-Car Company to restrain the collection of taxes upon its cars running in Kansas and Iowa Judge Brewer granted orders temporarily restraining the collection of taxes and continued the matters for further arguments in December.

Advance in Grain Freight Rates.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Dec. 1 an advance in freight rates to all Eastern points will take place. The basing rate, Chicago to New York, now 25 cents, will be advanced to 30 cents. This will make the Indianapolis rate 28 cents. Provisions and everything else included in the "sliding basis" will advance. There is a stir among shippers as a consequence, and everything that can be sent over the road before the advance goes into effect will go. All of the lines are crowded with business.

A New Road in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—A charter was filed yesterday in the Secretary of State's office for a new road by the Mississippi River & Northwestern Railroad Company. The road will run through a rich cotton-growing part of the State.

General Notes.

The Rock Island announces first-class excursions to Los Angeles and San Francisco Nov. 23 and 24 and Dec. 7, 8, and 30, $80 for the round trip, tickets good for six months for return passage.

Mr. George W. Bull, late Western Agent of the Merchants' Dispatch in this city, has been appointed Western Agent of the Erie Dispatch, in special charge of east-bound dairy and perishable freight, with office at No. 199 La Salle street.

Mr. W. P. Johnson, General Passenger Agent of the Lake Shore Road, is prominently mentioned for the position of arbitrator for the passenger department of the Central Traffic Association. Mr. Johnson is one of the oldest and most experienced passenger men in the country, and a wiser selection for the important position could not well be made.

TOMAS TERRY'S HISTORY.

The Cuban Millionaire Began Life as a Tinware Peddler—His Widow.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The will of Tomas Terry, the Cuban planter, directed that his $50,000,000 estate should be equally divided among his eight children. Seven of the children signed an agreement by which the handing over of their shares of the property should subserve the best interests of the whole. Antonio Terry alone would not enter into this agreement. Tomas Terry, the father, was at this time suffering of paresis, and could not make a will that would stand a contest, although he was able to approve of the agreement. When he died his son Amelio, a lawyer, took charge of the estate, which has not yet been divided. His will was recently proven at Cienfuegos and a duplicate will reach here by Dec. 1.

Antonio Terry married Grace Secor Dalton, an orphan and a niece of William H. Secor, a lawyer, at 111 Broadway, in this city, in 1876. Miss Secor lived with her uncle at that time at 418 Fifth avenue. Antonio was then 20 years old and his bride was 18. Five years after their marriage a daughter was born, who was named Natica, after her aunt, the Baroness Blanc, wife of the present Italian Minister to Madrid. The marriage was not a happy one. Antonio obtained large sums of money from his father and spent them freely. He was well-known behind the scenes at the theatres. Three years ago he left his wife and went to Paris, where he is living. His constitution, it is said, was unable to stand the strain of the life he led, and he is now suffering of general paresis. His wife is living in retirement in this country with her child and an unmarried sister. She has only a small income through her husband.

Mr. Secor, Mrs. Antonio Terry's uncle, said yesterday that Mrs Kate Terry, the wife of the late Juan Petro Terry, and who, with her unborn child, inherits $5,000,000, lives with Mrs. Tomas Terry, her mother-in-law, in Paris.

"I remember Kate Terry," he said, "when she was cashier in Charles Bullard's saloon and restaurant in Paris. She was not a barmaid either there or in Liverpool, as has been intimated. She was cashier at the Washington Hotel in Liverpool, filling the same place as that of cashier in the restaurants connected with our hotels. When Charley Bullard fitted up his saloon in Paris as an American cocktail saloon and restaurant he received a great deal of patronage from English and American tourists. Kate used to dress up in great style, and make change. There were half a dozen barmaids in the place. I do not believe that Kate was married to Bullard in Liverpool, as has been stated. I am quite certain that she married him in Brooklyn. She was a faithful wife to Juan Terry. There is no possible way in which Juan's will can be contested.

"The Terry family was a very strange one. Old Tomas was niggardly in his personal expenditures, but his children were just the opposit. Tomas started in life as a tinware peddler, and by economy laid the foundation of his fortune. The house at No. 424 Fifth avenue, the furnishings of which were recently sold at auction, belonged to Mrs. Tomas Terry. When in New York the family lived there in great style. They had twenty-two servants. When the family went to Europe to live much of the costly and elegant furniture was sold and much was disposed of by the servants.

"Amelio Terry is a fine man. He works hard to preserve the estate left by his father. The other sons were always very free with their father's money. He did not deny them anything. Antonio has spent a great deal of money belonging to the estate. When the estate is divided the money he has spent will be taken out of his share. I am acting as Mrs. Antonio Terry's counsel, and if Antonio ever sets foot on these shores I will make it hot for him. Francis Terry, who is 21 years of age, recently arrived in this city from Paris. I do not know where he is stopping."

Miss Vinnie Atwood, who began a suit against Mrs. Kate Terry for $20,000 damages for false imprisonment in 1881, is now in California. She left her address with her counsel, Mr. Peter Mitchell, before she went away. Mr. Mitchell said yesterday that his client would probably proceed against Mrs. Terry now if the latter appeared in New York.

Charley Bullard, alias "Piano Charley," the burglar whom Mrs. Terry married and subsequently left upon learning that he had another wife living, is now serving a seventeen-years' sentence in Belgium. He escaped from prison in Massachusetts and went to England. He and a notorious crook named Martin Shinburn were arrested in Belgium for burglary and sentenced together.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRES.

A Factory in Jersey City Burned, with a Loss of $150,000—Other Fires.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 19.—Freitag's embroidery factory on North street was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $150,000. The insurance will fully cover the loss.

KOSCIUSKO, La., Nov. 19.—The Male and Female Institute Building was totally destroyed by fire last night.

WABASH, Ind., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—At an early hour this morning fire broke out in the residence of Dr. P. G. Moore at Rich Valley. The building was consumed with its contents. Loss, $4,000; insurance, $1,000.

PEKIN, Ill., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Fire destroyed the residence of William Larimore of Circleville, this county, last evening. Loss, $3,000.

MATTOON, Ill., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—A barn belonging to James Ellars, near Arthur, was burned today with its contents. Loss, $2,000.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—About 3 o'clock this morning, as the Grand Trunk express from Montreal was pulling out of Earnestown, the Cimbria sleeper was seen to be on fire in the forward part. The passengers in the berths were at once alarmed and transferred to the Leghorn sleeper. The latter catching fire, too, the passengers were ordered to jump off. This they did, leaving all their baggage and most of their wearing apparel. The two cars burned to the rails, causing a loss of $40,000.

As to Sensational Preachers.

Charleston *News:* The trouble with Dr. Talmage, and many other "popular preachers" of the day is that they try to make religion too common, and instead of building men up to God they try to drag God down to the low level of humanity. The Sam Joneses of the pulpit of today have done as much to profane sacred things and to bring reproach upon religion as all the infidel pamphlets and lectures that have been printed or spoken in the last quarter of a century.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
BOSTON IDEALS
Matinee To-day at 2 p.m.—Last Time of
VICTOR, THE BLUESTOCKING,
WITH
MLLE. ZELIE DE LUSSAN.
TONIGHT AT 8,
FRA DIAVOLO,
With Karl, Barnabee, Lawton, Clark, Morawski, Stone, and Lablache.
Commencing Tomorrow Night, Sunday, Nov. 21—A RAG BABY.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—EXTRA.
Return of Chicago's Comedy Success.
COMMENCING SUNDAY, NOV. 21,
CHAS. H. HOYT'S
"A RAG BABY,"
WITH
FRANK DANIELS
In his Great Creation,
"OLD SPORT,"
AND ALL THE ORIGINAL CAST.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
LAST PERFORMANCE TONIGHT.
LAST MATINEE TODAY AT 2 (OVER AT 4).
MATINEE PRICES—Entire Lower Floor $1, First Balcony 75c and 50c [illegible], Family Circle 25c.
Kiralfy Bros.' Greatest Spectacle,
AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS
Introducing Brilliant New Scenes from Original Photographs of Famous Localities in Egypt, India, Japan, [illegible]
The Great Mikado Ballet,
With Its Beautiful Fan and Umbrella Dances. Three Little Maids from School, etc., etc.
REMEMBER—POSITIVELY LAST MATINEE AND NIGHT.

EXTRA—Next Monday, Sale opens Today.
J. C. Duff's Comic Opera Co.,
Including Lillian Russell, [illegible] Jarbeau, Madeleine Lucette, [illegible] Ryley, Harry S. Hilliard, in [illegible]
A TRIP TO AFRICA.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
And his charming Comedy Company in Their Great Hit,
PRINCE KARL,
Sunday, Nov. 21—Rudolph Aronson's New York Casino Opera Company in "Erminie."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—SPECIAL.
SUNDAY, NOV. 21, 1886.
TWO WEEKS ONLY
The Latest London, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia Comic Opera Success,
ERMINIE,
Now in its 7th month at the CASINO, NEW YORK. Presented in magnificent style by
RUDOLPH ARONSON
New York Casino Opera Company,
Including Marion Manola, Mary Stuart, Isabel Urquhart, W. S. Daboll, Fred Solomon, Charles Stevens, Murry Woods, and A GRAND CHORUS.
Seats now on sale at Box Office.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—FIREPROOF
Cor. Washington and Clark-sts.
POSITIVELY LAST TWO PERFORMANCES.
TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.
HELEN DAUVRAY
And her Comedy Company, in Bronson Howard's ONE OF OUR GIRLS.
New York production duplicated.
EXTRA.
Commencing Monday, Nov. 22, Matinees Thursday (Thanksgiving) and Saturday, the Comedians
ROBSON and CRANE,
In an Adequate Production of Shakspeare's MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
Seats now on sale.

CASINO THEATRE AND CAFE.
Prices—25, 35, and 50 cts. No higher.
LAST NIGHT AND MATINEE.
CAGLIOSTRO.
Concerts after opera. Cafe open daily from 11 a.m. No charge for admission. [illegible] SON and CELIA ALSBERG CO. in FAUST AND MARGUERITE. [illegible]

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
The Stoddard Lectures
NEW SERIES FOR 1886.
Three Courses exactly alike, beginning THURSDAY, Nov. 25, FRIDAY, Nov. 26, SATURDAY, Nov. 27.
A few Course Tickets, with good seats, may be secured by prompt application today.
Course Tickets—[illegible]
BURDITT & NORTH, Managers.

LINCOLN
Memorial Collection of Over 100 Articles,
Once owned and used by
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
The most interesting collection in the world now on exhibition day and evening. Tower Chicago Opera-House Building. Admission, 25c; under 12 years, 15c.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
146, 148, and 150 Clark-st., near Madison. Week beginning Monday, Nov. 15, extraordinary re-engagement of BIG WINNIE JOHNSON. [illegible]
Theatre No. 1—DANTE'S DREAM.
Theatre No. 2—THE GREAT GHOST SHOW.

WINDSOR THEATRE.
North Clark and Division-sts.
P. H. LEHNEN............Proprietor and Manager.
Today at 2, Tonight at 8, Augustin Daly's Great Play,
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
Next week—CLARA MORRIS. Sale of seats at Theatre and Brentano Bros.', [illegible] State-st.

CRITERION THEATRE,
Sedgwick-st., cor. Division.
EVERY EVENING This Week, Saturday and Sunday Matinees, the Celebrated Dialect Comedian,
DICK GORMAN,
In his Successful Comedy, entitled
CONRAD.
Prices, 10, 20, 30, and 50 cents.
Next—NEIL BURGESS in WIDOW BEDOTT.

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
MATINEE AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.
[illegible]
Newton Beers—Lost in London.
$10,000 Scenic Effects.
Monday—WAGES OF SIN.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
J. J. DOWLING and SADIE HASSON in
TO-DAY AT 2 | Never Say Die! | TO-NIGHT AT 8
Octette of Male Voices. Madrigal Boys.
Thanksgiving Week—The White Slave.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Under the Management of............J. M. HILL
This afternoon at 2, Last performances of
Lewis Morrison and Celia Alsberg,
In the Great Spectacular Production of FAUST AND MARGUERITE.
Sunday, Nov. 21—Miss AIMEE in DIVORCONS.

MADISON-ST. THEATRE.
TODAY AT 2 P.M. NIGHT AT 8.
TREMENDOUS OVATION TO THE FAVORITES—THE CHICAGO OPERA COMPANY.
[illegible]
Every Evening. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

PANORAMA.
Battle of Shiloh.
The Grandest Exhibition on Earth. Michigan-av., near Madison-st. Open every day and evening.

BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG!
Open daily from 8 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.
Cable cars to Panorama place.

STANDARD THEATRE.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.
Wilson & Rankin's Mammoth Minstrels.
Sunday night, Harry Lacy in The Planter's Wife.

The Tribune.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1886.

The Fat-Stock Show closed last night.

Alfred Orendorf is being pushed for the Dakota Governorship.

Queen Victoria will lay the foundation of the Imperial Institute in June.

Sir Robert Hamilton will shortly resign as Under-Secretary for Ireland.

Mr. Balfour, Secretary for Scotland, has been admitted to the British Cabinet.

There were 207 failures in the United States last week and thirty-five in Canada.

The flow of Hungarian emigrants to America is increasing. A large contingent is composed of Jews.

Corporation-Counsel Hoffmann yesterday resigned to accept the appointment to be Appraiser of the Port of Chicago.

King Humbert of Italy has instructed his chaplain to convey his sympathies to the Pope on the anti-clerical agitation.

The coke operators of Pittsburg yesterday declined to grant the demands of their employés. A gigantic strike is threatened.

Hampton Court Palace, in Middlesex, on the Thames, twelve miles from London, was badly damaged by fire yesterday.

Charles J. Lovejoy was brought here yesterday from Kansas City charged with swindling Chicago business-men out of about $25,000.

A. A. Ames, Democratic candidate for Governor of Minnesota in the late election, has commenced a contest, although beaten by McGill, Republican, by 2,500 votes.

A strike in which 20,000 cotton operative will take part will be inaugurated at Fall River, Mass., within a month, unless the manufacturers grant an increase in the wages of their employés.

Austria, England, and Germany propose that before Prince Alexander's successor is elected the line between Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia shall be permanently adjusted, but Russia objects to the proposal.

Bishop Whipple has resigned as a member of the commission to negotiate with certain Indian tribes in the Northwest for the sale to the Government of portions of their reservations. Jared W. Daniels of Minnesota is his successor.

A committee of Prussian officers is arranging a celebration of the eightieth anniversary of Emperor William's entry into the army. The aged ruler, according to the custom of Prussian Princes, entered the army in January, 1807, when 10 years old.

The responses of members indicate that there will be a quorum present at the meeting in Washington Monday of the House Appropriations Committee, and the clerk and assistants are hard at work arranging the estimates from the various departments so that they may be gone over rapidly.

President Cleveland will leave Washington Sunday night for New York to attend the funeral of ex-President Arthur. He will be accompanied by Secretaries Bayard, Endicott, Whitney, and Lamar, and Postmaster Vilas. All the departments in Washington will be closed Monday and the Supreme Court has adjourned.

Suit has been brought by the Secretary of the Interior to vacate 151 entries made in Humboldt County, California, under the Timber Land act, it being held that the entries were fraudulently made in the interest of a Scotch corporation for the purpose of obtaining control of all the valuable redwood lands in that county.

Two tow-barges, the Menekaunee and Marinette, lumber-laden from Oscoda to Chicago, were wrecked four miles south of Frankfort, Mich., and fourteen lives lost. The Lucerne, a three-masted schooner, ore-laden from Ashland to Cleveland, foundered and sunk near Washburn, Wis., in sixteen feet of water. Three sailors were found frozen in the rigging, and it is supposed that the men comprising the rest of the crew were drowned. Numerous other wrecks are reported from the terrible storm which has just swept over the great lakes, and the loss to vessel-owners is many thousand dollars.

Money was in good demand at about the rates heretofore quoted. Sterling bills were steady, with an upward tendency. Investment securities were dull. Stocks were active and strong.—The Chicago produce markets were generally strong early, but most of them fell back towards the end of the session. The receipts of grain were light as a consequence of the recent storm, and wheat was stimulated by stronger cables, with news of a good export movement at the seaboard. As compared with Thursday, pork closed unchanged, lard 2¼ cents lower, meats 5 cents lower, wheat and barley ¼ cent higher, corn unchanged, oats ⅛ cent higher, rye firm, and flaxseeds easier.

Col. Charles Chaillé-Long, the African traveler, who visited the Uganda tribes in 1874 on a diplomatic mission, is out in a letter to the New York *Herald*, in which he fastens the responsibility for the recent horrible mortality among missionaries in Africa upon the explorer Stanley. He describes Central Africa as "no paradise, but a plague spot, and the negro, the product of this pestilential region, a miserable wretch, often devoid of all tradition or belief in a deity which enthusiastic travelers have heretofore endowed him with," and charges that Stanley is "imposing upon the Christian world in order to gratify his ambition." This is a pretty serious charge, but, if it be true, would it not be a good way to check Stanley's ambition by shutting off the consignments of missionaries and recalling such as have not yet succumbed to pestilence? The very general acceptance of the second probation doctrine would seem to indicate that it is perfectly safe to leave these wretches in ignorance of sermons and pew-rents.

THE BULGARIAN PROBLEM.

It is not improbable that there will be a plentiful crop of rumors of war in Europe between this and the new year. The Bulgarian situation is a puzzle the solution to which appears to be warlike, and this solution might be the real one if Germany were particularly interested in Bulgaria, or if England and Austria were really bent upon fighting Russia, for both of these Powers have been talking very menacingly of late. Their talk, however, is very conditional. If Russia, they say, occupies Bulgaria or threatens to do so by force then they will resist her.

There is no prospect that Russia will take Bulgaria by arms and thereby invite war. She is more cunning than that. She evidently intends to get possession of the province without a war. She is moving slowly but surely towards that end by intrigue and diplomacy, in which she has always been a master, as England has more than once discovered to her cost in Western Asia. She placed Alexander upon the Bulgarian throne in the first place to advance her own interests. When it became apparent that he was not willing to be her agent and tool she kidnaped him by intrigue and he was delivered over to her authority. She sent him home to Germany, and when he returned at the call of the Bulgarians he placed himself in power at the sufferance of Russia in order to conciliate her. His course, however, had the directly opposit effect. As he had promised to go upon notice from Russia, the notice was served upon him at once, and thus the coast was clear for a new man. Meanwhile Russia's agents kept the province in a hubbub. They secured the discharge of the original intriguers, who had been arrested, and soon brought about the resignation of the Regency. When the Sobranje met Russia protested against its authority or its power to elect a ruler upon the ground that it was not legally elected, and hence all its acts were unconstitutional. When the Sobranje persisted in electing Waldemar Russia again manifested her displeasure, not alone because it had been stipulated that no person immediately connected with a reigning family should be chosen, but because Waldemar was not available for her purposes. He is brother-in-law, cousin, and otherwise related to nearly every royal family in Europe, and would have been sure to disarrange all of Russia's plans.

Meanwhile Russia has suggested Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia as the ruler she wants, and it is announced that all the European Powers have consented because his selection would prevent an armed invasion by Russia. Invasion in such a case will not be necessary. Prince Nicholas is a Russian subject, and, more than that, an aide-de-camp in the Russian army. Mingrelia was at one time an independent province in what is now Russian Transcaucasia, but Nicholas' father sold out to the Czar years ago for a mess of pottage. The present Prince has never been Prince of anything. He is simply a dependent of the Czar, and once on the throne he will do the Czar's bidding and slowly but surely Russianize the province. Thus Russia will really occupy Bulgaria without invading her, for, the Bulgarian army fairly Russianized, the province will voluntarily fall into Russia's lap. Russian diplomacy is never on the point of doing anything, but it always does it in its own good time. Russia will take Bulgaria without marching an army into the province and do it as effectually as if she had won it by conquest.

CITY WORKMEN LIVING ON FARMS.

Nine men out of ten who will stop to think and consult facts within their observation can see that Henry George's complaint about land monopoly is a transparent sham. George has no converts among the rural population, but his following is made up of city-bred wage-workers, who raise the cry of "land for the landless," and would have it supposed they are eager to leave the cities and turn farmers, but are defrauded of the privilege and denied an opportunity to engage in tilling the soil by reason of the present farmers gobbling all the land. All this is sheer claptrap and humbuggery. Henry George's trades-union city-bred followers could not be coaxed or driven into the country to labor as farmers. They could not be induced to give up the pleasures of city life, with its theatres, shows, parades, clubs, festivals, tippling-places, dance-halls, gambling-hells, local politics, daily papers, and all the other attractions of the town. On no condition would they surrender these delights for the quasi-solitude, lonesome life, and hard labor which the successful farmer must endure. It is all nonsense to say they will do anything of the sort.

Farmers' sons flock into the cities year after year by thousands, and many of them succeed in one thing or another. They acquire trades or get into stores, shops, railroad or law offices, doctors' offices, printing-offices, etc., and, as a rule, soon adapt themselves to new surroundings and do fairly well. It is infinitly easier for a farmer's boy to come to a city and succeed than for a town-bred man to go into the country and make a good farmer. Even where townsmen are willing or eager to abandon the pleasures of city life and engage in agricultural toil and self-denial there is not one chance in ten that they can succeed. They lack the judgment, experience, patience, training, and ability to make good farmers. Farming is not to be learned in a day, but requires for its mastery as much time and effort as any trade in which city workmen are occupied. In fact, the successful farmer must be reared on the farm. Townsmen who imagine they can become thorough-paced "Grangers" in the course of a year or two will find themselves at the end of that time with means greatly reduced and experience considerably enlarged. But, as a matter of fact, the trades-union workmen represented by Henry George lack not only the ability but all desire or intent to become farmers. The very men who are crying out about the monopoly of farming land want all the attractions of city life with high pay for eight hours' work, and hence they can neither be persuaded nor forced to leave the towns.

City workmen have always refused to take up homesteads in the Far West. They dread the hard labor, self-denial, and compulsory frugality of a farmer's life. After the panic of 1873 hundreds of thousands of city and town workmen were thrown out of employment, but not one in a hundred sought employment in the country. The few that did were originally country lads who had drifted into the cities and under the stress of hard times returned to their former pursuits. The majority wandered about as tramps, begging, dead-beating, and stealing for a living, and refusing almost to a man to hire out as farm laborers and take up homestead lands in the Western Territories. It is this same class which, under the direction of Henry George, is now wailing about "land monopoly." They themselves know this talk is all humbuggery. They want high wages for eight hours' daily work in comfortable, well-heated shops and factories, with city amusements and dissipation in the evenings in the beer and whisky shops. Such men cannot be driven out of the cities, and it is simply preposterous and ridiculous for them to continue gabbling about a supposed monopoly of farming land. If stocked farms were given to them for nothing on condition of abandoning city life and living on the land and working it, neither they nor their wives, daughters, or sons would accept it and comply with the condition. Henry George knows all this well enough, and he could not be coaxed, hired, or forced to live on and work a farm the rest of his life.

BECK AND FLOWER ON TAX REDUCTION.

The "big talk" which followed the big feast of flesh and firewater of the Iroquois braves was remarkable also for what was not said. The speakers vied with each other in denouncing a protective tariff, deprecating the largeness of the National revenue, and portraying the necessity of reforming, but with singular unanimity agreed in making no specific suggestions as to the remedy required. The nearest approach to an exception was in the case of Mr. Beck, the only United States Senator present. He despaired of a remedy for overtaxation, declaring that he did not think Congress had sense enough to devise relief or reduce taxation. As all revenue bills must originate in the House, this censure applied only to the Democratic end of Congress. This lack of faith in his own party friends was his excuse for proposing, as the next best thing, to loan the Government surplus to bondholders at 2 per cent interest. That, we say, was the nearest approach the club or its guests came to suggesting relief from the burden of overtaxation, and that, too, notwithstanding the fact that the especial object of the banquet was to promote the interest of the Democracy in general and revenue reform in particular.

Of all the men invited to be present on that festive occasion, the President included, the only one who showed the slightest appreciation of the real situation was Roswell P. Flower. This abortive Presidential bud of 1884 sent a letter of regret, which, in the light of what was said, or rather left unsaid, sounds like a rebuke. He began by saying: "I am thoroughly impressed with the great importance, both to our country and our party, of something being done in the immediate future to reduce the excessive and unnecessary taxation under which we have so long labored, and which we are pledged to sweep away."

Mr. Flower has the honor of being the only man in any way connected with the banquet to recognize the especial obligation of the Democratic party to reduce the revenue. That pledge was explicit and became a contract. The Democracy offered to do certain things, this among the rest, if given the reins of Government, and the people accepted the proposition. They said, in effect: "We will see now if any faith can be put in the pledges of the Democracy." Two years after the people thus became "the party of the second part" to this contract the senior Senator from Kentucky bluntly declares that his party in Congress has not the sense to carry out its part of the agreement, and as a substitute he offers to turn the National Treasury into a kind of pawnshop for bondholders. How many States does he suppose the Democracy could have carried in 1884 on his three-ball platform?

But Mr. Flower did not stop with a reminder of the pledge on which the Democracy was restored to power. He is a level-headed business-man, and at once proceeded to say: "The practical way to accomplish this end, and which I regard as so desirable because I foresee that we shall be *justly* held accountable if it is not attempted, at least in the House of Representatives, with united front, is for the Democrats of the East and the West to come together, as you have so many times and so hospitably brought them together, and, sinking all theoretical differences, with a desire to harmonize, to decide upon and declare a policy of reducing taxes based solely upon the least disturbance and inconvenience to the capital and labor of the country." If the writer had aimed with knowledge prepense to present the sharpest possible rebuke of what would actually occur at the feast he could not have chosen his words more happily. He must thank his stars he was not here to be the poor Tray of such company, especially when he reads the empty generalities of Carlisle and the insufferable asinity of Beck.

WAREHOUSING AND CLEANING GRAIN.

The business of grain cleaning and doctoring, which has grown to very large dimensions in this city and Milwaukee, is practically fostered by the laws governing the management of the warehouses and the rules for the conduct of the inspection by State officials. The law does not permit the changing of the grade of any parcel of grain while it is in the custody of the warehouseman, and the rules oblige the inspectors to discriminate against grain that is mixed with foreign substances to an extent sufficient to justify them in pronouncing it "not reasonably clean." It may be graded down for other reasons as well as this, but the presence of a little dirt or straw over and above the very small percentage of impurity allowed as standard is enough to cause the whole lot to be marked down. In the case of wheat the result is often a great loss to the seller. The dirt present may not be more than corresponds to a deterioration of one cent per bushel, but if inspected as No. 3 when it would otherwise have passed grade as No. 2, it has to be sold at 12 to 14 cents less, if placed in store. At this point the "doctor" steps in. He offers just enough more than the regulation price to make it worth the while of the receiver to take the extra trouble of selling it by sample. He then cleans it, and mixes in a little of a better quality, if that be needed, after which it is placed in store to be sold as "regular."

The only way to break up this system, and allow the owner of a parcel of grain to get for it just what it is worth, is to change the law so as to permit the warehousemen to clean a given parcel of grain when requested to do so, and not otherwise. But this cleaning should be required to be done either before the grain is placed in store or after it is ordered out for actual shipment, and the owner should have the right, in person or by deputy, to watch the operation so far as practicable. Regulations of this kind prevail at Buffalo and some other places and the plan has been found to work well, though open to the objection that it allows the mixing of grades by shippers in a way that cannot be followed here. But even if no provision were made against the latter, the proposed change would abolish a feature in our business from which the innocent shipper in the country has often suffered grievous wrong. How much he has suffered can only be understood by those who have passed through the experience themselves, or read the accounts which now and then appear in our commercial columns of grain being sold for less than enough to pay the costs of transportation and commission. It scarcely needs to be added that under such a change of plan as is here hinted at the inspectors could afford to be strict in their judgment, and pay particular attention to the questions of unsoundness and dampness which determine the question as to whether or not the property can be placed in store without endangering the condition of other grain in its vicinity.

It may fairly be claimed to be not only desirable, but absolutely necessary, to make a change of this sort if the grain trade of this city is to be conserved against the increasing competition by other points anxious to take a hand in holding the horn of plenty as it pours out its contents upon a hungry world. Very large quantities of grain have been sent to other points in the recent past simply because of the bitter experience of the senders in having grain graded down which would have been accepted as standard elsewhere. In thus deciding against it the inspectors simply did their duty under the rules provided for their guidance, and it is only right that the rules should be strict on the matter of actual quality. Of course it is also "necessary to draw the line somewhere" in regard to the presence of dirt and other foreign material, or the trade would be swamped with impurities purposely mixed in with the grain, as is now done by the shippers in India. The authorizing of a cleaning department in connection with our public elevators seems to be dictated by experience as one of the necessities of the future.

THE MISSING LINK.

A correspondent of The Tribune whose letter appeared in yesterday's issue attributes the failure to discover the whereabouts of the haymarket bomb-thrower (Schnaubelt, as is generally believed) to the fact that the Anarchists are an oath-bound secret society and that the bomb-thrower is a member of it. He says the bomb-thrower is now in hiding, secreted by the oath-bound conspirators, and asks, if the Anarchists condemned are innocent of connection or complicity with him, Why is he not produced? There is considerable force in this question. Some of the outside conspirators who are now denouncing the court and jury who condemned Spies and his seven companions know where Schnaubelt is. Why do they not produce him as a witness and show that they had no connection with him or he with them and that he did not throw the bomb by their dictation or advice or through the influence of their preaching, and thus get a new trial and acquittal? Some of the condemned men themselves could make a close guess at his whereabouts. One of them—Schwab—is his brother-in-law. Why will he not try to get at Schnaubelt and induce him to make a clean breast of it if the eight are innocent, as Schwab and his companions and their friends pretend? If the London German and other Knights of Anarchy who are demanding the release or the commutation of the sentence of Spies et al. are so convinced of their innocence they may have heard the story of innocence from Schnaubelt's own lips. In order to save eight men they ought to produce him. The weakest part of the evidence against the condemned was that produced to establish their connection with the bomb-thrower. If the bomb-thrower comes forward he may save his brother-in-law and his companions. If he does not it may be taken as evidence of their complicity and guilt. Let them tell where Schnaubelt is or give the State's Attorney a pointer whereby the fellow can be caught and brought back. If they are afraid to do so what inference must be drawn therefrom?

The London correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, cabling concerning the dismissal of Sir Robert Hamilton from the Irish Under-Secretaryship, says:

> It will be interpreted to proclaim in the hearing of every public servant that no capacity, no matter how undisputed, nor experience, no matter how wide, nor devotion, no matter how tested, can save even the most highly placed civil servant in the country from being cashiered in obedience to the clamor of the most worthless members of the dominant faction.

Yet we are constantly told by the mugwump organs about the excellences of the British civil-service system. Except in the lower grades, as Mr. Blaine says, it is rotten to the core. The *Post* itself editorially admits that the British system in the higher grades is not what it ought to be, and accounts for the inferiority in the following logical fashion:

> The examinations to the higher division are so severe that men competent to pass them find better employment in other callings. The result has been that in order to fill vacancies in this division the Government has been obliged to accept men who passed very badly in the examinations.

It is something new to find that inferior persons who pass very badly "severe" examinations are the occupants of the higher branches of the English civil service. But it is perfectly true. The examinations are severe to men of general and rather comprehensive education because, being conducted by schoolmasters of a superior class no doubt, they are technical and are suited to the "grinding" and "cramming" system of the last part of the English college year. Those who mark the papers are also of the schoolmaster class, and "marks" are given in the ratio of the closeness of the answer to the schoolmaster's text-book. Extra marks are given for languages, and this is of course to the advantage of the aristocratic young men who travel on the Continent and who have the aid of private tutors. The "higher branches" of the English civil service are, as a consequence, aristocratic preserves. The lower branches are supplied by memorizers from the professional grinding schools, which are to be found in every British and Irish village nowadays, and which have become an educational curse. The editors of the mugwump organs are probably not aware of the character of the English civil service or of the nature of the examinations or they would not hold up the system as a model for the American people.

The defeat of Robert Smalls, the colored Republican candidate for Congress in South Carolina, was the meanest, dirtiest piece of work the Southern Bourbons have ever accomplished. Long ago, by a gerrymander which was instituted for the very purpose of confining the colored Congressional vote to a single district, the Seventh was so mapped out that its Republican majority ran way up into the thousands. This was Smalls' district, and even in 1884, when the Republican majority of the State, which amounts to nearly 60,000, was suppressed and Cleveland was counted in by 48,000, this district gave a Republican majority of nearly 4,000. In the recent election the Democrats voted for William Elliott, who was defeated two years ago by Smalls by the above majority, and counted him in by 238 majority! And this in a district purposely gerrymandered by the Democrats so as to prevent the election of Republicans in the other districts and containing nearly 25,000 Republican majority if the vote could be cast. A more deliberate swindle was never perpetrated in this country. Smalls will contest Elliott's claim to his seat, and if there is any sense of justice in the House Elliott will be forced to give up the seat which he has stolen from the gallant soldier of the Sea Island Cotton district who rendered his country such conspicuous service in the War of the Rebellion and who was honestly elected.

If yesterday's cablegrams properly describe the proposed Irish land bill of the Tories its presentation will put the Tory leaders in a very awkward position. It is in its leading features but a recast of the Gladstone land bill of last June, which Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord Salisbury, and their followers denounced in what the Rev. Mr. Beecher would call paroxysmal tones. It involves a loan of at least $125,000,000 of British money for the benefit of the Irish landlords on the security of the tenants. This was exactly the estimate of the loan under the Gladstone bill, and the securities are the same, though the rate of interest (4 per cent) is ½ per cent higher than Mr. Gladstone proposed. The landlords are to be paid four-fifths down, and the other one-fifth when the tenants have paid that much in yearly installments. The State, under the act, at once assumes the position and duties of the landlords. The latter pocket their money—or rather employ it to pay off their debts. It is an excellent scheme for them if the tenants can be induced to purchase at their price—which is now from sixteen to eighteen times the judicial rent. The latter price has been paid under the Ashbourne act, of which the proposed bill is to be an extension, by the tenants of the "London Companies," the "Worshipful Salters," "Skinners," "Cloth-Weavers," etc., who have held considerable property in that country since the time of the Stuarts. Fifteen years' purchase has been paid for land in the mountainous districts of the West of Ireland. The national journals warn the tenants that they are paying too much, but so anxious are the latter to get rid of the landlords that the $25,000,000 loan under the Ashbourne act has been already exhausted, it is said.

The Buffalo *Express* calls the attention of the South to the cordial and hospitable manner in which the "Daughter of the Confederacy" has been received at Syracuse and compares it with the treatment Northern women have received at the hands of Southern women, "who have neither learned to forget nor forgive." The aptness of contrast in this case would have been more pertinent had the comparison been instituted between the hospitality of Northern people towards Miss Davis and the pointed neglect and snubbing of her by the President. The contrast is all the more striking when it is remembered that the Northern people did not very largely sympathize with the Confederacy of which Miss Davis is the daughter, and that the President sympathized with and voted in the interests of the father of the Confederacy himself!

Conflicting Crop Estimates.

The great Northwest is originating another commercial sensation which may possibly prove to be one of the greatest of the day. It is in regard to the wheat production of this year in Minnesota and Dakota. A careful reading of the official estimates made in Washington has led the trade generally to believe that the State and the Territory between them raised an aggregate of about 62,000,000 bushels, but a few days ago certain parties connected with the Millers' Association were credited with estimating that the yield will reach 95,000,000, and yesterday it was alleged that they have raised the figures to 105,000,000 bushels, which is more than half as much more than is supposed to be warranted by the returns to Washington.

There is pretty good reason to believe that the production of the region named this year is not very far away from an equality with that of 1885. All the facts of observation go to substantiate this view. If so, there should be no ground for alarm on the part of any one who knows how the crop of last year was disposed of. But the publication of these unofficial estimates cannot but cause a great deal of confusion and doubt as to the value of crop statistics, official and otherwise. If it be true, as alleged, that the larger figures named are given out as the result of careful examination into the facts by a number of experts sent out to investigate, they cannot but demand attention and respect. It may be urged that the Government figures are said to be based upon at least duplicate returns from each county, and that the world has recently received an official assurance to the effect that they cannot be materially improved upon. It may also be claimed that the gentlemen who are most prominent in the Millers' Association are also short on wheat in this market to a very large extent, and want to influence the course of prices in their own favor by exaggerating the quantity of wheat at the command of the trade. But the fact remains that the accuracy of the official estimates is called in question to the tune of nearly 70 per cent of their face value. Any one who attaches the least degree of importance to the discrepancy may well be pardoned for pointing back to the impossibility of reconciling the crop figures of our latest census with those for the same harvest that were given out earlier by the crop bureau. It would perhaps be unfair to say that this difficulty of six years ago arose out of circumstances which have not since been improved upon.

It is, however, difficult to resist the conviction that most if not all of our crop statisticians attempt the impossible. Not to such a ridiculous extent as some of them did up to a very recent period in assuming to give the yield of a whole State true to within a single bushel. The wheat harvest of Illinois was treated in that way for each of several years in succession. Even in England, where the land is much more densely populated and carefully cultivated, as well as more closely taxed, than is the case here, it is found difficult to agree upon estimates of yield without allowing a very wide margin of probable error. The people over there have recently given a great deal of attention to this point, only to discover that the estimates for some years must have varied widely from the truth, and that those for no year can be depended upon to within a considerable percentage of the whole. On this side of the Atlantic, with conditions favoring a much wider margin of error, we have not yet learned to distrust the ability of a statistician to figure up the exact size of a crop and to tell before the work of sowing is finished just how many dollars it will be sold for. Of course there is no doubt in regard to it a few months later. Perhaps the time will come when we shall be wise enough to see our own ignorance in this respect and in some others. But that time is not yet.

Canada's habit of seizing fishing vessels belonging to this country is now explained. It is her way of making overtures for annexation. When she tows some hapless American schooner into one of her own ports or compels the Captain to haul down his flag she is only trying, in her clumsy, elephantine fashion, to attract Uncle Samuel's attention, and her love-taps—her caresses, as it were—have been mistaken for blows from a sandbag. It is a little late to arrange the nuptials for Thanksgiving, but if Miss Canada is in a hurry the affair might be brought to a conclusion by Christmas or New-Year's.

The Knights of Labor appear to have more money than any other set of men in the country, to judge from the amount they have thrown away in the last few months.

The strikers at the Stock-Yards appear to have thought that the packers could not live without them and the hogs could not die without them. In both respects they were mistaken. And this suggests the remark once made by a first-class business-man in this city who has been in his grave nearly a score of years: "The fact that a man thinks I cannot get along without him is a very good reason for getting rid of him. He is apt to want to be master too much to serve my interests as they ought to be served."

In a discussion of Senator Beck's preposterous plan for reducing the Treasury surplus the writer wrote, "Let the Democrats pass a measure cutting down the taxes of the people 100 millions, or thereabouts, and see what the Senate will do about it," but the wicked types substituted $1,000,000 for $100,000,000, making nonsense of the suggestion. There is nothing so difficult in newspaper work as getting large sums correctly stated in type.

The people of Springfield (Mass.) are confronted with a new evil in the way of intemperance. Although they have a license law it is evaded without any trouble by what are called the liquor clubs. The stewards of these so-called clubs assert that no less than 10,407 men and boys are banded together in these clubs to defeat license. The *Republican* of that city says it is "a present and appalling fact," and adds: "These illegitimate places are infinitly more damaging to the community than any other phase of liquor-selling could possibly be, for the arm of the law is powerless to control or abate them. They are secure in their iniquity." Sheer abolition will be the issue in the coming municipal election; but if they have such a membership as is claimed it is not easy to see how the temperance people can accomplish their purpose. Prohibition, if it could be carried, would be of no avail, as the club is one of the most common methods of evading it. Rhode Island has prohibition, but it is honeycombed with clubs. There is no excuse for them, however, in a city which has a license law. Their prevalence in Springfield would indicate that it is a city mainly addicted to guzzling.

They are going to have a lively, if not a merry, Christmas over in the Province of Ontario. The elections for the provincial Legislature there will occur the 28th of December, and in a country where a candidate refers to his opponents as "a brawling brood of bribers" it is not unnatural to look for a little excitement three days before the clash of conflict.

Sir Robert Hamilton, the Under Secretary for Ireland, whom the Tories insist on dismissing, is a Scotchman and a Presbyterian. He was appointed to the office after the assassination of Under-Secretary Burke, with Lord Frederick Cavendish, in Phœnix Park. He gave up a more lucrative position in order to accommodate Mr. Trevelyan and the Government of the day in the matter. Since his advent in Ireland he has learned to understand and sympathize with the aspirations of the Irish people, but his greatest offense in the eyes of the Tories is that he helped Mr. Gladstone to draft the Home-Rule bill. When first appointed his coming was resented by the Irish, who complained of a surplus of Scotch officials. His public services since have endeared him to them, and he is said to be as popular with the Hibernians as Mr. Gladstone.

Sunset Cox, when not talking partisan politics, can be sensible and pithy. In a recent speech in New York he said, referring to the George movement: "There is no room in the Constitution for such vagaries as those of Henry George. His followers forget that we have an established Government." Mr. Cox then went on to say:

> It was a very strange experience for an American to come across the Continent of Europe, seeing on his way the people ground under the iron heel of despotism, and then to arrive in New York and be told that America, of all others, is the land where the laboring man is oppressed.

He might have added that most of the laboring men who say they are oppressed in America were very meek and submissive under the European despots before coming here. The ex-Minister to Constantinople, Democrat though he be, has great faith in the good sense of the Republican farmers of New York State and relies on them to show the absurdity of the George vagaries. "The constitutional convention is something to be devoutly thankful for," he says. "It will prove to be the safety valve where theorists can blow off surplus steam. The hayseeds can be trusted to see that none of the vagaries are engrafted on the organic law." The 250,000 "hayseeds" of New York State, as Mr. Cox calls them, with their stalwart sons, can make short work of the George confiscators at the ballot-box—or elsewhere if need be.

The first snow-storm has arrived and almost gone, and yet the Railroad Committee of the Council has not done the first thing with that snow-cleaning ordinance. Ald. Clarke, Chairman of the committee, has been on military duty at the Stock-Yards for a couple of weeks. He is around now. There ought to be a meeting of that committee for action on the ordinance at once. There will be another snow-storm this winter.

It is stated that the wives of some of the strikers now visit the packers almost daily, begging that their husbands shall be put back at work, and representing that they have no money and that their credit is almost exhausted. As one of the packers puts it, "They are dead broke and are unable to make the slightest provision against cold weather." This is what comes of following the advice of political tramps like Butler, Schilling, et al. Those worthies are paid wages as walking delegates and officeholders while the families of their dupes are starving. But there is something behind all this. The Stock-Yards men have had pretty steady employment for a long time at good wages, and could have put a little by for a rainy day had they not so extensively patronized the doggeries where the political walking delegates hold forth.

State's-Attorney Grinnell is reported to have said that he had a bid to have his house-front treated in the same manner as the outside of the Court-House for the sum of $21. At the same rate at which the Court-House was treated it would cost him $243. At the same rate that it was proposed to treat Mr. Grinnell's house the puttying and painting of the Court-House would cost only $15,000, instead of the $180,000 which it is proposed to pay. Are not these little circumstances worthy the State's Attorney's serious consideration? He might invite the attention of the grand jury for January to them.

A committee from the Central Labor Union of New York was appointed last Sunday to wait on Mayor Grace to urge on him the enforcement of the ordinance against Sunday saloons. If the New York Socialists would but bend their energies against their greatest enemies, alcohol and the grogshops, they would be entitled to the sympathy of the public. That sympathy they will not have, however, as long as they continue to preach the confiscation of other people's property while filling themselves up with whisky.

Next Thursday, in the brief space of one or two hours, President Cleveland will undo the effect of a whole month of massage treatment.

Despite the kindly and dignified admonition of the President, the hardened and shameless newspapers continue to invade the sanctity of home. They have just dragged into public view the beautiful domestic scene of Mrs. Thurman, wife of the ex-Senator, down on her knees tying her distinguished husband's shoe-strings.

Does the American workingman think he is climbing any higher up the ladder of freedom and manhood when he throws up a job at which he is making good wages and stalks about in idleness at the bidding of a "Master Workman," letting his family depend for bread upon the contributions of other workingmen? Is this his idea of the dignity of labor?

CURRENT NOTES.

A new Western poet speaks of the "unwinking eagle." This is nonsense. The eagle is always a wing king.—*Washington Post.*

"Hey, Jimmy; where did yer git der medal—fur parlor skating?" "No, I didn't. It's a champion medal; I can spit furder than any man in the ward."—*The Judge.*

Irate person—See here, did you call me an "old celibate" in your paper yesterday? Editor—No, I called you "an old reprobate." Irate person—O, that's very different.—*Life.*

An item in the *Telegram*—"Umpire and Mrs. Quest will winter in Detroit"—leads us in desperation, and we despairingly announce that "Bookkeeper and Mrs. Jones will spring in Kalamazoo."—*Puck.*

"Arter ye've ate that mince-pie an' them hard-biled eggs," asked the generous woman, "will ye carry in some wood for me?" "Certainly, madam," gratefully replied the tramp; "that is," he added, "if I live."—*New York Sun.*

Captain—"Now, my man, are you sure of your former employment when you rejoin the army reserve?" O'Flinn—"Certain sure, sir." Captain—"What employment was that, my man?" O'Flinn—"Lookin' for work, sir."—*Dublin Times.*

Policeman—"Have you a permit to play here?" Organ-grinder—"No; but it amuses the little ones so much." Policeman—"Then you will have the goodness to accompany me." "Very well, sir. What do you wish to sing?"—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Professor—"Next time, ladies, I will bring to your acquaintance one of the great men of the past." Delightful young lady (to her neighbor)—"I should prefer to make the acquaintance of one of the young men who haven't passed yet."—*From the German.*

Bagley—"What in the world have you got there?" Bailey—"A dog collar. Isn't it a pretty one? Got it for $7. I tell you, it's a bargain." Bagley—"But you haven't got a dog, have you?" Bailey—"No, but I know where I can get one for 50 cents."—*Tid-Bits.*

"The car is full of alumni," whispered Miss Beekonstreet to her friend from the West, as they both journeyed Cambridgeward in the horse-car. "Yes," said the Chicago girl, "and how it chokes one up, don't it? I wonder they do not open the ventilators."—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

Pat—"That's about the soize of Henry George's promises to the laboring men—it's now after 'lection, and, instead of being rich, we have to work loike niggers, just the same as before." Mike—"Faith, he only said: 'We'll sweep the town'—well, and that's what we are doing, isn't it?"—*Puck.*

Polite tramp—"Will you oblige me with a little vinegar and a bit of rag, madam? I've bruised my heel." Lady of the house—"I'm very sorry, but our vinegar is all out; wouldn't a little New England rum do as well?" Tramp—"I don't know, but I'll try it, and—er—never mind the rag."—*Puck.*

Young Tom Anjerry asked his tailor the other day when he would send him the suit of winter clothes that he had ordered. "When you have paid me for your last spring suit," replied the tailor. "O, bother!" said Tom, impatiently, "do you suppose I can wait forever for my winter clothes?"—*Texas Siftings.*

Coachman, who has approached Mrs. Brown for more wages—"What would your husband say, mem, if I was to ask him for a raise?" Mrs. Brown, who knows her husband's financial disposition—"Well, Henry, as I never indulge in profanity, you must excuse me from venturing an expression on that subject."—*Washington Critic.*

The children are always up to little expedients to help them out of a tight place. Little 6-year-old, one of these chilly nights, tumbled into bed without paying that strict attention to his evening devotions which his mother had taught him. "Why, my dear, you didn't say your prayers, did you?" "You're right, I didn't. I said 'em twice last night, so I wouldn't have to."—*Hartford Post.*

J. W. Finney, late Assistant United States Attorney, is the same inveterate punster as when in Uncle Sam's service. Yesterday he was entertaining some Chicago gentlemen, one of whom had a son in the First Illinois Regiment, which has been guarding Armour's packing-house. "I have found an appropriate new motto for those gallant troops," said Mr. Finney, turning to the opening lines of Virgil, "Arma virumque," etc. "And what may that be?" "Armour virumque."—*Detroit Evening News.*

PERSONALS.

Troy papers now speak of Paddy Ryan as "formerly of Albany."

Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland will begin a story in the January number of *Godey's Lady's Book.*

Liszt's body is now claimed by the Franciscan friars at Pesth, in accordance with their rules.

The President's practice of traveling Sunday is strongly condemned by the New York *Witness*, a religious paper.

Mr. Gladstone has a rent-roll and land-income of $70,000 a year, and is reported to hold several million dollars' worth of railroad shares.

A young lady is driving a cab in Berlin. She asks thrice the ordinary fare, because she sits by the side of her employer while she drives him.

Dr. A. A. Hodge of Princeton had in preparation a work on the Andover controversy, which was not completed, but which will undoubtedly be published as a posthumous work.

Noah S. Hunt, a rich and eccentric New-Yorker who lived utterly alone in the midst of Gotham's millions, is said to have left a will locked up in a safe, the combination of which no living person knows.

Prof. Huxley will contribute, it is said, a chapter to Mr. F. Darwin's life of his father. Another feature of the book will be the testimony it bears to the strong influences exercised over Darwin by Sir C. Lyell.

The unprinted letters of Thackeray, which are the novelty of the initial number of the new *Scribner's Magazine*, were addressed to Mrs. Brookfield, widow of the Queen's chaplain. They are of a very quaint and domestic kind.

Mayor Grace of New York appointed Wednesday seven Commissioners of Public Schools, to hold office for three years from Jan. 1, 1877; and among the appointees were two ladies—Mrs. Mary Nash Agnew, wife of Dr. C. R. Agnew, the oculist, and Miss Grace H. Dodge, granddaughter of the late William E. Dodge.

"Speaker Carlisle is a hard man to shave," a Washington barber tells "Carp" of the Cleveland *Leader*. "He has an angular, rough-bearded face. He drops into the chair, and does not say a word until he gets out of it, except that he is afraid of being cut. He is mighty close as to money matters, and he loves the lucre. We charge here 15 cents. If Carlisle cannot make the change by five cents he will say: 'Just remember that and I will take it off of my next shave.' If we happen to forget it he does not, and he will say: 'You know I gave you five cents too much last time, and so this time will make us just square.'"

When Senator Jones of Florida was elected to the United States Senate in 1875 he was a member of the Legislature and voted for himself. The funny part of the business is that his vote was necessary to effect the election, and he thus practically elected himself. When Jones saw that his vote was necessary to a choice he drew himself up to his full hight and, looking severely at the presiding officer, said: "In the name and by the command of the 3,000 Democrats of Escambia County I cast my vote for Charles W. Jones." The Assembly burst into uproarious laughter and applause.

W. W. Corcoran, the Washington philanthropist, has recently been presented with a handsome portière, composed of squares containing the names of all the States and Territories, with allegorical or historical designs in either embroidery or painting. There are eight rows of squares, seven in a row, and the squares were all made by ladies. It has been five years since the work was first begun. The idea of the portière was suggested by Mrs. Atkinson of Virginia, a member of the Sisterhood at Louise Home. Contributions were received from all parts of the country. Among other ladies who contributed are Mrs. Gammell, the great-granddaughter of Col. William Washington, who fought the battle of Cowpens; Mrs. Teller and

Mrs. Van Wyck; Mrs. Vilas, wife of the Postmaster-General; and several of the Mount Vernon Vice-Regents.

SLINGS AND ARROWS.

President McCosh is so angry that he feels like spelling himself with a capital G.—*New York Graphic.*

Women may mix in politics, but it does not improve either the politics or the women.—*Burlington Free Press.*

The completed election returns show that there is a Republican majority in the brains of Congress.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The Democracy may not know it, but all the same the Democratic party is floundering helplessly in the breakers.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

"What's in a name?" asks the defeated Mr. Morrison. Considerable, Bill, when that name is Eli; mighty little when it is Dennis. See?—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Every once in a while some rash Democrat stirs up James G. Blaine to say something, and then the whole Democratic party wishes he had been let alone.—*Cleveland Leader.*

The President is said to be showing weariness in the preparation of his message. This condition will probably be shared by the public at large when it is read.—*Columbus (O.) Journal.*

There is to be a meeting of Anarchists in London to denounce the jury that convicted the Chicago Anarchists. Who did murder the seven Chicago policemen, anyhow?—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

James D. Fish, the imprisoned banker, may be a physical wreck, as his friends claim, but he is hardly so much of a wreck as the bank with which he was formerly connected.—*Peoria Transcript.*

The Jarrett tin-plate rascality will not thrive. Too many American pies are baked in tin plates. No monopoly can stand out against the grand army of pie-eaters.—*Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).*

The President regrets the lack of early opportunities for learning; but he has shaken hands with Dr. Holmes and Mr. Lowell, and this, in Boston, is considered a liberal education.—*Providence Journal.*

"The Samuel Jackson Randall boom for President," says the *Sun*, "has broken out in Georgia. There is plenty of room down there for it to grow in." And soil rich enough to encourage it.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph (Dem.).*

It is reported that the President is saving his friend Dan Lockwood for a place on the Supreme Bench. It is to be hoped that Mr. Lockwood will not spoil in the meantime, and that the bench will not be spoiled afterwards.—*Philadelphia Press.*

A St. Louis paper thinks it would be wise for both parties in Indiana to allow the dispute in regard to the Legislature to be decided by the vote actually cast. So it would, and that is all the Republicans ask; but it is precisely what the Democrats do not intend to permit if they can help it.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

If the Chicago packing-house men would set their faces persistently against the "growler" and set apart every week as a savings fund the money usually expended for drink, by the time that another packing season comes around they would be in condition to start an establishment of their own.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil.*

Cleveland Backs Down.

Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette:* The President, finding himself in a corner where he either had to fire Mr. Vilas out of the Cabinet for violating the executive order against office-holders or comply with Mr. Vest's demand to reinstate United States Attorney Benton of Missouri, did the latter, and thereby reversed himself and made it possible to retain Mr. Vilas. There were few Democrats who did not condemn the original order of the President as one taking away the rights and independence of the citizen. There are none who do not characterize his action today as a clear back-down. If he had maintained his order and removed Mr. Vilas he would have received far more credit. In fact, most Democrats express the belief that it would have been an excellent stroke for him to have done this. Mr. Benton in his letter quotes certain clauses of the President's order as those upon which he relied when he made his appointments to speak in the campaign. He, however, fails to quote the clause which immediately precedes those which he selects. This is as follows:

"And proper regard for the proprieties and requirements of official place will also prevent their assuming the active conduct of political campaigns."

There is some curiosity to know what the President will do in the case of United States Attorney Stone, a Republican suspended at the same time with Benton and for the same cause. Hereafter all Democratic office-holders will be at liberty to take the stump. If they are Republicans holding over they had better look out.

The Iroquois Banquet.

New York *World* (Dem.): The principal speeches at the annual love-feast of the Democratic braves at Chicago deal, for the most part, with such unexciting topics as the tariff and the currency. Speaker Carlisle criticised, with his accustomed knowledge and acumen, the policy of trying to tax a Nation into prosperity. His plea for the recognition of the right of all industries and occupations to the equal protection of the Government was logical and eloquent. And his protest against the policy of perpetuating war taxes in time of peace and maintaining an average duty more than double that which was deemed sufficient for "protecting infant industries" fifty years ago was equally forceful. Speaker Carlisle has rarely spoken to better purpose.

Cleveland and His Message.

Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette:* That poor man Grover Cleveland writes to the Iroquois Club of Chicago regretting exceedingly that official duties detain him. The poor man is grinding away at his message, and has a dim idea that he is doing something the country will take an interest in. The fact is, there is no possibility that he can produce a message that will be of value to a single human being. His alleged principles are played out, and his recommendations do not influence one vote in either branch of Congress on any business question.

"The Genius of Our Institutions."

St. Paul *Pioneer Press:* The Washington *Post* "explains" the reduced Democratic majority in the House by remarking that "It seems to be according to the genius of our institutions that the party that has the President shall not have Congress during the last half of his incumbency." A large number of Democrats, however, seem to be kicking vigorously against the doings of "the genius of our institutions" the second day of November. They would like to wring the neck of that "genius."

"Ghoulish Glee."

New York *Sun* (Dem.): Does not Mr. Cleveland see that while the Democratic party is covered with mortification at the disgrace which the Executive's surrender to a stock-jobbing company has put upon the Administration the Republicans are chuckling in "ghoulish glee" over the inevitable disaster which must come upon the Democrats unless Mr. Cleveland purges his Cabinet of Mr. Garland's presence?

What Cleveland Has Accomplished.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* It was once said of Balzac by a distinguished critic that he had "endowed French literature with a new shudder." President Cleveland's course has obviously done the same thing for the Democratic party in this country; and that is about the only thing he has accomplished as the leading member of said organization.

The Party of Fraud.

Indianapolis *Journal:* From the inception of the gerrymander to the present hour the Democratic party has hesitated at no fraud, however damnable, to accomplish its ends. It is not enough that the people of Indiana have condemned these methods by some 12,000 or 15,000 majority; the conspirators are still making the fight.

KALNOKY SPEAKS A PIECE

EXTENDED CONSIDERATION GIVEN THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

Austria Advised to Proceed with Patience and to Husband Her Resources—Cordial Relations Between Germany and Francis Joseph's Government—The English Not to Indorse the Candidacy of the Prince of Mingrelia—Four Conspirators Condemned to Death in Sophia.

PESTH, Nov. 19.—Count Kalnoky, Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs, in closing the debate on the budget yesterday, before the committee of the Austrian Delegation, referred again at length to the Bulgarian question. He said the Imperial Government's policy was to uphold, as long as possible, the Berlin treaty as the legal basis for the conduct of affairs in the Balkan States, and the basis on which peace was to be preserved. This policy would be pursued in order to enable the Balkan States, which the treaty created, to become independent. This policy, Count Kalnoky continued, has so far succeeded that Russia also favored now the maintenance of the status quo and the preservation of peace in the Balkan regions. Bulgaria herself had been the first to be guilty of an infraction of the principle of the Berlin treaty. This was when she aided and shared in the Roumelian revolution in 1885. Count Kalnoky said he did not wish to reproach Bulgaria—he merely alluded to the historical fact. If Austria maintained the Berlin treaty it should not be difficult for the other Powers to also do so. He admitted that Russia was more favorably situated with respect to exercising greater influence with the people of the different Balkan States than was either Austria or Hungary. Austria and Hungary, however, did nothing in the direction of extending their influence among the Balkan people which did not emanate from the Imperial Government. Consuls could not multiply Austria's relations to a foreign country, nor found Austrian popularity in a foreign country. He regretted that such a small number of Austrians traveled in Bulgaria compared to the number of persons belonging to other nationalities who visited that country, and urged that steps should be at once taken to increase the activity in Austria's industrial and commercial relations with the Bulgarians. There was another reason why Austria should adhere to the policy he had enunciated. The very certainty that the settlement of the Bulgarian question would not involve by any means a settlement of the whole Eastern question afforded the strongest incentive to Austria to proceed with all possible patience and to husband her resources. He hoped the committee would agree with him that, before all else, a peaceful settlement of the present issue should be sought. He recognized the fact that the Bulgarians had an aptitude for forming a State, but he thought Austria had a right to utter a warning against too great optimism. He admitted that the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia did not conflict with either Austrian or European interests, but pointed out that Austria did not possess the sole right to speak regarding Bulgaria's rights to carrying out this union. The conduct of the Bulgarians since independence had been accorded them warranted the conclusion that they would always step forward to maintain and secure that independence.

Passing to another branch of the subject, Count Kalnoky said he regretted that the confidential nature of the negotiations in progress between the two Empires prevented him from enunciating the conclusive arguments which he could otherwise employ to demonstrate the cordiality of the relations between Austria and Germany, which had remained unchanged since 1879. In his hands they had essentially developed and strengthened. The confidence and trust of both Governments in the alliance were complete and mutual. It was impossible to fully explain the subject publicly. When he recently deprecated attaching undue importance to mere words and letters, he did not wish to have it inferred that formal engagements did not exist between Austria and Germany; he meant rather that the basis of agreement between the two Empires was rendered much stronger by being founded on the mutual interests and convictions of both States. Each had a vital interest in the continued existence of the other as a strong and independent Power. He denied that Russia's joining the imperial alliance had prejudiced the relations between Austria and Germany. The friendly grouping of the three States sprang from the idea that it was most important that Austria and Germany should stand in the best possible relationship toward Russia. "When I assumed office," continued the Count, "the relations between Austria and Russia were not of the most pleasant nature. They were neither good, nor were they quite bad, but were of an undecided character. We welcomed Russia to a meeting with us to enable us to extricate ourselves from this position, which action, however, in no way affected our relations with Germany. Now, I attach great value to the friendly relationship which exists on Austria's part towards Russia, without prejudice to our relations with Germany, which are of quite a different character."

Count Kalnoky then announced that the Powers were now considering the question of placing a Prince on the Bulgarian throne.

The relations between Austria and the United States, Count Kalnoky said, were most friendly, and the appointments of an American Minister at Vienna and of an Austrian Minister at Washington were, he declared, imminent.

Immediately after the conclusion of Count Kalnoky's speech the budget was adopted without amendment.

Did Kalnoky Speak with Germany's Authority?

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 19.—The *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, commenting on a letter from Pesth attributing the fiery anti-Russian tone of many of the speeches made by members of the Hungarian delegation to the alleged proverbial fondness of the Magyars for bellicose oratory, says:

> That explanation will not hold good with regard to the public utterances of a Cabinet Minister, however, for he is not permitted to use language on international affairs that is capable of double and diverse constructions. This is undoubtedly the reason why the Emperor Francis Joseph spoke in fitting and conformable terms of Austrian foreign relations. The pacific interpretation which the European press has given to Count Kalnoky's speech proves that there is a universal desire for peace; but, confidence in the maintenance of peace being based on the certainty of Russia's pacific views, why are these useless provocations permitted? Public opinion finds difficulty in reconciling such a course with the friendly understanding embodied in the triple alliance, and it may justly doubt whether Count Kalnoky spoke with Germany's authority.

Relations with the United States.

BUDA PESTH, Nov. 19.—[Copyright, 1886, James Gordon Bennett.]—Replying to a question in the Austrian Delegation Count Kalnoky today said:

> Our diplomatic relations with the United States have not been broken, but are very friendly. They are irregular only because managed by a Chargé d'Affaires for a season, because the former Minister, in consequence of a long illness, has been unable to return to his post, and therefore has now asked permission to retire on a pension. This post will be filled immediately after the Delegations close. So far as known the speedy refilling of the Vienna mission is also under consideration at Washington.

ON THE GROUND.

Kaulbars to Leave the Country—Protection to Be Given Him.

VIENNA, Nov. 19.—Dispatches from Sophia state that the Regents knew five days before Russia instructed Gen. Kaulbars to leave Bulgaria, unless his demand for the dismissal of Gen. Mutkuroff was complied with, that he was going to leave anyhow. The authorities have all been ordered to afford every facility for safe departure to the Russian officials and those under their protection who will leave the country along with Gen. Kaulbars, and to take all the steps necessary to prevent any outbreak of disorder on the occasion of their departure.

It is stated that Russia will send to the Powers a memorandum concerning the Bulgarian question and the action of Gen. Kaulbars.

Telegrams have been sent from Lompalanka to Prince Alexander congratulating him on the first anniversary of his decisive victory over the Servians, which was won at Slivnitza Nov. 18, 1885.

It is semi-officially stated that Lord Iddesleigh, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, acting in concert with Count Kalnoky, will not support the Prince of Mingrelia for the Bulgarian throne at present, but await the utterance of the Bulgarian people on his candidature.

The Boundaries Must Be Fixed.

PESTH, Nov. 19.—It is stated here that Austria, England, and Germany have proposed that before a successor to Prince Alexander on the Bulgarian throne be elected the line between Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia shall be adjusted on a permanent basis. It is said that Russia has objected to the proposal.

Kaulbars' Retreat.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The retirement of Gen. Kaulbars from Bulgaria is spoken of in all the European Capitals as the retreat of Russia before the united force of Europe.

Wants a Conference.

ROME, Nov. 19.—The *Moniteur* says that Italy has sent to Germany proposals for a conference on the Bulgarian question.

Rebels Condemned to Death.

SOPHIA, Nov. 19.—Capt. Nabokoff, who led the revolt at Bourgas, and three sergeants who were implicated in the rising, have been condemned to death. Several former officials in Roumelia who took part in the revolt were sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Gen. Kaulbars in his note to the Bulgarian Government announcing his departure says that the Government has rejected Russia's counsels which were intended to extricate Bulgaria from her difficulties, and has continued its insolent attacks upon Russian subjects. His further presence, he adds, is useless, Bulgaria having completely lost confidence in Russia.

The Czar has telegraphed his warm thanks to the official whom Col. Mutkuroff arrested for services in the Russian cause, and has granted the man a pension and decoration.

Gen. Kaulbars has demanded the liberation of the Montenegrins imprisoned at Bourgas, threatening that if they are not released he will resort to extreme measures. Owing to the press censorship here the Karaveloff papers have resorted to quoting Isaiah the Prophet upbraiding the Israelites and foretelling their doom.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Kalnoky's Efforts in Behalf of Russia—Andrassy's Scathing Criticism.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—[New York Tribune's Special Cable.]—The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* sends the following dispatch tonight: "Count Andrassy's statement at yesterday's sitting of the Hungarian delegation has made all the stronger impression as he was himself one of the authors of the Austro-German entente as Count Kalnoky's predecessor at the Foreign Office. He was bound to be moderate in form, but the speech, nevertheless, involved a scathing criticism of those modifications introduced into the Austro-German alliance at Skierniwice which have had such unfavorable consequences for Austro-Hungary. Baron Haymerle, who immediately succeeded Count Andrassy, insisted on the Austro-German alliance being maintained intact, yet when he died and Count Kalnoky was appointed in his place Austria's foreign policy took an entirely different direction. A complete reconciliation with Russia was the first object which Count Kalnoky sought to achieve. The point of the Austro-German entente was originally directed against Russia. Count Kalnoky's efforts culminated in an arrangement which practically stultified the principle of an alliance between Germany and Austria, and within certain limits revived the triple alliance. The obligations thus created by Austria prevented Count Kalnoky from responding favorably to advances in view of diplomatic coöperation repeatedly made by England. Down to the moment of his departure for Pesth Count Kalnoky had thrown cold water on the idea of common diplomatic action with England whenever it was suggested, and I should strongly advise caution in assuming that he has yet changed his mind. Gen. Kaulbars has threatened to leave Bulgaria tomorrow if he does not get the satisfaction claimed in regard to the recent incident at Philippopolis. Curiously enough, it is announced from Odessa that the General has been summoned to St. Petersburg to report on the result of his mission."

THE PRE-MILLENNIALISTS.

"Predicted Judgments," "Prophecy and Israel," and "Messiah's Kingly Glory."

At the morning meeting of the Bible and Prophetic Conference the Rev. J. F. Kendall, D. D., of La Porte, Ind., read a pamphlet on "Predicted Judgments," which took in all the prophecies of the final ending, including Bunyan's vision. Prof. E. C. Avis of Tennessee, a singing evangelist, entertained the conference by singing "Are You Ready for the Bridegroom When He Comes?" In the absence of Dr. Herr of Milwaukee the Rev. William Dinwiddie of Alexandria, Va., preached an exhaustive sermon on "The Priesthood of Jesus Christ."

The body of the hall was filled at the afternoon session. Prayer was offered by Bishop Nicholson of the Reformed Episcopal Church of Philadelphia. An address on the subject, "Prophecy and Israel," was delivered by the Rev. Nathaniel West, D. D., St. Paul, Minn. A predetermined plan lay at the foundation of the whole evolution of the kingdom of God in which Israel appeared an abiding factor. The fortunes of the chosen people decided the fortunes of the world. The speaker devoted considerable time to a discussion of the meaning of the term "Israel," whether it meant the Jews alone or all Christendom. The address was frequently applauded.

Letters were received from Prof. F. Godet, Neufchatel, Switzerland; Prof. F. Delitzsch, Leipzig, Germany; Prof. Volch, Dorpat, Russia; and Dr. Koch, Aldenburg, Saxony.

The evening session was consumed by Bishop W. R. Nicholson of Philadelphia, who read his paper entitled "Messiah's Kingly Glory." Messiah, or Christ, was a kingly title. The Christship was a distinctive form of kinghood; and Messiah on an earthly throne was the King of the Universe. The Kingdom of God, the Kingdom of Heaven, and the Kingdom of Christ were one and the same; and the Divine sovereignty of Christ was evidenced the night of His birth. Viewed in the light of Gethsemane and Calvary the Knighthood and Kingdom of Christ must surpass the most glorious anticipations. This kingdom must be preceded by the resurrection of the saints, for mortal man could not bear the burden of the glory. It is only by being engrafted onto the Abraham succession that a Gentile may be saved, and all believers in Christ were such by adoption. All Gentile peoples in the flesh at the time of the coming of the kingdom will thus become a part of Israel and share in the promises of the prophets and apostles. There will be a renovation of physical nature with a new heaven and new earth, and the curse be removed from all things, even the hated serpent. Health shall bloom on every cheek, and earth, regenerated, shall be ushered into the service of the subjects of the perfect King. Government will be reformed, and with a great increase of population there will be no wars or national jealousies.

The sermon was greeted with cries of "Amen" and applause, and the parting hymn, "In Anguish of Grief," was sung, as many of the members would not be able to attend the future meetings.

OHIO AFFAIRS.

The Dow Law Constitutional—First Choice for President.

Richard Smith of the *Commercial-Gazette* was at the Grand Pacific yesterday. In a talk with a TRIBUNE reporter last evening about Ohio and National affairs Mr. Smith said that the Supreme Court would decide that the Dow law was constitutional, and that a revenue of over $1,000,000 would accrue to Cincinnati, each saloon paying a $200 tax. Towns and villages could adopt local option provided the sentiment in the community that way was backed up by a majority of votes. Cincinnati, he said, would defeat local option by a vote of ten to one. Mr. Smith thought that Ohio Republicans were inclined to be solid for John Sherman for President in 1888. Blaine was popular, but Ohio's first choice was Sherman. Gen. Logan was not thought of by the people of the Buckeye State, Mr. Smith said, and as for Allison he was a clean, pure man, but it would take too much time to explain who he was, his popularity not extending beyond the borders of Iowa. "It all depends upon New York," said Mr. Smith. "We shall have to wait and see what that State wants. Now if the New-Yorkers would only put forward Chauncey M. Depew for President they would present to the country a great man and the best Presidential timber New York has got, but the trouble is Depew is a railroad man, and he would not be apt to carry favor with certain elements." Mr. Smith lauded Cincinnati's Election law, and said dishonesty at the polls was impossible. He further said that he and Mr. Murat Halstead worked together in harness beautifully. Both were satisfied with their newspaper venture.

"Kindness to Animals Day."

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 19.—The American Humane Association closed its session today. A resolution was adopted calling upon all school authorities in the country to set apart one day in the year as "Kindness to Animals Day," on which there shall be a celebration of kindness and mercy to animals and children.

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

AN ATTACK ON PREMIER SAGASTA IN THE SPANISH SENATE.

The Government Carries Off the Honors of the Debate—Talk of a Military Uprising—The Darkened-Room Story in the Adams-Coleridge Case—Irish Under Secretary Hamilton to Resign—The Land War—Foreign Miscellany.

MADRID, Nov. 19.—In the Senate last night the opposition declared that Premier Sagasta's policy was responsible for the military mutiny in September. Señor Sagasta replied that any one who should have predicted that a year would elapse after the death of King Alfonso without any disturbance more serious than an uprising of 200 unorganized men, which was entirely suppressed within two hours, would have been ridiculed. Continuing, the Prime Minister said the suppression of the revolt was due more to the improved customs of the country and the virtues and talents of the Queen than to the efforts of the Government, which, however, had done its best to preserve order.

Gen. Salamanca attacked Premier Sagasta personally and amid general murmurs, declaring that the only way to bring about the fall of the Government was by resorting to military uprising.

Gen. Castillo, Minister of War, condemned the efforts to make the army a political engine. He said the policy of the Government was to make of the men composing the army good soldiers, who would ever be ready to serve their country and follow its flag.

The general opinion is that the Government carried off the honors of the debate, and that the opposition made nothing by its attack.

IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Darkened Room in the Adams-Coleridge Case.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—In the hearing of the suit of Charles W. Adams against Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge, his father-in-law, for libel, Mr. Davis, assistant to the plaintiff, testified today in corroboration of the denial of Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge's allegation that Mr. Adams had met Miss Coleridge in a darkened room for the purpose of compromising her so that she might feel compelled to marry him. Mr. Davis swore that it was untrue that he was in a room which Miss Coleridge entered to meet the plaintiff and that he was sent out for the purpose of enabling Mr. Adams and the lady to be alone in a darkened apartment.

Fire in Hampton Court Palace.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Hampton Court Palace, in Middlesex, on the Thames, twelve miles from the city, was set on fire today by the bursting of an oil-lamp. The fire started in the apartments abutting on the tennis court, and all these apartments were destroyed. The flames spread to the adjoining buildings and raged within a few yards of the chapel and the royal State apartments, which were threatened with destruction. The fire was finally subdued.

Forty rooms were more or less damaged by fire and water. It is estimated that £10,000 will cover the loss. No national property was destroyed, the damages being confined to china, pictures, and family relics belonging to the inmates.

British Briefs.

The London *Times* announces that Mr. Balfour, Secretary for Scotland, has been admitted to the Cabinet.

The Prince of Wales Committee on the Imperial Institute has decided not to reopen the exhibition. The Queen will lay the foundation of Imperial Institute in June. It will probably take twelve years to complete the work. The cost will be £300,000.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Under-Secretary Hamilton to Resign.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—It is announced in Dublin that Sir Robert Hamilton will resign the office of Under Secretary for Ireland at the end of this month. The *Daily News*, commenting on the announcement, says: "Nobody will be deceived into supposing that his resignation is voluntary. For months a mob of Tory intriguers, aided by those who ought to know better, have clamored for his removal. Their outcry has at last gained their base purpose."

The *St. James' Gazette*, in an article approving the recall of Sir Robert Hamilton, maintains that he is really a Parnellite and as such has no place in the confidence of the present Government.

The Land War Raging—Women Dying of Starvation.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—[By Cable to the New York Tribune.]—The winter ball has opened magnificently. The Ponsonby tenants, 400 in number, put their rents, minus 35 per cent, into the hands of safe trustees last Tuesday and invoked the god of legal battles. Lord Ponsonby will surely have to give in, for he is as poor as a church mouse and in a state of mortal terror at the stoppage of supplies. The tenants are in great spirits, the more comfortable ones putting down money freely for the poorer among them who cannot subscribe to the defense fund. The O'Grady tenants in Limerick, who were first to begin the fight, have also acted well. They held a meeting last Sunday and in response to a stirring address from Father Ryan for supplies for a war treasury chest put down £160 on the spot. The scene was enthusiastic and exciting in the highest degree. The tenantry at the Curagh Bridge, County Limerick, have followed suit; so have the Virginia tenantry of Lord Headfort, County Curran. The battle has begun in several other places also, so that it is now actively raging north and south.

Intense disgust is felt at the conduct of Sir Joseph McKenna, M. P. for Monoghan. This man, who has long been posing as a Home-Ruler and Nationalist, is more unrelenting toward his tenants than even the Marquis of Clanricarde. Not a penny reduction will he give unless recouped out of the National fund, while he is crushing them hopelessly with law costs. The fact that he is backed up solely by the Orange press is sufficient evidence of his utterly indefensible action.

A shocking story of landlord barbarity comes this week from Kings County. David Sherlock is landlord of the holding on which two women died this week from actual starvation. Some time ago Sherlock evicted them, but allowed them back as caretakers. They raised some fowls on the farm, and these he seized as equivalent for a year's rent. The women died of actual hunger while he was feasting on their fowls.

The Legal and Patriotic Union have left their chief journalist in the mire. Mr. Hastings, editor of the *Irish Citizen*, who is charged with publishing an outrageous libel on Mr. Byrne of the *Freeman's Journal*, has been sent to prison, in default of bail, to await trial.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Interesting Chat.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—[Copyright, 1886, by James Gordon Bennett.]—"Renee Mauperin" was produced last evening at the Paris Odeon as a three-act comedy. The dramatization is by Henri Ceard and follows closely the Goncourts novel. The adaptation is very ingeniously made. The situations are well worked up and are intensified properly to suit the requirements of the stage. The play gives a vivid picture of the abject materialism which obtains among the wealthier middle classes of France.

Robert Browning has concluded his new poem. It contains between 4,000 and 5,000 lines and consists of a prolog and epilog and seven intermediate sets of verses.

Stepniak is writing a novel on Russian life.

The Socialists' Federation has sent a letter to Sir Charles Warren, offering him a body of Socialists as special constables to preserve order at the workingmen's meeting next Sunday. It also offers a number of men to protect the guns, which, it is declared, experience has shown are more dangerous to those behind them than those in front.

A Woman and Three Children Asphyxiated.

EDINBURG, Nov. 19.—Mrs. Reekie and her three children were asphyxiated last night by escaping gas in Cuparfife, Scotland. The woman was about to leave for America with her children to join her husband.

Sixty Burmese Killed.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—There has been severe fighting at Micogee, in which sixty Burmese were killed.

Americans in a Shooting Scrape.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A shooting affray occurred today in the wine shades of the Golden Cross Hotel at Charing Cross. Two Americans were concerned, one of whom fired a revolver at the other, but missed his mark, the bullet smashing a bottle. The man who fired the shot was arrested.

News Notes by Cable.

The Royal College and Intermediary Training Schools at Huy have been destroyed by fire.

King Humbert instructed his Chaplain to convey his sympathies to the Pope on the anti-clerical agitation.

A report of the Middleborough Chamber of Commerce shows that British steel rails are driving German rails out of neutral markets.

Baron Stichauer has been appointed President of Lower Alsace, not Prince Bismarck's brother William, as was reported.

Count Herbert Bismarck received M. Laboulaye, the French Ambassador to Russia, who is en route to St. Petersburg.

The *Vossische Zeitung* says the flow of Hungarian emigrants to America is increasing and that a large contingent is composed of Jews, including many children.

The Roumanian municipal elections resulted in a triumph for the National Liberals, who carried seventy-two urban districts, including Bucharest, Crajova, Braila, and Jassy, polling 20,445 votes against 4,800 for the opposition.

The ashes of a Jew whose body was cremated in Gotha were recently sent to the Jewish cemetery in Berlin for burial. The authorities permitted the interment of the ashes, although a strong protest was made by a number of citizens.

The officers of the Prussian army have appointed a committee to arrange for the celebration of the eightieth anniversary of Emperor William's entry into the army. According to the custom of the Prussian Princes he entered the army when 10 years old, in January, 1807.

WEATHER INDICATIONS FOR TODAY.

Generally Light Rains in the Northwest—Conditions Yesterday.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20—1 a. m.—Indications: For Eastern Dakota, fair weather, slightly cooler, winds generally westerly.

For Illinois light rains, no decided change in temperature, southwesterly winds.

For Iowa, light rains, slightly warmer, variable winds, generally westerly.

For Eastern Michigan, fair weather, followed by light rains, slightly cooler, variable winds, generally westerly.

For Ohio and Indiana, fair weather, followed by light rains, slightly warmer, southwesterly winds.

For Western Michigan and Wisconsin, fair weather, followed by local rains, slightly cooler, variable winds, generally southwesterly.

For Minnesota, fair weather in the northern portion, light rains in the southern portion, slightly cooler, variable winds.

The following were the general observations throughout the country yesterday, taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named, being 9 p. m. Chicago time:

Places of observation.	Hight of barometer	Thermometer	Direction of wind	State of weather	Rain f'll last 8 hours
New York	30.01	37	W.	Clear	
Washington	30.10	38	S. W.	Clear	
New Orleans, La.	30.10	48	S. E.	Clear	
Cincinnati, O.	30.08	39	S. W.	Clear	
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.99	30	W.	Clear	
Oswego, N. Y.	29.94	35	W.	Fair	
Rochester, N. Y.	29.98	31	W.	Clear	
Erie, Pa.	30.04	32	W.	Clear	*
Cleveland, O.	30.04	35	S.	Clear	
Sandusky, O.	30.04	34	S.	Clear	
Toledo, O.	30.00	36	S. W.	Cloudy	
Detroit, Mich.	30.00	37	W.	Clear	
Alpena, Mich.	29.88	25	S. W.	Cloudy	
Escanaba, Mich.					
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.84	42	S.	Thr'n'g.	
Mackinaw City, Mich.	29.81	34	S.	Cloudy	
Marquette, Mich.	29.77	26	W.	Cloudy	
Port Huron, Mich.	29.99	32	W.	Cloudy	
Chicago, Ill.	29.87	43	S.	Cloudy	
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.82	36	S.	Cloudy	
Duluth, Minn.	29.75	22	S. W.	Clear	
St. Paul, Minn.	29.78	30		Cloudy	
La Crosse, Wis.	29.77	37	S.	Clear	
Davenport, Ia.	29.74	45	S. W.	Clear	
Des Moines, Ia.	29.86	32	N. W.	Clear	
Keokuk, Ia.	29.83	46	S. W.	Clear	
Cairo, Ill.	30.09	50	S.	Clear	
Springfield, Ill.	29.89	43	S.	Clear	
St. Louis, Mo.	29.93	52	W.	Clear	
Lamar, Mo.	30.03	58	W.	Clear	
Leavenworth, Kas.	29.98	46	W.	Clear	
Omaha, Neb.	29.95	30	W.	Clear	
Huron, Dak.	29.82	27	S. W.	Clear	
Yankton, Dak.	29.88	30	W.	Clear	
Moorhead, Minn.	29.69	30	W.	Clear	
St. Vincent, Minn.	29.68	25	W.	Clear	
Bismarck, Dak.	29.76	22	N. W.	Clear	
Fort Buford, Dak.	29.71	22	S.	Clear	
Helena, Mont.	29.67	33	S. W.	Cloudy	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.97	32	W.	Fair	
Denver, Colo.	29.99	24	S.	Clear	
Dodge City, Kas.	30.10	32	N. E.	Clear	
El Paso, Tex.	30.10	46	N. W.	Clear	
Salt Lake City, Utah.	30.12	32	N. W.	Cloudy	
Fort Garry	29.68	17	S.	Clear	
Minnedosa	29.70	11		Clear	
Medicine Hat	29.58	26		Clear	

*Too small to measure.

A Man Frozen to Death in Colorado—The First Train in Dakota.

STERLING, Colo., Nov. 19.—Eugene Burleson, a homesteader from Michigan, was lost in the storm last Monday while hunting cattle fifteen miles east of here. His frozen body was discovered yesterday and brought to town this afternoon.

HURON, Dak., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The first train since Tuesday, via Minnesota, arrived here this afternoon. The Iowa route is still blockaded, but the local trains are running regularly.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 19.—Arrived, the Germanic, New York.

GLASGOW, Nov. 19.—Arrived, the Anchoria, New York.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Arrived, the Egyptian Monarch, New York.

HAMBURG, Nov. 19.—Arrived, the Moravia, New York.

Presenting a Greek Comedy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Undergraduates of the University of Pennsylvania, assisted by a supplementary chorus from the Orpheus Society of Pennsylvania, presented Aristophanes' comedy, "The Acharnians," in the original Greek at the Academy of Music tonight, for the benefit of the American classical school at Athens. It drew a large audience of the fashionable people of the city, together with a good representation of the classical scholars from the colleges of this and other Eastern cities, including professors from Harvard and Yale.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Castoria.
When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Angostura Bitters, the world-renowned appetizer and invigorator. Used now over the whole civilized world. Try it, but beware of imitations. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

As a dressing and color restorer, nothing is so satisfactory as PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.
PARKER'S TONIC often cures when all else fails.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are an effectual Cough remedy. *Sold only in boxes.* Price 25 cts.

WOODLAWN RIDGE SUBDIVISION.
On the Line of the New Cable Road and the 100 Daily Hyde Park Trains.

The 30 acres from Sixty-fifth to Sixty-seventh-st., between Woodlawn and Cottage Grove-avs., is now subdivided and for sale in lots 50 feet wide. Houses will be built on plans selected by purchasers, and the completed premises will be sold for a small cash payment, with balance payable monthly or yearly, in such manner as may be desired. Six houses are already under contract, and will be finished ready for occupancy April 1 next. The entire tract is in east and west frontages. Much of the land is wooded, and altogether the Subdivision presents opportunities for selections for residence sites unexcelled by any locality in Hyde Park. The South Side City Railway's New Cable Line will run to the tract, and will no doubt be completed and the cars running within the coming summer. It is within a few hundred feet of the Illinois Central's Hyde Park Train Line, on which this year there have been 96 trains a day, and which next year will have more than 100 trains a day.
BOGUE & HOYT,
182 Dearborn-st., Room 1, Second Floor.

Imported Beer!
Kaiser, Pilsen, Liebotschaner, Munich, Culmbach, Erlanger, Ale, and Porter.
FAMILY TRADE SOLICITED.
FRED. HOLLENDER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
38 La Salle-st. 38
Telephone No. 708.

Men's and Youths' Fall Hats. All leading American, English, and French styles. Finest Goods, Lowest Prices. BARNES & CO., Fashionable Hatters, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Bldg.)

This Puts Our Make on Solid Ground.

These are the pointers we keep in sight to reach a generous business—dependable clothing and prices as low as they ought to be to win and hold customers.

No need to talk under breath about qualities. Unreliable ones we shut our doors on, and state on the garment tickets clearly, without a quiver, what you want to know about them.

The workmanship (the thorough way in which buttons and seams are made secure, and other details) leaves ordinary ready-made clothing far in the rear; style, too; variety, too.

Our ambition is to make clothing so good that it will stand that absolute gauge to you of long wear and good appearance, and anchor your confidence to it.

Wanamaker & Brown,
Nos. 79 and 81 State Street.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State-st.
THIS SATURDAY MORNING
IN OUR
Children's Dep't.
Newmarkets with Capes!
Newmarkets with Hoods!
Newmarkets with Belts!
Newmarkets with Plaits!
New Toboggan Coats.
Also the Latest FAVORITE,
The "La Canadienne" Ulster.

James H. Walker & Co.,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

THANKSGIVING

We offer to the public our stock of Table Linens as one of the first in the land in excellence, purity of goods, and freedom from clays, lime, sulphate of barytes, and other substances used to give weight and bulk to linens. Although having in stock coarser grades in low-priced, substantial goods, we offer the following as worthy of every consideration:

DAMASK.

	Per yard.
60-inch Cream Damask at	$ .50
70-inch Cream Damask at	.65
72-inch Cream Damask at	1.00
72-inch Irish, heavy and fine	1.25
58-inch Bleached Damask	.50
60-inch Bleached Damask	.65
62-inch Bleached Damask	.75
68-inch Bleached Damask	1.00
70-inch Bleached German	1.25

NAPKINS.

	Per dozen.
5-8 Cream Damask	$1.25 & $1.50
5-8 Cream Damask, fine	1.75 & 2.00
5-8 Bleached	1.00
5-8 Bleached	1.50 & 2.00
3-4 Bleached	1.25 & 1.50
3-4 Irish, superior	1.75
3-4 Irish, extra	2.50

Our assortment of Round, Oval and Square Doylies and Carving Cloths, with and without fringe, is most extensive.

TABLE SETS.

Momie Table Sets, the Cloths from 2¼ to 4 yards long, grading from rare, from $3.50 to $80 per set.

Damask Table Sets, all sizes, in plain white and fancy borders, in pink, blue, old gold, and brown, from $2.75 to $25.00 per set.

Elegant Broche Lunch Sets in white and cream ground, with a vine in red and old gold, from $10 upward.

Beautiful Irish Cloths with Napkins to match, superior goods, from 2 yards square to 2½x5 yards long, from $5 to $25 per set.

Sideboard Covers and Tray Cloths in great variety, comprising, without doubt, the best selection of Linens seen in Chicago.
JAMES H. WALKER & CO.
Mail Orders Attended to with care.

THE GREATEST
CORSET SALE
—AT—
EVER HELD IN CHICAGO.
$50,000
Stock of Corsets!

Closing Out Sale of our Entire Wholesale Stock of Corsets.

A Better Corset offered at 20c than can be bought elsewhere at 37c.

29c each will buy one or a dozen pair Corsets, such as we have sold at wholesale at $4.50 per dozen. Usually retailed at 50c.

35c each buys 90 dozen Corsets, assorted colors, in all sizes. Never sold less than $6.00 per doz. wholesale, or 65c at retail.

49c each buys 100 dozen Corsets in all colors, elegantly embroidered. Sold from the factory at $8.00 per doz.; regular retail price 85c.

59c each—Five Hundred dozen English Sateen Corsets, beautifully embroidered, five colors, all sizes; worth at retail $1.25.

Of the "Health Corset" thousands of dozens have been sold at $10.50 per dozen. There are on hand about 300 dozen. They must be sold at 69c each; retailed elsewhere at $1.

Genuine 350-Bone French Woven Corsets, worth $1.50 anywhere. To close, Two Hundred dozen, all sizes, white and drab, this sale only, $1. We have complete assortment of sizes in these goods.

All popular and leading manufacturers, both Foreign and Domestic Corsets, at one-half cost.

A. S. Gage and Company,
Wabash-av., cor. Adams-st.
Near Exposition Building.
HENRY J. MACFARLAND, Assignee.

ESTABLISHED 1871.
HARDWOOD MANTEL, Glazed Tiles, Frame & Grate $25.00 In Store. Setting Extra.
BEST WORK—LOWEST PRICES

WOOD MANTELS FROM $ UPWARD.
COMMON-SENSE AND PEERLESS GRATES.
Brass Fenders, Andirons,
Fire Sets, Coal Hods, etc.,
At Reduced Prices.
CHAS. L. PAGE, CHICAGO.
337 Wabash-av.

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE
And others suffering from nervous debility, exhausting chronic diseases, premature decline of young or old are positively cured by Dr. Horne's famous Electro-Magnetic Belt. Thousands in every State in the Union have been cured. Electricity instantly felt. Patented and sold 10 years. Whole family can wear same belt. Electric Suspensories free with male belts. Avoid worthless imitations and bogus companies. Electric Trusses for Rupture. 700 cured in '85. Send stamp for pamphlet.
DR. W. J. HORNE, INVENTOR, 191 WABASH AV., CHICAGO.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye
Is the BEST. It acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shades of BLACK or BROWN; does not stain the skin, and is easily applied. Price $1.
Cristadoro's Hair Preservative and Beautifier, the Best Dressing for the Hair. Try it. Price $1.
J. CRISTADORO, 95 William-st., New York.
Interesting pamphlets sent free.

IN THE POLITICAL FIELD.

INELIGIBILITY OF MEMBERS OF THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Allegation that R. L. Mackey, the Republican Elected from Vincennes, Was a Citizen of Tennessee in 1884—Denial Made by His Lawyer—Senator Edmunds Tells Why He Did Not Enter the Last Presidential Campaign—Elliott Defeats Smalls in South Carolina.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—State Senator Schloss, a Democrat of this city, is authority for the statement that the Democrats have official records from Shelbyville, Tenn., showing that Mackey, the Republican member-elect of the Legislature from the Vincennes district, voted at Shelbyville in the fall of 1884 and the spring of 1885, which, if true, would make Mackey ineligible for Representative under the requirement that a member shall have been a citizen of the State for two years prior to the election. After the discovery that Meagher, the Democrat elected from here to the Legislature, was ineligible, making the Legislature a tie, the Democrats began hunting up Mackey's record. Senator Schloss will not tell where these records are, but says he has seen the poll-books and tally-sheets within a few days.

VINCENNES, Ind., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The contest over the legislative seat of R. L. Mackey attracts attention because of its relation to the next Indiana Senatorship. Mr. Mackey said tonight:

The papers allege that I have not been an inhabitant of this State for two years past. The claim is made that in the summer of 1885 I moved to the State of Nebraska, and thereby lost my residence, but I have never been a citizen of any other State than Indiana. In the summer of 1885, with some friends, my wife and myself made a trip to Nebraska. When we started I had it in my mind that if I could find a suitable place to locate I would at some time move out. We took none of our furniture or household goods with us. Mrs. Mackey returned home in about four weeks and I in about two months. During the time I traveled some 1,200 miles within the boundaries of the State of Nebraska, but I returned to Indiana. I moved to Vincennes Oct. 27, 1885, where I have remained ever since.

Mr. Mackey's attorney was questioned tonight in regard to the allegation that Mackey had voted in Tennessee and said: "Well, the charge is made that Mr. Mackey voted at the Presidential election in 1884 in the State of Tennessee. This is not true. Mr. Mackey has the evidence at hand to show it, and when the time comes we can easily show how false are the pretenses of the plaintiff."

The matter comes up for hearing Dec. 2.

Edmunds' Explanation.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 19.—Following is a letter written by Senator Edmunds, which was sent to the editor of the *Daily Vermonter* for publication by the person to whom it was addressed. It has been kept from the public nearly two years, and is probably the only personal explanation from Senator Edmunds which the public has obtained concerning his position in the last Presidential campaign. The person by whom it was received is well known, though the recipient desires that his name be withheld. The following is an exact copy, with the exception of the address:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1885.—*Dear Sir:* I have your very kind and welcome letter of the 10th, and thank you heartily for it. It is true my position was trying, for on reflection I felt that it was far better that the Republican ticket should succeed (whatever my personal opinion had been and was concerning a candidate) than that the Government should go into the hands of the Democratic party; but I could not under any circumstances or temptation say that I believed something about a candidate that I did not believe, and if I were to make speeches and say what I did believe as to certain transactions, etc., or was (so speaking) to refuse to answer questions on these topics, it would be especially worse for the party than staying at home. I know, therefore, that I did the best thing for the party that an honest man could do. I believe, then, that the sober-minded Republicans of Vermont will not condemn me because I could not and would not tell untruths or be a hypocrit, even to retain our party in power. I understand perfectly the bad sources, one ab infra and the other ab extra, whence came the sort of things to which you refer, but there is nothing that I wish to do about it other than to go on manfully and try, as I have always done, to do my duty in the Senate, and, so far as I have the ability, to honor the Commonwealth that has bestowed upon me, unasked, great trusts and honor. I can never be a "wire-worker" or beggar for the gift she has hitherto freely placed in my hands, not as the consequence of importunity, but (as she supposed) for the advancement of her own interests. If the people believe that their interests may be better confided to other hands it is their right and their duty to act accordingly. My only ambition is that the honest and intelligent men of Vermont and of the country shall think that I am brave enough to walk according to the light that I have and not to worry about consequences.

My dear sir, I am not posing as a martyr, for the pride of power is, as it seems to me more and more as the swift years go by, among the least of the pleasures or benefits of life. There is an inextinguishable joy in having been faithful to truth and self-respect, and there will always be with me a glad gratefulness to those who have honored me with their respect and confidence. I am, in haste, sincerely yours,

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS.

Elliott Given the Certificate.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The Board of State Canvassers has reached a decision about the Smalls-Elliott contest. They concluded that the argument of the counsel for Smalls, that the State Board had the right to revise the action of the County Boards if necessary was, correct, and they proceeded to consider the five specified cases where Smalls claimed that there had been fraud or incorrect count. In three of these cases the board decided that there was not sufficient cause for their interfering with the action of the lower board. In the other two cases, where the County Board had refused to canvass the votes of the precincts and thrown them out, the State Board reversed the decision and ordered the votes counted. These two precincts gave Smalls 153 votes more than Elliott, reducing the latter's majority to 534. Elliott therefore received the certificate of election as Congressman from the Seventh District. He did not press his protests of two precincts in Beaufort County, but will enter them in Washington when Smalls contests his seat in the House.

ELY'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Hoke's Counsel Continue to Ply Him With Questions.

MONTREAL, Que., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The proceedings in the Hoke extradition case were resumed today. The cross-examination of Thad. S. Ely was continued all day. Hoke's counsel wanted to find out from Ely who were in the habit of filling drafts, for the purpose of showing that to do this was part of Hoke's duty. It came out in evidence that out of 7,000 drafts issued by the bank in Peoria between Aug. 1, 1885, and February, 1886, 105 were in the handwriting of Hoke. Being asked how he knew which of those were fraudient Mr. Ely said he was able to tell those that were not genuine by the false additions in the books the day they were issued. Hoke's counsel, instructed by his client, asked another series of questions relative to the way in which the different officials performed their duties and the period during which they were severally absent from the bank. The answers he received showed that the different officials of that bank were attentive to their duties and that they took fewer vacations than the officials of banks usually do.

Hoke's object evidently is to endeavor to prove that he filled in the drafts alleged to have been forged in the course of his ordinary duties, but it will be hard for him to prove that the false footings in the cash-books of the same dates were also made in the ordinary course of his duties. Mr. Ely has received a number of letters from prominent bankers in different parts of the United States expressing the admiration of the writers for the efforts of the Merchants' National Bank to bring Hoke to justice. The court adjourned today until Monday.

Killed by the Mate.

HELENA, Ark., Nov. 19.—William Jones, a roustabout employed on the steamer Will S. Hayes, was killed here today by William Raleigh, mate of the steamer. When the boat left Memphis last night several shots were exchanged between the mate and three of the crew. When the Hayes landed at Helena the negroes who had been fired upon attempted to kill the mate, by beating him with sticks and striking him with pieces of coal. They fled and the City Marshal attempted to arrest Jones, who was the ringleader of the gang. A desperate struggle ensued and Jones, who was a powerful man, wrested the pistol from the Marshal, which he held in his hand. He called for help and the mate, who came to his assistance, was compelled to shoot Jones, who was in the act of firing upon the Marshal as the two were struggling together on the ground. The bullet from the mate's pistol struck Jones in the head, killing him instantly. Bond was given by the mate for his appearance to answer any indictment the grand jury may find.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

A Janesville Blacksmith Murdered—Diphtheria in Shelbyville.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Nov. 19.—Martin Johnson, blacksmith, living near the city limits, was seen last night lying in the road on his way home, and an unknown man was bending over him. The man jumped up and hurried away when a neighbor approached. Johnson was taken home, and a few moments later began to vomit blood. He died at 3 o'clock this morning. It is believed that an attempt was made to rob him, and that in the struggle he received fatal injuries.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Last Tuesday C. E. McCumber left for Charleston, Miss., to deliver a team that he recently sold. The following day he arrived at Chicago and placed the horses in a stable at the Stock-Yards, since which no information as to his whereabouts can be had. It is concluded by his friends that he either took a train for the South under the mistaken supposition that the horses would be shipped by some one else or has met with foul play.

WAUPACA, Wis., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The Board of Supervisors today passed an ordinance providing for the erection at Waupaca next year of a hospital for the insane of the county. The amount appropriated is $30,000, but the site and building will cost about $40,000.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—A disease something akin to diphtheria has become epidemic among the children here. It made its advent some weeks since, and the longer it continues the more malignant it becomes. Some doctors call it diphtheria and others diphtheritic tonsilitis. Several cases have proved fatal. The doctors report from forty to fifty cases in and near town. The School Board had a meeting this afternoon, and, while they considered that there was little cause for alarm, deemed it best to close the public schools for a week.

ANAMOSA, Ia., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Thursday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock Julius Jones and Henry Kobel of Olin were hunting ducks about one and one-half miles north of here. Kobel raised his gun to shoot at some birds that were flying over his head. The cap snapped and he brought his gun down with the muzzle pointed at Jones to examine it, when it discharged the entire load of shot into Jones's side, causing death instantly. Both are well-to-do farmers of Jones County.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—President R. R. Cable of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad is in the city with his father, the Hon. Hiram Cable, who is dangerously ill. His condition today showed slight improvement.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Prof. Charles F. Schmidt, proprietor of one of the largest music houses in the State, also originator of the State band tournaments, died at his residence this morning in the 34th year of his age.

SHERMAN'S CHARGE CONFIRMED.

By His Own Admission Jefferson Davis Was Willing to Coerce the South.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 19.—Anent the charge by Gen. Sherman made some time ago that Jefferson Davis, as President of the Southern Confederacy, had threatened to use Lee's army to coerce the Southern States, the *Sun* will publish tomorrow a letter which was written by Davis to Gov. Vance of North Carolina in January, 1863, and which was published in the Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* at that time. The document rehearses the futile efforts made by Davis to obtain a conference with Northern leaders looking to a peaceful settlement of the differences, and concludes as follows:

I fear much from the tenor of the news I received from North Carolina that an attempt will be made by some bad men to inaugurate movements which must be considered as equivalent to "aid and comfort to the enemy," and which all patriots should combine to put down at any cost. You may count on my aid in every effort to spare your State the scourge of civil warfare which will devastate her homes if the designs of these traitors are suffered to make head. I know you will place yourself in your legitimate position in the lead of those who will not suffer the name of the old North State to be blackened by such a stain. Will you pardon me for suggesting that my only source of disquietude on the subject has arisen from the fear that you will delay too long the action which now appears inevitable, and that by your over-earnest desire to reclaim by conciliation men whom you believe to be sound at heart, but whose loyalty is more than suspected, you will permit them to gather such strength as to require more violent measures than are now needed. With your influence and position the promoters of unfounded discords now prevalent in your State would be put down without the use of physical force, if you would abandon the policy of conciliation and set them at defiance. In this course, frankly and firmly pursued, you would rally around you all that is best and noblest in your State, and your triumph would be bloodless. If the contrary policy be adopted I much fear you will be driven to the use of force to repress treason. In either event, however, be assured that you will have my cordial concurrence and assistance in maintaining with you the honor and dignity and fair name of your State, and in your efforts to crush treason, whether incipient, as I believe it now is, or more matured, as I believe, if not firmly met, it will in our future inevitably become. I have the honor to be,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

ADA COLEMAN'S MURDERER.

He Expiates His Crime on the Gallows—A San Francisco Hanging.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Today at noon Jonas Spry, who brutally murdered Ada Coleman the 7th of last June, paid the extreme penalty of the law for his crime in the presence of the Sheriff and the usual number of witnesses. Elders Foley, Young, and Miller visited the doomed man, and after praying for him administered to him the last sacraments of the church. At 11:30 the ministers left the cell, and five minutes later the prisoner was brought out. At 11:40 he ascended the scaffold, which had been erected in the west corner of the jail-yard. The prisoner showed no trepidation whatever, but walked from the jail to the scaffold and ascended the steps of the platform without assistance. The death-warrant was read to him. He listened to the reading attentively. A hymn was sung, followed by a short and fervent prayer by Elder Young, and Jonas was asked if he had anything to say. His only remark was: "My only hope is Heaven. Heaven is my aim." At 11:45 the black cap was placed on his head, and two minutes later the trap was sprung. The foul murder of Ada Coleman was avenged and the demands of the law appeased. The hanged man writhed and struggled for about five minutes and then his body and limbs straightened out and death became evident. At 12:21 he was pronounced dead by the attending physicians, and five minutes later the body was cut down and turned over to friends for burial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 19.—Fong Ah Sing, convicted of the murder of a Chinese woman four years ago, was hanged this afternoon.

A Famous Outlaw Killed.

RIO GRANDE CITY, Tex., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Information reached here today from the Mexican side that the desparado, Abelardo Tejerino, had been captured and shot by Mexican troops at the Town of Reynosa, near the Village of Las Bailes. The execution took place last Wednesday. A few days prior to his capture Tejerino fatally wounded a Mexican Lieutenant in the Mexican army who attempted to arrest him single handed, in the Village of Viego, near Reynosa, where he accidentally discovered him. From Viego the famous outlaw was chased nearly fifty miles and finally captured. When carried to the headquarters of Col. Nieves Hernandez he was ordered to be taken out and shot, which was immediately done. Tejerino refused to be blindfolded, and declined the services of a priest. While being led to the place of execution, he told the guards that to the best of his recollection, he had killed eleven people. His atrocious murders cover a period of ten years, his victims residing on both sides of the Rio Grande.

War with The Indians of Sonora.

TUCSON, Ari., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Cajeme, chief of the Yaqui and Mayo Indians, has demanded from Gen. Hernandez the removal of all Federal troops from the Yaqui and Mayo Rivers. He says that he will not entertain any proposition for peace until this is complied with. Both agricultural and mining interests are suffering on account of the Yaqui war which has been waged more than two years. Mexican troops during that time had many battles and were always defeated. A strong revolutionary sentiment is agitated here against the present State Government of Sonora and an uprising is imminent.

Henry Watterson Banqueted.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 19.—The Pendennis Club banqueted Mr. Henry Watterson tonight, congratulatory to his recent return from Europe and complete restoration to health. The floral decorations were extremely handsome, and the entertainment the most elegant ever given in Louisville. Col. M. Lewis Clark offered the toast of the evening, which was appropriately responded to by Mr. Watterson. Among those present besides club members were Gov. Knott, Senator Beck, Secretary of State McKenzie, and Dr. R. D. Standiford.

BURIAL OF GEN. ARTHUR.

UNOSTENTATIOUSNESS TO CHARACTERIZE THE CEREMONIES.

The Remains of the Late Ex-President Not to Lie in State Although Desired by the Citizens of Albany—Orders Issued by the Heads of Departments in Washington Looking to a Proper Observance of the Day of the Funeral.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The funeral ceremonies over Gen. Arthur's remains will be entirely without display. His remains will not lie in state, but after the services Monday will be taken direct to the Rural Cemetery at Albany. It was the intention of the authorities of Albany to have the remains lie in state in the city-hall there, and with that object in view Mayor Thatcher of that city asked that such action be taken. John E. McElroy, Mr. Arthur's brother-in-law, replied that it was the desire of the family that the exercises be of as simple a character as possible, and it has been decided not to accept any public ceremonies.

Messages of condolence continue to be received from prominent men and friends of the late ex-President throughout the country.

The Board of Aldermen today received a message from Mayor Grace in regard to the death of ex-President Arthur. Appropriate resolutions were adopted. All public buildings were ordered draped and public business suspended the day of the funeral.

Gen. Arthur owned considerable real estate in this city. It includes property on Sixth avenue above Central Park, known as the Red House property; real estate on the boulevard, near One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street; the Lexington avenue house and other uptown property. His estate, including personal, is thought to be nearly $400,000. Alan and Nellie Arthur inherited from their mother property valued at about $100,000, consisting principally of real estate and stocks. Gen. Arthur owned real estate also at Long Branch. He made a will several years ago, which will be read possibly Saturday evening or early next week. Mr. Knevals said today that he believed the will contained only private bequests. The natural heirs to his property are a son, Chester Allan Arthur, who is 22 years old, a graduate of Princeton College, and now a student in Columbia College Law School, and a daughter, Nellie, aged 14. It is understood that provision is made for the appointment of a well-known personal friend of Gen. Arthur as guardian for his daughter.

Only the family will accompany the body to the church. The casket is to be of fine oak, covered with broadcloth, without trimmings on the outside. On the top will be a silver plate on which will be engraved the name of Mr. Arthur and date of his death. The services at the church will be short and there will be only two hymns sung by the choir. Ex-Secretaries Gresham and Lincoln arrived tonight, but did not call at the house. Ex-President Arthur's sister, Mrs. H. H. Haynsworth of Philadelphia, arrived early in the evening. No one has seen the body except the members of the family. All the names of the pall-bearers have not been decided on. Those who have expressed their willingness to act are: Ex-Secretaries Gresham, Lincoln, Chandler, Attorney-General Brewster, and Postmaster-General Hatton. Ex-Secretary Henry M. Teller is in Denver, and telegraphed that he was sick and could not attend.

Evidences of Sorrow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—The President will leave Washington Sunday night for New York to attend the funeral of ex-President Arthur Monday morning. He will be accompanied by Secretaries Bayard, Endicott, Whitney, and Lamar, and Postmaster Vilas. The party will return to Washington Monday afternoon, leaving New York directly after the funeral. The United States Senatorial Committee will leave here Sunday at 4 o'clock p. m. On account of the death of ex-President Arthur, President Cleveland did not hold his customary reception today.

The Postmaster-General today issued the following order:

Monday, the 22d of November, 1886, the post-offices of the United States may be closed between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 1 o'clock p. m., in memory of the late President of the United States, Chester Alan Arthur, and the usual emblems of mourning displayed.

Secretary Endicott has issued orders directing appropriate observances at the different army posts the day of the funeral, and Attorney-General Garland will tomorrow make official announcement of the death of the ex-President to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Secretary Bayard has issued notices of the death of the ex-President to the Diplomatic and Consular representatives of this Government.

No committee has yet been appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of the late ex-President Arthur. Speaker Carlisle is expected to arrive in the city tomorrow morning, when a course of procedure will be decided upon. There has been considerable telegraphing on the subject between the Speaker and Gen. Clark, Clerk of the House, but without definit results. This is due to the fact that there is no precedent for the appointment of a committee on the part of the House to attend the funeral of an ex-President who dies during a recess of Congress.

At 3:30 o'clock this afternoon Attorney-General Garland formally announced to the Supreme Court the death of ex-President Arthur. The Chief Justice said the court received the sad intelligence with sincere regret and as a mark of its respect to the deceased the court would stand adjourned until Tuesday next.

The President today issued an Executive order for the closing of the Executive Departments Monday, the day set for the funeral of ex-President Arthur.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 19.—Gov. Larrabee has issued a proclamation requesting that the public buildings of Iowa be draped in mourning in honor of the memory of ex-President Arthur.

Frederick H. Thomas.

Mr. Frederick H. Thomas died at his residence, No. 62 East Twenty-fifth street, at 11 o'clock p. m. the 18th inst. Mr. Thomas at the time of his death was 34 years of age, and was well known and universally esteemed by all those engaged in the insurance business in Chicago and other cities in the West. He had been an invalid for over a year, but his friends hoped that he might recover his health, and consequently his death was a surprise to them all. The notice of his funeral will be published later.

Prof. H. H. Straight.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Prof. H. H. Straight, connected with the Illinois State Normal School at Englewood, died at Pasadena, Cal., yesterday. He was an educator of National reputation and once connected with the Oswego Normal School. He was buried at Pasadena.

The French Are Fond of Dogs.

Paris Letter: The French, though comparatively cruel toward beasts of burden, are gentleness itself to the canine race. I have seen, for instance, a whole procession of promenaders a Sunday afternoon stepping carefully over a lazy spaniel stretched out at full length, asleep in the sun, across the whole breadth of a narrow sidewalk. Nobody thought of kicking or even thrusting him out of the way. French boys are taught never to throw stones at stray dogs, or to kick or molest them in any way. Consequently the Parisian dog, when accosted by a stranger, is accustomed to expect caresses and possibly a lump of sugar, and is not at all inclined to snarl or to snap. And this amiability is continually manifested, even by individuals belonging to breeds that are almost invariably considered fierce and dangerous in other countries. I have made acquaintance with a large, savage-looking bulldog that belongs to the concierge at a hotel on the Rue de la Paix, a most ferocious beast, to judge by his aspect, possessing the broad, flat head and projecting tusks of his race. But he is in reality gentleness itself, and is always anxious to be patted and noticed. And one day at the Bon Marché I perceived, standing by the side of a gentleman who was trying on gloves near me, a handsome, pure-blooded white bulldog, of an aspect sufficiently fierce and threatening to prevent even such a lover of the canine race as myself from venturing to touch him. I had taken off my own gloves to try on some others, and was sitting there with one bare hand dangling at my side, when suddenly I felt something cold touch my palm, and on looking down was amused to find that the cross-looking bulldog was trying to thrust his head under my hand to make acquaintance and to claim my notice.

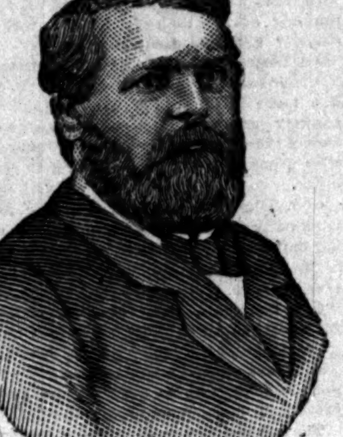
Expensive Fuel.

An ocean steamship is said to have used $20,000 worth of coal on a recent voyage.

EUGENE SPULLER.

The French Statesman Who Is Traveling Through the United States.

Eugene Spuller, member of the House of Deputies of France, who came to America to witness the celebration of the inauguration of the Statue of Liberty, is making a tour of this country for the purpose of making observations of the machinery of the United States Government. Eugene Spuller is a French politician, born at Seurre (Cote D'Or) Dec. 8, 1835. He prosecuted his studies at the Lyceum and the Faculty of Laws at Dijon, and became a member of the Paris bar in 1862. After having been employed in several political cases he abandoned the legal profession in order to engage in active political life and journalism.

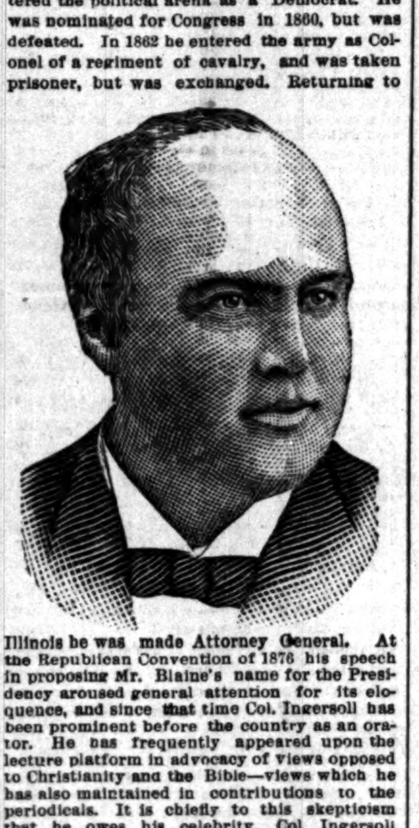


At the general elections of 1863 he supported, at private meetings, the candidature of Emile Ollivier against the official candidature of M. Varnin, in the Third Circonscription of the Seine. He then became editor of the *Europe* of Frankfort and contributed to the *Nain Jaune*, the *Journal de Paris*, and the *Journal de Genève*. Having formed a friendship with M. Gambetta, he became, in 1868, one of the founders of the *Revue Politique*. He was also one of the contributors to the *Encyclopedie Generale* (1869–'70). At the legislative elections of 1869 he opposed M. Emile Ollivier's candidature, which, not long before, he had supported; and he vehemently opposed the plébiscite of May, 1870, publishing a "Petite Histoire du Second Empire, Utile à Lire Avant le Vote du Plébiscite." After the revolution of Sept. 4, 1870, he was M. Gambetta's confidential friend and secretary, and in November, 1871, he became the principal editor of *La République Francaise*. He resigned that post in 1876, when he was elected a Deputy for the Third Arondissement of Paris. Feb. 6, 1880, he was elected President of the Advanced Left Deputies, defeating the more radical M. Boysset by 51 to 37. Besides the works already cited M. Spuller has written "Michelet, Sa Vie et Ses Œuvres" (1876), "Ignace de Loyola et la Compagnie de Jésus" (1876), and "La Compagnie de Jésus Devant l'Histoire" (1877), and a collection of his "Conferences" (1879).

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

Sketch of the Noted Skeptic—To What He Owes His Celebrity.

Robert G. Ingersoll was born in Dresden, N. Y., in 1833. His family removed to Illinois in 1845, where Robert was educated, studied law, and admitted to the bar. Here he also entered the political arena as a Democrat. He was nominated for Congress in 1860, but was defeated. In 1862 he entered the army as Colonel of a regiment of cavalry, and was taken prisoner, but was exchanged. Returning to



Illinois he was made Attorney General. At the Republican Convention of 1876 his speech in proposing Mr. Blaine's name for the Presidency aroused general attention for its eloquence, and since that time Col. Ingersoll has been prominent before the country as an orator. He has frequently appeared upon the lecture platform in advocacy of views opposed to Christianity and the Bible—views which he has also maintained in contributions to the periodicals. It is chiefly to this skepticism that he owes his celebrity. Col. Ingersoll lives in Washington, where he has a lucrative and extensive practice, and his defense in the star-route trial was published all over the country. His fee from ex-Senator Dorsey awakened much interest among the members of the bar, as it amounted to the enormous sum of $100,000.

CARL DUNDER'S RECIPE.

Which Was Obligingly Furnished by His Son Jake.

Detroit *Free Press:* "Well, what's the matter this time!" queried Sergt. Bendal of the Woodbridge Street Station, as Carl Dunder entered the place yesterday with a bandage over one eye and his lips and nose swelled to double size.

"My boy Shake."

"What's Jake been up to?"

"Vhell, I haf to keep some sweet cider in my saloon, you know. He gets hardt in a few days und nobody likes him any more. Shake hears me say dot, und he buys a recipe to keep him sweet all der time. Der oder day I gifs him feefty cent, und he buys some stuff in a bottle, und we put him in a new barrel of cider. I doan' open him till last eafning, und so soon as he was open Shake says he guess he shal go down mit Springwells to stay mit his uncle oafer night."

"Well?"

"Vhell, more ash twenty fellers vhas on handt for cider, und I do a great peesness for half an hour. Den somepody cries out dot he vhas sea-sick, und somepody else says he vhas poisoned, und two fellers fall down und kick und yell oudt 'murder' like somepody vhas killing 'em."

"Were they joking?"

"O, no—not much. Sooch sickness you nefer saw, und two doctors come in und saidt it vhas all in dot cider. Shake puts something in him."

"Of course. Did anybody die?"

"Nopody but me. Two mans pitch into me und knock me down und walk on me, und leaf me so deadt dot I doan't wake up for half an hour. You see how I vhas killed!"

"You got it bad, Mr. Dunder."

"It vhas shust like I hadt a brize fight mit Sullivan und vhas knocked oudt. Sergeant, I likes to find Shake. I expect him home, but he doan' come. Shake vhas great on recipes, but I haf one I like to try on him."

"I'll keep an eye out for him."

"Do so. Tell him I vhas all right, only I haf a boss recipe. It vhas how to keep a boy shweet, und it vhas mostly composed of rawhide. If he comes I gif it to him mitout charge, und I warrant he vhas made almost like an angel."

New Use for Glycerine.

Surgeon-Major Cotter, in the columns of the *Indian Medical Gazette*, furnishes an interesting account of a patient suffering from enteric fever, and who was awakened every ten minutes by the dryness of his tongue, which was parched and covered with sores. In the treatment of this case the tongue was painted with glycerine frequently, the result of this application being that at the first trial the patient slept almost comfortably, waking up about every two hours with the tongue feeling dry, but not really dry to the touch; after renewed application of the glycerine he at once slept again. It also appears that this treatment was resorted to in a number of other cases with similar satisfactory results.

A CALCULATING LEADER.

THE PUBLIC CAREER OF THE ENGLISH POLITICIAN, CHAMBERLAIN.

His Transformation of Brass into Gold Before Embarking on His Career as a Statesman—His Personal Habits and His Inartistic Art in Dress—The Shibboleth of a Course Which Has Achieved Successes—Gladstone's Place Sought by the Younger Man.

It would be difficult for a man to look more unlike himself than Mr. Chamberlain. The mental qualities which predominate in his character are not indicated on his face, in his manners, or in his personal habits. The man he was when watching the price of nuts and bolts, and calculating the rise and fall in the iron market, is not the man who is seen in the House of Commons. It is among the traditions of Birmingham that in the earlier period of Mr. Chamberlain's ambition acquisitiveness so far smothered all other instincts that he was liable to appear on the streets unshaven and in a dress so careless as to be discreditable. He is the most carefully-dressed man in the House of Commons. He is by no means the best-dressed man. Dress is so fine a feature of that assembly that a man who carries it to excess is conspicuously ill-dressed. Mr. Chamberlain strikes the observer as a man unused to taste, and rather compelled to submit to severe tailoring. Dress on man or woman is like manners; the moment the person is rendered less than his raiment he fails as a dresser. In this Mr. Chamberlain is a failure. The fabrics, the colors, the cuts of his apparel are striking chiefly because of his manifest effort not to seem below the hight of style and yet not to be foppish. He looks every day as if the article upon him had been worn that day for the first time.

There is never crease or wrinkle, ease or comfort, apparent in his clothing. His linen is exquisit, as every man's should be. His cravats or scarfs are generally highcolored, a caprice which only a very elegant man can afford to indulge in: and Mr. Chamberlain is not an elegant man. He would be picked out of a crowd as nouveau riche. His self-consciousness shines as brightly as phosphorescence, from the parting of his hair carefully on the left side to the tip of his collar, the edges of his fresh orchid on the lapel of his fresh coat down to the polish of his fresh patent-leather shoes. It would be a relief to his friends to detect a speck of dust upon his shoulders or a weather stain upon his trousers or a sign of service upon his gloves. His valets, for he cannot restrict himself to one—are said to be the busiest men in Birmingham when he is at home and to have no rest in London except when he is in the House. His orchid is as fixed a trait of his appearance as his one eye-glass.

He is of medium size, slender, slightly inclined to stoop in the shoulders, and walks rather briskly, with an absent-minded air. His face, clean shaven, is delicate rather than thin, his complexion, pale and mottled, like that of a man who lives up to the capacity of his digestion. His eyes, gray-blue, are secretive and firm but weak; his forehead is narrow across the eyes, not strikingly high, and without indications of power. His nose is long and straight without being handsome or indicative of character. His mouth is wide, his lips thin and bloodless, his chin ordinary. He would attract no attention anywhere except by his tailoring, his barbering, his eye-glass, and his orchid. He is one of the mildest-looking men in the House of Commons. He has the aspect of a human neutral except in the lips. He might be suspected of passing one-half his leisure in his dressing-room and the other half idling in the parks or talking prattle in drawing-rooms. His brother Richard, four years younger than he, and a member for West Islington, looks so much like him that at a distance he is easily taken for Joseph. Unlike Joseph he displays a positive tendency toward foppishness and finds his own eyes sufficient for the present.

The most radical of Radicals, who is now self-pinioned to the Tory coach, was a manufacturer of screws, nuts, and bolts. He inherited the business from his father, who devoted a good share of his profits to the education of his sons. They are alumni of London University, and won some distinction in its practical departments. Joseph took hold of brass with the grip of a man bent on fortune. The time, the application of metals in architecture for decorative purposes, the American War, the Franco-Prussian War, the development of industries in the colonies and India, all brought him gold in exchange for brass. He was able to retire from business in 1874 rich enough to spend the remainder of his life in politics. He is now in his 50th year. His elegant mansion, just outside Birmingham, has seen two mistresses dead within it. The first, the wife of his youth, died in 1863, the second died in 1875, and he remains a widower. By a dismal coincidence his brother Richard is also a widower.

The political history of the Chamberlains is a family affair. They have been individually Alderman and Mayor, Sunday-school leaders and art promoters, social magnates—not very high up except in lower grades—and commercial guides in Birmingham for many years. The younger followed in the footsteps of the elder and seized the Mayor's chair as soon as the elder passed from the corporation into the House of Commons. They have been liberal with their wealth and judicious and munificent in its public expenditure. Birmingham is deeply indebted to them and returns their generosity with undisputed political supremacy. A third brother, somewhat more social than the other two, is not as well known except within a narrower circle. The three brothers and the one brother-in-law, Jesse Collings, constitute a despotic coterie whose rule is as yet in no danger of overthrow.

Jesse Collings is so completely identified with the ambition and tactics of Joseph Chamberlain as to be reckoned a Chamberlain by adoption. He, too, was in business, a fact fatal to his social aspirations. He was born in 1831, and his parents sprang from the lowest stock in modern England—agricultural laborers. Although he rose high in the world of commerce, and has been a business-man and not a farmer, he is inseparably associated with agriculture and will always bear the sobriquet of "three acres and a cow," which he acquired by his advocacy of radical land reform. He did not enjoy the educational advantages of the Chamberlains, but is, nevertheless, a better platform speaker than Joseph himself. His great natural vigor and a certain assumed unsophistication make him a most valuable ally for a man of Joseph Chamberlain's reticent and resolute disposition. Jesse Collings retired from business in 1879. He was seven years a Common Councilman, then an Alderman, next a Magistrate, and then Mayor of Birmingham, a post kept well within the Chamberlain family circle. He was elected to the House of Commons for Ipswich in 1880 and can doubtless retain a seat as long as he pleases.

The Birmingham coterie succeeded the Manchester school in British politics. The latter aimed almost exclusively at tariff reform. The former aimed at the millennium. What Bright and Cobden were to free trade, Joseph Chamberlain and his brothers and brother-in-law are to Radicalism expanded so as to cover all reform. By a rapid apotheosis Joseph Chamberlain became a deity in Radical politics. Matthew Arnold, commenting on a certain history of the Bible, says (in "God and the Bible"): "Israel adhered to Jahveh" (the latest form of "Jehovah") "for the same reason which had at first made him take to the worship of Jahveh: Jahveh was the eternal power that makes for righteousness." By quick and unanimous consent among the immediate followers of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain he was accepted as "the power that was to make for righteousness" in the British Empire. His brothers, his brother-in-law, and his kinsmen, near and remote, became a devout body of worshipers, and Matthew Arnold might have quoted again of them when he quoted concerning Israel, the third of Amos, "You only have I known of all the families of the earth."

The new power that was to make for righteousness set up its light as rapidly as possible. Radicalism, as expounded by Joseph and his brethren, assumed a benignant form wholly antithetic to the radicalism of the Continent. The pictures which Burke drew of the effects of revolution were recalled to arouse the sluggish British imagination of ten years ago into a sense of what might come upon England if the Birmingham gospel were not accepted. That gospel and Jahveh Joseph did not threaten war, unless peace was refused. Every institution deeply rooted in British soil became a special object of criticism by the Birmingham Israel. That all of them were to be pulled down was not openly declared: but it was left to inference that under the steady blows of the new power that was to make for righteousness they would all tumble if Joseph did not hold them up by his righteous strength. Some of them were, of course, particularly designated for crushing attack. Among these were the land system in general, primogeniture and entail in particular, leases evasive of taxation originating far back in fonts of doubtful morals, accumulations of land acquired by seizure of commons, titles to land originally agricultural but become urban by progress of events and free of municipal taxation. The main idea of the land reform under Mr. Chamberlain was its peaceful passage from the hands of the few into the possession of the many. Mr. Chamberlain never became an avowed Socialist. He artfully contrived his phrases so as to seem at once a revolutionist in the results to be accomplished, but a conservative in his objects, and a strictly philanthropic and constitutional man in his methods.

Another of his chief objects of attack was the Established Church. He comes of dissenting stock. The taxation by which the Established Church is maintained was easily demonstrated a monstrous burden and a moral iniquity. The effect of its ministrations upon those who frequent its aisles on conspicuous occasions—the aristocracy and gentry—were shown to be nil, the morality of the upper classes scarcely warranting investigation. Against that fortress of the vested rights of a class the power that was to make for righteousness was openly arrayed. Mr. Chamberlain was not an assailant of religion. He was, on the contrary, a cautious conservative of religion. But religion was to be divorced from taxes. All religions were to be put on the same footing, all creeds to be equally respected, no man's conscience to be invaded by the taxgatherer or restrained by any interference, public or private.

Another of the objects of assault by the Birmingham Israel was the education system. The universities were described as monopolies of culture maintained by enormous grants, direct and indirect, from the pockets of the industrious poor, who were so held down themselves that it was impossible for them to go to school at all, and for whom, in fact, no adequate school accommodations have been provided. Mr. Chamberlain has not put himself on record explicitly—he is not explicit about anything, as his accumulated masses of public talks and writings shows—in favor of the destruction of the university system or even its radical alteration. But a fair inference from his attitude upon the education question would have been that he would transfer at least a considerable portion of the State and other funds, now monopolized by the universities, to the purpose of free and compulsory elementary education, in which the duty of the people to maintain the glory and power of the British Empire would be taught simultaneously with manual arts and all abstract knowledge.

It was clear also that Jahveh had his eye-glass fastened on the House of Lords and the hereditary privileges of the aristocracy in general. It has been an unfailing quality in all Mr. Chamberlain's political career—which can scarcely be said to cover ten years in the public sight—that he has appeared to be a Radical of the extreme type without squarely asserting himself one in terms that can be quoted. When his apparent abandonment of Radical positions began, his critics found themselves ill off for quotation to use against him. So wary has been his advance into public affairs that he has managed to seem the most radical of Radical leaders without actually committing himself unreservedly to a single article in the Radical creed. So fixed became the conviction among the aristocracy that as rapidly as he acquired power their status would be endangered he has never been able to win a solitary personal friend of importance among even the most liberal of the aristocracy, and, although Lord Hartington and he are for the present working allies, it is well known that he is never invited to any conference whose personnel includes titled politicians of eminence. The conservatives detest him so profoundly for what the country believed to be his revolutionary democracy that when the Gladstone Government was overthrown by his intrigue, and it was the plain duty of Lord Salisbury to consult with the dissentient Liberals about the new Cabinet and the policy under which Tories and anti-Gladstoneites should work, the name of Mr. Chamberlain was not even mentioned as one of those to be summoned to the council chamber. Yet when Mr. Chamberlain's foes undertook to put forth his declarations against the hereditary privileges of the House of Lords and the aristocracy they found every paragraph so adroitly constructed that the ammunition proved worthless.

If, however, there was any one subject upon which he was believed to be sincere and upon which his deliverances were known to be frank it was the subject of immoral foreign wars. The power that was to make for righteousness in the empire was a strictly pacific power. He would have no Jingoism. War was horrible under all circumstances, but a war waged without moral warrant was so frightful in its colossal infamy that Christian England should not engage in it. Humanity, with its divine faculties, its infinit capacity, its noble aims, its gentle weapons, its pure motives, was to take the place of untruth, diplomacy, statecraft, pillage, ambition of commerce, greed of territory; war was to become a thing of the barbarous past. Science was to be humanized. The people were to become the empire and the army should disappear except for strictly defensive purposes. Taste and education were to be made as universal as poverty has been, and thrift, industry, virtue, and art were to rule the world. The new Birmingham gospel recalled indeed a comical bit in Mallock's "The New Paul and Virginia." "Wines, provisions, books, and china ornaments were carried up to the cottage and bestowed in proper places. Virginia filled the large glasses in the drawing-room with gorgeous leaves and flowers, and declared by the evening, as she looked around her, that she could almost fancy herself in St. John's Wood. 'See,' said the professor, 'how rapid is the progress of material civilization! Humanity is now entering on the fruits of ages. Before long it will be in a position to be unspeakably happy.'" They came to the conclusion that "humanity was very important and that everything was very solemn." So was it with Israel of Birmingham. Humanity had become very important and everything was very solemn.

No man ever made more rapid headway in his own party. Mr. Chamberlain went into the House in 1876 from Birmingham, having failed to get in in 1874 from Sheffield. In 1880 he obtained office as President of the Board of Trade. From that time his character began to be understood. He did, indeed, preserve in some measure his reputation as a Radical by bold denunciation of conservative ideas whenever not concretely before Parliament. But the country began to see that it was personal ambition that was actuating the Jahveh of Birmingham and not moral Democracy. The talents he had shown in making his way upward failed to shine as brightly in the post to which Mr. Gladstone's favor raised him. For more than a year he spoke only twice, and then, although his matter was good and his rhetoric above the average of Parliamentary discourses, he made no impression as an orator, but laid, on the contrary, the foundations of his repute as a cool, calculating, clear, headed, strong-willed, and unscrupulous politician. His voice is cold as steel. He speaks with perfect composure. Interruption annoys but does not disconcert him. He is not a ready debater, being too cautious, but when he has prepared a speech it commands close attention, more, perhaps, because of acute curiosity as to the effect it is to have as an indication of his political designs than on account of its being a speech. It is his ambition that holds the House and keeps the attention of the country. But he has uncommon powers of compacting into a discourse much strong thought with specious pretension of statesmanship, and all his speeches are carefully studied and written and largely memorized. He stands easily, gesticulates little, maintains an impassive countenance, sneers once in a while by drawing his mouth toward his right cheek, employs a distinct monotone for the great part of his talk, and lowers his voice slightly when he desires to awaken renewed interest. His disposition to be sarcastic is well repressed, but breaks out once in a while under provocation. He is a cynical rather than a genial talker in the House, while on the platform, before he became a mere politician, he was genial and sympathetic, not by nature, but by artifice.

The first complete abandonment of his supposed Radical principles occurred in relation to the Egyptian war and the bombardment of Alexandria. Having voted for that outrage nothing he supported subsequently created sensation. He became while in the Cabinet a new man before the country. He ceased to be the benignant leader of the moral democracy and developed into the grasping, personal politician, the best manipulator of the caucus England has ever known. He, in fact, introduced "machine" methods into the Liberal party. So well did he succeed that he was able to rally a large following around himself against Mr. Gladstone within the very party which Mr. Gladstone had brought up to the accomplishment of all the reforms yet witnessed in the Empire. It was well understood that Mr. Chamberlain promised offices as freely as his followers desired, and it is upon this basis he manipulates his party. He stands today in the eyes of the people solely as an aspirant for Mr. Gladstone's place.

A Queer Affair.

At Creston, Ia., a stranger called at the house of a farmer. The latter's wife opened the door, when the man asked for a revolver, which, in fright, the woman handed him. The stranger went to the bedroom where her husband was sleeping and shot him, inflicting a flesh wound, not dangerous, and then fled.

Trade News from Shelburne.

Shelburne (N. H.) *Free Press:* One of our enterprising merchants undertook to trade off his dog about a week ago.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

A List Showing Their Breadth, Beam, Tonnage, and Depth.

New York *Mail and Express:* Many persons from time to time write to the newspapers to ascertain the correct dimensions of a particular craft in the transatlantic trade. For those who desire such information the following table of name, date of construction, tonnage, length, breadth, and draft of the principal steamships plying between this and European ports as given:

Name.	*Built*	*Tonnage. Gross.*	*Length*	*Beam*	*Depth*
City of Rome	1881	8,144	546	52	37
Umbria	1884	7,800	500	57 2	38 1
Etruria	1884	7,718	501 6	57 2	38
Servia	1881	7,392	515	52 1	37
Aurania	1882	7,269	470	57 2	37 2
Le Bretagne	1886	7,012	508 4	52 4	38 4
La Bourgogne	1886	7,000	508 6	52 2	38 6
La Champagne	1886	7,005	508 7	51 6	38 6
La Gascogne	1886	7,008	508 7	52 2	38 8
Alaska	1881	6,932	500	50 6	38
America	1883	6,500	432	51 3	38
Normandie	1882	6,062	459	50	[illegible]
Westernland	1883	5,736	455	47	[illegible]
Saale	1886	5,500	455	48	[illegible]
Trave	1886	5,500	455	48	[illegible]
Aller	1886	5,500	455	48	[illegible]
City of Berlin	1874	5,491	488 6	44 2	34 9
Noordland	1883	5,212	400 7	47	[illegible]
City of Chicago	1883	5,202	430	45	33
Eider	1883	5,200	450	47	33
Arizona	1879	5,147	464	46	37
Ems	1884	5,129	430 5	47	34 5
Fulda	1883	5,109	450	46	[illegible]
Werra	1882	5,109	450	46	[illegible]
Belgravia	1881	5,080	398 2	44 5	32
Germanic	1874	5,008	455	45 2	33
Britannic	1874	5,004	455	45 2	33 7
Elbe	1881	4,911	420	45	35
England	1865	4,898	437	45 5	35
Egyptian Monarch	1880	4,700	370	43	35
Egypt	1871	4,610	440	44 3	36
France (French)	1865	4,647	384	44	36
Amerique	1864	4,637	394	42 9	36
City of Richmond	1873	4,607	453 6	43	33
Erin	1864	4,500	415	41	35
City of Chester	1873	4,565	475	44 3	35
Spain	1871	4,512	425 4	43 2	35
City of Montreal	1871	4,451	419 1	44	34
The Queen	1865	4,457	381 1	42 4	37
Grecian Monarch	1882	4,364	381	43	33
Greece	1863	4,310	390 7	41 3	35
Devonia	1877	4,269	400	42	32
Hammonia	1882	4,247	375	45	34
Italy	1870	4,169	389	42 3	28 7
Anchoria	1874	4,168	408	40 1	33
State of Nebraska	1880	4,000	385	43	34
Ethiopia	1873	4,005	402	40 2	33
Lydian Monarch	1881	3,916	360	43	32 4
Adriatic	1871	3,888	437 2	40 9	31
Celtic	1872	3,867	437 2	40 9	31
Denmark	1865	3,724	342 9	42 2	35
Republic	1871	3,707	420	40 9	31
Baltic	1871	3,707	420	40 9	31
Suevia	1874	3,704	360	41	34
Wisconsin	1870	3,700	378	42 2	32

The other well-known ships, the France, State of Nevada, State of Pennsylvania, Monarch, Rhynland, Abyssinia, Australia, Lessing, Wyoming, Rugia, Belgenland, Wieland, Nevada, State of Alabama, Westphalia, Peunland, Zeeland, Assyrian Monarch, State of Georgia, Bohemia, State of Indiana, Acadia, Nederland, Alexandria, and Assyria, register from 3,600 to 1,082 tons. The Acadia is the smallest.

WILD ANIMALS IN THE CATSKILLS.

Panther, Bear, and Deer Tracked and Killed by the Mountaineers.

BIG INDIAN, Nov. 15.—Panthers were by no means scarce in the Catskill Mountains some years ago, but latterly they have been seen so seldom that it was believed they were almost if not entirely extinct. Sunday morning several sheep of a flock belonging to Philip De drick were found killed and more or less mangled, and this, taken in conjunction with fresh footprints which did not correspond with those of any animal familiar to the neighborhood, determined Mr. Dedrick on a pursuit. A party was hastily formed and accompanied by several dogs started in quest of the visitor. After a hard tramp of several miles through the snow the hunters perceived the dogs engaged in a fierce struggle with a full-grown male panther. The place of encounter—a thick clump of trees on the edge of a cliff—was not accessible to the hunters, and so excited were the dogs that it was impossible to call them off in order to fire at the panther without wounding them. The animal killed one of his assailants and would probably have escaped, so cowed were the others, but for the tenacity of a bull-dog, which clung to him so desperately that it was impossible to shake him off, and they finally rolled over the cliff, when a shot killed the panther. The dog had been so seriously injured in the struggle that it was found necessary to kill it also.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Friday last in the region of Dry Brook, in the Catskills, two boys, Orrin Todd and Frank Fairben, treed a bear and shot him. The carcass weighed 250 pounds. The same day some twenty men and boys in Sullivan County started a fine red deer near Claryville, chased it many miles, and finally one of the boys brought it down with a revolver. Deer are scarce and it is a long time since any have been caught in that region.

The Birthplace of Abraham.

Jewish Chronicle: Not far from Aleppo is situated the little town of Orfah (the ancient Ur of the Chaldees) which is of great historical interest, it having been the birthplace of the patriarch Abraham. There are few Jews in the place, but the Arabs still point out a small building lying outside the town which they declare to be the house wherein Abraham first saw the light, and which they therefore term Beit el Chalil (the house of the friend of God). It is most improbable that the actual house should have stood for thousands of years; but the building in question is of great antiquity. By its present owner, an Arab peasant, as well as by the Arabs generally, it is held in the utmost veneration—the more so since it is feared that within a few years it will fall to the ground.

Money Lost During a Strike.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The report of the Third avenue street railway in New York for the quarter ended Sept. 30 shows how the labor troubles have affected its business:

	1885.	1886.
Gross earnings	$402,731	$355,977
Operating expenses	192,133	292,396
Net earnings	210,598	62,578
Other income	69,470	24,873
Gross income	280,068	87,451
Taxes, interest, and rent	63,588	65,102
Net income	216,479	22,348
Cash on hand	106,070	......
Profit and loss deficiencies	47,834	

Chronic Catarrh

Cannot be cured by local applications. It is a constitutional disease and requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which working through the blood, eradicates the impurity which causes and promotes the disease and soon effects a permanent cure. At the same time Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the whole system and makes you feel renewed in strength.

"I suffered severely from chronic catarrh, arising from impure blood. It became very bad, causing soreness of the bronchial tubes and a

Troublesome Cough

Which was the cause of great anxiety to my friends and myself, as two brothers died from bronchial consumption. I tried many medicines, but received no benefit. I was at last induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I am not the same man in health or feelings. My catarrh is cured, my throat is entirely well, and a dyspepsia trouble, with sick headache, have all disappeared." E. M. LINCOLN, 35 Chamber-sst., Boston.

Stuffed up Feeling

"For several years I have been troubled with that terribly disagreeable disease, catarrh. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla with the very best results. It cured me of that long continued dropping in my throat and stuffed up feeling. It also helped my mother, who has taken it for run down state of health and kidney trouble. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all as a good medicine." MRS. S. D. HEATH, Putnam, Conn.

"I have been troubled with catarrh a year, causing great soreness of the bronchial tubes and

Terrible Headache.

I read that Hood's Sarsaparilla would cure catarrh, and after taking only one bottle I am much better. My catarrh is cured, my throat is entirely well, and my headache has all disappeared." R. GIBBONS, Hamilton, Butler Co., O.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me of miller's catarrh, and built up my general health, so that I am feeling better than for years. It is the first medicine I ever knew of which would cure miller's catarrh." GEORGE FOSTER, Miller at Wright's Mill, Logan, Ohio.

N. B. If you have decided to get Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

Health-Commissioner De Wolf is progressing rapidly with the work of cleaning the outlying streets of the city before the winter sets in.

The Bank of British North America will close up its branch in this city at the end of the current month. Mr. Breedon, the local manager, will join the branch in Winnipeg.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 21°; 9 a. m., 24°; 10 a. m., 27°; 11 a. m., 30°; 12 m., 32°; 1 p. m., 36°; 3 p. m., 40°; 6 p. m., 40°; barometer 8 a. m., 29.49; 6 p. m., 29.43.

Edward F. Carney, the Pinkerton officer who accidentally shot Patrick McFadden in a Twenty-second street saloon while defending himself from the attack of a crowd of Stock-Yards strikers, was fined $5 by Justice Meech yesterday for carrying a revolver without a permit.

Justice Scully yesterday returned to the city the sum of $33, the amount of judicial fees for taking bonds as a Justice of the Peace, as required by the law. The Controller stated that this Justice was the only one who made such a return, the others retaining the amount thus collected for their personal benefit.

John O'Toole, proprietor of the notorious "House of Blazes," corner of Jackson and Jefferson streets, went to his home while under the influence of liquor late last Thursday night, and when his wife refused to get up and prepare him some supper he threw some boiling tea into her face. A warrant was issued for him, he was locked up, and will have a hearing today.

At the annual meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary Board of the Chicago Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary officers were elected for the year: President, Mrs. G. W. Woodward; Secretary, Mrs. C. H. Kingman; Treasurer, Mrs. C. M. Beebe. Receipts for the year, $5,250; expenses, $4,563; cash on hand, $687. Resident patients, 110; outside calls, 656; patients prescribed for, 5,168.

It is desired to add broommaking machinery to the "Home of Industry," No. 111 Centre avenue, and contributions are solicited, which may be sent to J. W. Plumber, Secretary, or Benjamin M. Butler, Treasurer of the Prisoners' Aid Association of Illinois, No. 52 Lake street. The "Home" feeds, shelters, and gives employment to ex-convicts and endeavors to set them on the right road again.

The employés of Mannheimer, Lepman & Co. gave their second annual ball at Klare's Hall, No. 72 North Clark street, last night. One hundred and twenty couples were in attendance and a program of twenty dances, with an intermission for supper, was carried out. They enjoyed themselves fully as much as last year, and the affair was so much of a success that it will probably be continued each year for a long time to come.

A Republican Post-Office Inspector is authority for the statement that a majority of the Republican inspectors in the country are given to understand that their places will be wanted after Jan. 1 next. Messrs. Metcalf, the chief of this division, and Bassett were named as among those who expected to be relieved at that time. They are both old and well-tried men, and have many a valiant day's work for Uncle Sam to their credit.

Justice Barker yesterday dismissed the charge of murder against Frank Joy and E. M. Lance, the Pinkerton guards, for want of prosecution. Messrs. Trude and Munn, attorneys for Pinkerton, state that they are prepared to enter suit for $25,000 damages for false imprisonment against Thomas Finn, a Town of Lake detective, Capt. Jenks, superintendent of Mooney & Boland's detective agency, and James Mooney, the head of the firm.

A large part of the recent work of the local Post-Office Inspectors in reducing the force in the money-order and stamp divisions of the Post-Office has been undone by the department. The work of those divisions was found to be seriously hampered, and Postmaster Judd so reported to the department. The window at which postal notes were formerly examined and paid was reopened, and there was no struggling, angry crowd at either window yesterday, as was the case Thursday.

The charred remains of a man taken from the ruins of Russell's mill on Fulton street yesterday morning were identified as those of John Esterborg, a cabinet-maker employed at Berg & Taraba's furniture factory. Deceased was a Dane about 40 years old and leaves a wife and one child at No. 180 Newberry avenue. Mrs. Esterborg is almost distracted at her loss. It is thought that the victim returned to the shop to get his clothes and tools, and escape was cut off by the fire before he could get back to the stairway.

The American Jersey Cattle Association held a meeting at the Leland yesterday for the interchange of ideas respecting stock growing. One hundred members were present. A resolution was passed asking Congress and the State Legislatures to enact laws for the stamping-out of pleuro-pneumonia in this country, and the Board of Directors was instructed to spend all the necessary funds of the club towards obtaining an appropriation from the Government in attaining this end. The annual meeting will be held in New York in May next. It was decided to hold sessions during each Fat-Stock Show.

The large picture containing the photographs of Lieut. Bowler and his entire command was completed yesterday. Only four men out of the entire number of twenty-four escaped being wounded the night of the haymarket massacre, and four were fatally shot—Miller, Sheehan, Barrett, and Griffin. The victims can be distinguished from the others, as their photographs were taken with uncovered heads. The others are in full uniform. The photographs of Inspector Bonfield and Capt. Ward are in the centre of the picture. The picture will be sold for the benefit of the families of the dead officers.

Dr. Spray, the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Jefferson, fearing that his testimony before the court had in some manner influenced what is generally granted to be the utterly inadequate sentence of Asba J. Burrus, called at the County Jail yesterday and minutely examined the prisoner. The doctor reports that although he finds the culprit of faulty mental organization he is not an epileptic or irresponsible for his crime. In the course of conversation with the doctor Burrus stated that some years ago he shot and wounded two Chinamen in Fort Wayne, Ind. From his statement it seems that this act was done in self-defense and that any sane man would have done the same.

The judges and clerks who served at the last election are getting impatient for their pay. At the rate prescribed by law the judges in each precinct would get $9 apiece, the clerks $12 apiece, making $51 to the precinct, or $18,666 for the city and Town of Lake. It is not probable that the Election Commissioners will be able to furnish the County Board the warrants, and it is still less probable that the old County Board will make any appropriation to meet the expense. The new County Board, which takes hold in December, will be willing to meet the expense, but it is a question if there will be any fund to draw from. If the appropriation is promptly made the judges and clerks may get their warrants before the holidays, but when they will get the cash is problematical.

Commissioners-elect Aldrich, Englehardt, and Schubert, with Commissioners Klehm and Hemmelgarn, held a long conference yesterday and decided to adopt a strict line of policy toward retrenchment in all matters pertaining to the county. Mr. Klehm said he was anxious to know just how the new members stood, and if they were in favor of the board doing its best to pull the county out from under the great load of debts he would be with them. The new members readily agreed to this, and were anxious to propose something that would appear practical. Mr. Aldrich said he thought it would be well to let go all the old contractors who had been furnishing the county with supplies when there was money in the Treasury, but now are threatening to sell it no more goods. The board, he thought, could arrange with other merchants to furnish the supplies for the necessary period, and the county could pay a fair per cent on the money thus due the firms. Mr. Hemmelgarn said the first thing necessary was for the County Board to secure the confidence of the public. This could be done by the new members standing up boldly with the old reform members. Then credit could be secured to any amount. Englehardt and Schubert nodded assent to this, and said they would try, and be faithful to their constituents and reform the board. Mr. Klehm said the members should not act upon their opinions always, but listen to counsel from prominent people, and act upon it if good advice was given. Nothing was said about the organization of the board.

The Architects.

The Western Association of Architects held the closing session of its third annual convention at No. 15 Washington street. The association recommended the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures, and the President was authorized to appoint a committee of three to correspond with other associations interested in this subject and to join with them in a petition to Congress to pass a law making the adoption and use of the metric system compulsory after a reasonable period. It was decided to have no official organ in the future, and to issue the reports of conventions in pamphlet form. Cincinnati was selected as the next place of meeting. The election of officers was then taken up, resulting as follows:

President, John W. Root, Chicago; Secretary, J. F. Alexander, Lafayette, Ind.; Treasurer, S. A. Treat, Chicago; directors, George W. Rapp, Cincinnati; Charles Crapsey, Cincinnati; D. Adler, Chicago; G. W. Goodwin, Minneapolis; C. A. Curtin, Louisville.

The standing committees were then announced, the old committees in the main being retained. A lunch at Kinsley's and drive about the city concluded the entertainment of the visitors.

Looking Into the Fife Murder.

The inquest over the remains of Charles Fife, who was murdered last Sunday night, has been continued until next Saturday. Matt Kilgallen is still under arrest, and Lieut. Beard said he wants time to apprehend the man who was with the prisoner the night of the murder. John McCarthy, a teamster residing at No. 1171 West Madison street, was arrested yesterday and locked up on a warrant sworn out by Detectives Bruton and Hanley before Justice Scully on the charge of murder. The police declined to allow anybody to see the prisoner. It is said McCarthy has told some contradictory stories about himself since the murder, and it is on these statements that the police base their suspicions. Fife, it is alleged, had been attentive to the prisoner's wife, and as the victim's hat was found in McCarthy's stable and bloodstains were discovered on the floor, suspicion pointed very strongly towards the teamster, and he was detained for a short time soon after Fife died.

The Man Who Shot Terence Begley.

It was stated last night on seemingly good authority that the grand jury had found a true bill against one of the Pinkerton men for the shooting of Terence Begley. This man's name has not been mentioned in connection with the case up to the present, and the finding of a bill against him, it is said, followed some very explicit and startling testimony developed yesterday, and after the grand jury had presumably dismissed the case. The man in question is in Indiana, and it was repported that the officers, armed with the necessary papers, left last night to arrest him. For obvious reasons his name is suppressed.

SAFETY AT RAILROAD CROSSINGS.

Report of the Citizens' Association's Committee of Investigation.

The committee appointed by the Citizens' Association to investigate the railway traffic in the City of Chicago, with a view of suggesting some plan by which it can be conducted with greater safety to life and property, has made a report. The subject has been under consideration by the Citizens' Association for about two years. From Dec. 1, 1884, to Dec. 1, 1885, 150 persons were accidentally killed by the cars, and of these twenty-six lost their lives from "jumping on and off trains," a practice prohibited by statute, and sixty-two from walking on the track, which ought to be prohibited. The committee found that regulations which were sufficient to measurably protect life and property three years ago have lost much of their utility from the fact of their present insufficiency. Some of the lines have kept in advance of the municipal requirements as to gates and flags at crossings, while others defend themselves from very palpable deficiencies in their condition in this regard by the statement that they have received no orders from the Public Works Department to erect gates. The report says:

> Observations recently made throw some doubt on the correctness of the general opinion that a low rate of speed is the main necessity to insure safety from accidents on railway lines within the city limits; we consider that of much less importance than watchfulness on the part of drivers and pedestrians and a careful and well-maintained service on the tracks; for, if we analyze the record of accidents, we find that the greater part of the fatality arises from intruders upon the tracks and the carelessness of those attempting to cross. Nevertheless, the public must have protection even from their own carelessness. A prime necessity in any such plan that may be adopted is that wayfarers and idlers should be prevented from trespassing on the right of way of the railroads; this is the most frequent cause of damage, and a severe penalty should be inflicted by fine and imprisonment on all trespassers. None but servants of railway companies should be allowed on their tracks, any more than tramps should be allowed in a householder's back yard. Assuming that it is for the benefit of all concerned that intramural railway traffic should be disembarrassed as far as possible from vexatious interference, always keeping in view the paramount right of the citizens to the unincumbered use of the street crossings, we make the following suggestions as to the methods of guarding the tracks: The system of viaducts over the tracks should be carried out as rapidly as circumstances will permit on all the lines and in such manner as to comprehend, in some instances, a very large range of territory, as for instance at Clinton street, where a viaduct should be carried to Kinzie street, raising that street for the purpose, and across the river by a high bridge. When these structures have been erected at important points, the intervening streets may—some of them at least—be closed either permanently for vehicles, or by gates that need be opened only on special occasions, taking care, however, to leave a street parallel to the track for the convenience of the buildings facing it. Gates are the next best to viaducts in the general sense, and the railroads have adopted them wherever required to do so; but, of course, all their advantages are lost if they are allowed for any reason to fall into disuse, as they are very apt to do from accident at any time, and in winter from freezing. We believe that the plan of erecting towers for the purpose of observation and working the gates is a good one and ought to be extended; there are no valid reasons why they should not be universally adopted. Gates ought to be operated at night as well as by day, or else *closed* at a certain hour.
>
> Next in importance to gates are flags, and they should be placed at all crossings where there are not gates, and the service should be day and night. We are of the opinion that all the right of way should be fenced except where streets cross. We suggest that a Bureau of Railway Traffic within the city be established in the Department of Public Works, with an officer whose duty it shall be to oversee the whole system, with regulations for the inspection of the crossings, and to determine what kind of protection each one requires, and whether the service shall be night and day or for the day only, and when the latter, what the night protection shall be, when the service shall be changed from flags to gates, and to see that the gates are in good condition, to report and prosecute delinquencies and breaches of ordinance, and generally to have charge of the whole business on behalf of the public and under authority of an ordinance.
>
> Our recommendations may be summed up as follows:
>
> 1. Statutory prohibition of trespassing upon the tracks and enforcement of the present laws in respect of jumping on or off moving trains.
> 2. Erection of gates at the principal crossings, with towers wherever necessary, and flags or lights at crossings where there are no gates.
> 3. Erection of viaducts as soon as all the circumstances, including the monetary requirements, will permit.
> 4. A Bureau of Inspection to take charge of the business as a specialty under city authority.
>
> We also recommend that all danger signals by flags or lights be uniform in character, particularly those used at night, which should be red lights. We can, if these are carried out, see no objection to modifying the law with regard to the speed of trains so as to more nearly meet the requirements of the railway companies and the traveling public.

THE ARREST OF CHARLES J. LOVEJOY.

Brought Back from Kansas—A Case Containing Some Peculiar Features.

Officer Joseph H. Dixon arrived in the city yesterday morning with one Charles J. Lovejoy, who was arrested in Kiowa, Kas., on a requisition issued by the Illinois State authorities. He is charged with having swindled a number of Chicago firms out of goods and money to an amount approximating $30,000, the Illinois National Bank alone being caught to the tune of $10,000. J. V. Farwell & Co. hold accounts against him to the sum of $2,560; Kuh, Nathan & Fischer, $2,800; Strauss, Ullman & Guthman, $1,000; and Strauss, Goodman, Yondorf & Co., $1,000. Goods were procured from several other firms also, Sprague, Warner & Co. being one, but in smaller amounts.

It seems that Charles J. Lovejoy is the senior partner of the firm of Lovejoy & Co., the other members being a brother, Henry C., and Andrew C. Glasscock. They had a store at St. Johns, Kiowa, Evansville, Medicine Lodge, and Lovejoy's Springs, and an interest in a ranch in the Pan-Handle and another in Clark County, and the house was apparently in the enjoyment of a fair degree of prosperity. Last spring Charles J. Lovejoy came to Chicago for the purpose of buying goods and negotiating a loan of money to carry on a big contract which, he said, had been awarded his firm. At the Illinois National Bank, it is alleged, he represented that the house was possessed of real estate, stocks, and other collaterals to the amount of $119,000, and that there were certainly no incumbrances of any kind on the property. An investigation revealed that his representations were substantially true, and he was thereupon given the sum of $10,000, which was secured by his notes to that amount. He then visited the firm of John V. Farwell & Co., where he made the same representations. The house made an investigation, and on the strength of it sold him goods to the amount of nearly $25,000. The payment of this sum was also secured by his notes, a series of them being given, and maturing at short periods. All of these notes were paid as they matured except one for $2,560, which is still due. From the firm of Strauss, Ullman & Guthman he procured goods to the amount of $1,000, but the sale was made by a traveling representative of the house, as was a like sale by the traveling man for the firm of Strauss, Goodman, Yondorf & Co. About two months ago Smythe & Brooks, attorneys at Wichita, Kas., discovered that Lovejoy & Co. were transferring real estate and other property to friends and relatives, and at once communicated with the Chicago creditors. The latter hastily prepared their accounts and placed them in the hands of a law firm for collection. When presented for payment various pretexts were given to gain time, and after the matter had dragged along for several weeks the attorneys finally came down with attachments and closed the firm up. This happened about two weeks ago.

The October grand jury indicted him, his brother, and Glasscock for obtaining money under false pretenses. It is alleged that he misrepresented the financial condition of the firm when he got credit, and that he mortgaged some property after the $10,000 loan was made. The National Bank of Illinois had him indicted, having waited since September for the money. A bank at Emporia, Kas., is also said to hold $8,000 of the paper.

When seen in the County Jail yesterday Lovejoy refused to say anything about the case until he had consulted his attorney. He remarked, however, that there were two sides to every story, and that he felt little concern about the matter. He also said that attachments had been filed against his property to the amount of $50,000, while under no circumstances would his liabilities exceed $25,000. The season had been a bad one for cattle, and a great many had been lost. If he had had a little more time he could have paid what he owed. Messrs. Flower, Remy & Gregory, the attorneys who have conducted the case for the creditors up to the present time, when seen yesterday disclaimed all knowledge of the case, and left it to be inferred that they had never heard of Lovejoy or any of the firms holding claims against him. The bank people also refused to talk about the case, and would neither admit nor deny that they knew a man by the name of Lovejoy.

THE BRIGHTON RIOT CASE.

The Finding Against the Alton Road Reversed by the Supreme Court.

Several years ago there was a strike among the ore-shovelers employed at the Union Iron & Steel Mills. The company employed non-union men to take the places of strikers and for safety boarded them at Joliet, carrying them to and from work on the Alton Road. One evening when the men were returning to Joliet the smoking-car in which some of them were was attacked by a mob of strikers near the city. During the mêlée Judge Nathaniel J. Pillsbury, who happened to be in the smoking-car, was injured. He brought suit for damages against the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company on the ground of negligence in carrying men whose presence was likely to provoke a controversy, and got a favorable verdict in the lower courts. The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company carried the matter up to the State Supreme Court, which has reversed the judgment of the Appellate and Circuit Courts. The opinion, which was given by Judge Magruder, after pointing out that in order to justify a recovery in the case it must be shown that the appellant was guilty of negligence, and quoting what the law requires of common carriers, continues:

> It is said that these laborers had incurred the wrath of an angry mob, and that their presence on the train invited the vengeance of the mob. They had, however, done nothing to deserve the hostile treatment exhibited towards them. They had agreed to work for the steel company upon being paid certain wages, and were endeavoring to perform their agreement. What they were doing was clearly permissible under the law. Where the employer and the employé make a contract with each other and arrange the terms satisfactory to themselves upon which the one shall receive and the other render service, they are acting strictly within the limits of their constitutional rights. In this country any man has a right to work for whom he pleases upon any conditions that he chooses to submit to, provided the occupation engaged in is lawful in its character. Any individual or any organization which assumes to interfere with the exercise of such right infringes upon the personal liberty and freedom of action which it is the object of our institutions to secure to every law-abiding citizen. In the light of these principles the non-union workmen were committing no offense. They were earning their living in an honest way by legitimate labor, in a lawful occupation. To hold that, because they were so doing, a common carrier was authorized to refuse to give them passage over its road would be to maintain a monstrous doctrine, indeed. It is true that the "Ore-Shovelers' Union," a labor organization, outside of and unknown to the law, chose to take offense at their conduct and to pursue them with unnatural violence. But we are not prepared to hold that a common carrier will be justified in refusing to receive a person as a passenger in its conveyance simply because that person's exercise of his lawful rights has become offensive to his unreasoning neighbors, and provokes from such neighbors unreasonable demonstrations of hostility against his person.

The opinion goes on to declare that each one of the thirteen non-union toil-stained laborers was as much entitled to a seat in the smoking-car as the appellee, and that it was no less the duty of the railroad company to take them on the train than to take the appellee. There was no evidence to show that the appellant had any notice that this attack would be made on its train, and nothing to lead to the anticipation of such an attack. The railroad company was justified in issuing to the foreman of these laborers a ticket on which they were carried on the said train, and in stopping, according to contract, at the ore docks—although not a regular passenger station—to pick the non-union men up. The instructions given to the jury on these points on behalf of the appellee were therefore erroneous. The duty of protecting the citizens of the State against a large body of rioters rested upon the civil authorities, and not, as contended, upon the railroad corporation.

THE BUCKWHEAT SENT TO ARMOUR.

There Was Enough Strychnine in It to Kill One Hundred People.

Prof. Delafontaine yesterday concluded the examination of the sample of buckwheat turned over to him by Mr. Philip D. Armour, and when called on by a TRIBUNE reporter the professor said: "Hoping that the sender of the stuff to Mr. Armour meant nothing worse than a practical joke, I first looked for some harmless bitter medicine, like quinine, that would account for the bitter taste, but discovered none. I found no mineral poison like copper, zinc, or lead salts. On the other hand, I was able to separate from the powder a substance which answers all the tests for strychnine, and has all the characteristics of that violent poison. I calculated that the flour contained over sixty-five grains of pure strychnine to the pound, and, inasmuch as less than one grain is generally a fatal dose, it will be seen that there was enough poison in the buckwheat to make every cake a deadly weapon. From the composition of the material I am satisfied that it was carefully made and thoroughly mixed, possibly by some one well versed in toxicology. Mr. Armour's chemist at the glue manufactory has been able to find a poison for which I had not tested—veratria, which has an effect very similar to digitalis—stops the action of the heart. I will test for this and see what I can discover."

The detectives who are working on the case have thus far been able to make little progress, and Mr. Armour has but slight hope that the person who caused the package to be delivered to him will ever be captured. He is thoroughly impressed with the belief that it was a bona fide attempt on his life, and has naturally been mentally disturbed by this evidence of hatred, as he believes it to be. He places no reliance in the story of a put-up job by detectives or other people.

It would be no difficult matter to obtain a large quantity of strychnine. If any one of respectable appearance were to step into one of the wholesale drug houses and ask for an eighth or two eighth-ounce bottles of strychnine he would very likely be served without question, as it would be taken as a matter of course that he was a druggist. It is quite likely that the poison was purchased at some outside point rather than here.

FRANK HOFFMANN WILL ACCEPT.

He Resigns as Corporation Counsel to Take the Appraisership—His Commission Here.

The commission of Francis A. Hoffmann Jr. as Appraiser at this port, together with his official notification and the letter suspending C. H. Ham, were received at the Custom-House yesterday, addressed to the Collector. He was directed to send the official notices to each and deliver Mr. Hoffmann's commission on his taking the oath of office. In the absence of the Collector his secretary, Frank G. Hogue, sent the notices in accordance with instructions. Mr. Hoffmann replied stating he would accept.

"My resignation has been sent to the Mayor and he has accepted it, but has not yet officially notified me of his acceptance," said Mr. Hoffmann in reply to a question as to his resignation as Corporation Counsel. "I understand my commission for the Appraisership is in town and in the hands of some Government official, the Collector of Customs, I suppose, but I have not been sworn in yet. Why did I accept the office? It is true the salary is only one-half what I have had here, and it also throws me out of my practice as a lawyer to some extent, but not any more than did the Corporation Counsel's office. I had so much to do here that I had no time to attend to my private practice and help my partner. But then, you know, nothing but death can part George Brandt and myself, and the work I had to do here was not at all congenial to me. It was all mere mechanical work, drawing up ordinances and writing opinions to suit other people, and the practical law that I learned here will never help me a bit in my practice. The office of Appraiser is more congenial to my taste. I shall be more independent and able to fall back on my own resources. I shall make the acquaintance of business-men, and that is what I want. As for the pay, I can afford to live for a few years without earning much money. I am not old, and have twenty years of active life before me yet. So a little acquaintance among that class of people with whom I have not hitherto been very closely associated will benefit me. My relations to the Mayor? We have never quarreled, and have got along quite well. I don't like to say anything about the rumors that have been set afloat about us. They have exaggerated the circumstances a great deal in some instances."

Mayor Harrison did not like Mr. Hoffmann's resignation, and was in no good humor about it. He would not say anything about his choice to succeed Mr. Hoffmann any more than that he had sifted the thing down to three names from which he would select the man. It is thought that George M. Haynes, at present Special Assessment Attorney, will be the nominee. Edgar Terhune, who ran for Congress in the First District, has also been mentioned, and is an ambitious young man, who has for some time been identified with Democratic politics in the First Ward. Those connected with the Law Department joined in a flattering tribute to Mr. Hoffmann in the shape of a written regret that he had felt it best to leave them. Mr. Hoffmann will take the oath of office as Appraiser today, and will at once enter upon the performance of his duties.

CORNERING MINNEAPOLIS "SHORTS."

What Is Being Done to Counteract Such a Possible Move.

There was a pretty strong rumor on 'Change yesterday that a combination was being engineered to corner the Minneapolis shorts, and the strength of the market was supposed by some to be due to this. It is known that the Minneapolis millers have been selling a large amount of wheat short on this market against purchasers, certainly amounting to as much as they hold in the Northwest and possibly a great deal more. A corner which would compel delivery of the grain sold short would prove, at the least, a most troublesome matter to the Minneapolis men, as their purchases are widely scattered over the country districts. To prevent the disastrous effects which a corner in this market would have on them they are now discussing measures for having a large quantity of the wheat sent to Chicago for storage, to be in readiness for any call that may be made upon them to deliver the grain which they have sold short. The matter of storage is the difficulty which stands in the way, as the hard wheat of the Northwest, on account of the straw, cockle, and dirt which it contains, would hardly grade No. 2 in Chicago, while at Duluth it is graded No. 1, subject to cleaning. The committee, consisting of W. H. Harper, George G. Parker, C. W. Wetherell, and Inspector Price, which went to Duluth Wednesday night, is forcibly impressed with the desirability of creating a market at Chicago for this wheat, and the methods of cleaning and inspecting at Duluth will be carefully investigated, with the idea, if approved, of having a similar system established in Chicago. The committee, it is understood, has been assured that if suitable storage facilities are furnished at Chicago 10,000,000 bushels will be sent here if so much can be handled. Further, a tacit offer of guarantee has been given that 10,000,000 bushels would be sent to keep in store till spring over and above what might be required to fill genuine export orders. The storage of such a quantity of wheat implies the building of new elevators, and if these are to be erected the work must be done within the next month. Such elevators would have machinery for cleaning the grain, as at Duluth, connected with them. The existence of a law forbidding any change of the grade of grain in elevator has hitherto kept our warehousemen from having any cleaning department connected with their elevators, and grain containing dirt has gone almost entirely to the "doctors," who have cleaned it and then placed it in their own stores. There seems no reason why Chicago elevator-men should not have apparatus convenient to their elevators in which the wheat could be deprived of the straw and cockle before being inspected into store.

It would appear as though the Duluth elevator-men had caught scent of the intentions of their brethren of Chicago and the Minneapolis millers, for a syndicate has just been formed in which capitalists of Duluth, Minneapolis, and Chicago are interested for the construction of four or five new elevators at Duluth with a capacity of 5,000,000 bushels. J. T. Moulton, the grain-elevator architect of Chicago, has been asked by a Chicago member of the syndicate for an estimate of the cost of the proposed new elevators. It is understood that no Chicago elevator-men have any interest in the Duluth project.

SUBURBAN.

Jefferson.

Thursday night about 11 o'clock Charles Johnson, a laborer living on the Austinville road, was crossing a stretch of prairie where several large deer belonging to Mr. Lyman Roberts are accustomed to roam. He was attacked by a large, vicious buck, which tossed him several feet, breaking his leg. His cries brought assistance from the Roberts place. It required the united strength of three men to remove the animal.

William Hammel, while working on the roof of Frank Parmelee's barn near Desplaines, was struck by one of the fans of a windmill on the top of the barn tower and thrown to the ground, a distance of forty-five feet, sustaining severe internal injuries.

The people of Humboldt have obtained about 400 signatures to a petition to the General Manager of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad asking for better accommodations to and from the city. They want a theatre train three times a week and more Sunday trains.

A contribution is being taken up among the citizens of Jefferson to be used in prosecuting A. J. Snell in the injunction suit. About $150 has been raised, and an indignation meeting will be held.

NOTES FROM THE CREAM CITY.

The Ludicrous Freaks of an Insane Man—The Switchmen's Trouble at an End.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—J. F. Redlin, a Broadway tailor, has by some unknown cause become suddenly insane, and by a series of crazy freaks today created widespread excitement on the West Side. His first reported act was to take a sled from two children, and when remonstrated with by two ladies the latter were violently attacked and chased into a neighboring store. Once inside this place Redlin turned his attention from the ladies to boxes and parcels about the store. Going outside he attempted to straighten a crooked tree; stopped a street-car; entered another store and occupied himself in counting articles in showcases and on the walls; visited a residence, stole a stepladder, and hung his coat on the highest branch of a tree; ran excitedly around a block several times, chasing women and children in every direction, and finally located himself in the middle of the street, wildly gesticulating at the sun. Here the police patrol found him and took him in charge, much to the relief of residents in that section of the city. His mental condition will be investigated by County Physician Scribner.

The reported trouble between the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company and its Milwaukee switchmen has been disposed of, according to a statement made today by one of the latter. At no time, he says, has there been anything near a unanimous sentiment for a strike among the men, and the recent failure of striking switchmen in Chicago to carry their point has taken the "enthusiasm" out of those who were urging such a line of action. The company has informed the men that it cannot accede to their demands, and they will quietly submit to this decision for the present at least.

Monday morning the famous Wells-McGeoch case will be taken up in the County Court.

Sixty-five delegates from this city will attend the State Assembly, Knights of Honor, to be held at Oshkosh Dec. 7.

The Fat-Stock Parade.

Messrs. S. Curtis & Co., of 1528 State street, the enterprising butchers who have purchased the bulk of the fat cattle on exhibition at the fat-stock show, will parade their cattle this morning over the route mentioned in their article of Thursday's TRIBUNE. The guests of St. Caroline's Court will be served with some of these holiday meats, that hostelry being one of the patrons of Messrs. Curtis & Co. not mentioned in the former list.

Worth knowing.—To the old and young alike, that Salvation Oil costs only 25 cents.

"DOC" WILSON FURIOUS.

Forced Into Insolvency by the Verdict—The Great Secret Still Unrevealed.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 18.—When the jury brought in its verdict in the "Doc" Wilson-Moen blackmail case Doc was furious. "That juryman has been tampered with," said Wilson to a correspondent, referring to the man who went out while the others were getting instructions. "It is a put-up job, and I'll fight them forever! I'll keep up this battle while Moen lives, and then I'll sue his estate. He thinks he knows me, but he doesn't. I'll have another trial and the whole thing will come out—all of it."

"The most remarkable verdict I have ever known," was the comment of Gen. Banks.

"The jury evidently think Wilson is a liar," said a lawyer who had been present through it all, "and believe Moen implicitly. The verdict is much more than Moen asked for and surely beyond his expectations."

"Moen is a mascot," said another, "and his secret will never be known."

Hundreds talked about the verdict. All were surprised and all were badly disappointed that the skeleton still hides in Moen's closet with "Doc" Wilson clinging to the key.

The verdict not only denies the validity of Wilson's claim of $100,000 for breach of contract, but it allows the set-off of $96,522 notes made by G. Wilson to Moen, and awards that sum to the Worcester millionaire. Of course Wilson cannot pay the judgment, but it forces him into insolvency, and apparently puts an end to the persecution of his wealthy victim.

Wilson is in an exasperated frame of mind and it would not be surprising if, when he finds that his great secret no longer has a money value, he should out of spite make it public.

If there were any who entertained the opinion that Wilson's claim would be set aside and a verdict rendered for Moen on the notes they were not outspoken in the expression of their opinion during the trial and arguments. It is not singular that there should be this general sentiment that the notes would not hold water when the fact is recalled that Mr. Moen had in his possession thousands of dollars' worth of other exactly similar notes made by Wilson that he had not sought to collect. The great bulk of them were outlawed under the statute of limitations, and it is fair to assume that if Wilson had not brought his suit all the others would be allowed to lapse in the same way. As it was, the defense only put in as offsets notes dated within the six years allowed by law, and the plaintiff's case showed that not all of these were produced, Mr. Moen holding some of Wilson's notes which were not signed. Wilson asserts that he gave Mr. Moen notes aggregating between $600,000 and $700,000, and if this story be true Mr. Moen might under the present decision have got a verdict against Wilson for at least half a million dollars more than he has got if he had brought an independent suit at an earlier day before the statute of limitations stepped in. Mr. Moen himself admits having loaned Wilson at least $250,000, for which he accepted notes.

This is only one of the singular features of this very singular case. In the light of the evidence brought out on the trial and in view of Mr. Moen's strange indifference to the fate of these notes and his failure to produce any of them until he was brought to bay as defendant in a suit color is certainly lent to Wilson's averment that it was understood they were to be simple dummies, given to Mr. Moen "in order to satisfy Maria," Mr. Moen's wife. But while there is very general surprise manifested over the verdict there is little sympathy extended to Wilson.

Wilson was vague and unsatisfactory to the *World* correspondent who talked to him today while he was fidgeting about the corridor of the court-house waiting for the verdict. The question was put to him plainly: "Wilson, you know you would have been certain of your case if, assuming your story to be true, you had given the jury a circumstantial account of the way in which Moen arranged with you to take the Engiees off his hands. Why didn't you do so?"

"Didn't I tell about it?" responded Wilson evasively.

"You didn't tell in your own and Mr. Moen's words what bargain was made between you and Mr. Moen at the first interview you had with him."

"O, I couldn't remember his words."

"But the substance; you certainly must remember whether he then bargained with you about the Engiees?"

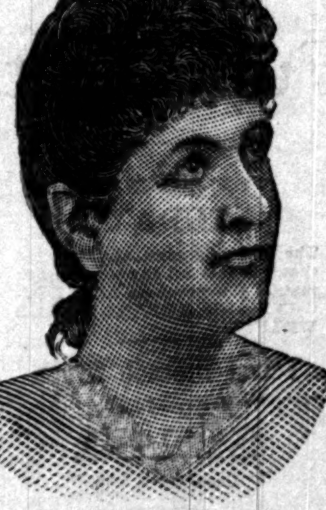
"O, he's a great man for talking fast. He'll put a question and answer it before you can get in a word."

That is a specimen of the man's style when any approach is made towards the supposed secret in the case, while at the same time he denies that there is any secret. Moen says that there is a secret, and the unaccountable fact is that, while they have fought two legal battles over the matter, there seems on that one point to be a community of interests between them which closes both their mouths. The verdict rendered today but makes the whole case more of a puzzle than ever. Of course, the bringing in of the verdict largely robs today's preliminary proceedings of the interest that would otherwise attach to them. Counselor George J. West, the stalwart young lawyer from Providence, continued the masterly address that he began yesterday. It was brilliant, eloquent, logical, and the very countryfied-looking jurymen to whom he addressed it were evidently sorry when he finished and they had to go out and wrestle with an avalanche of facts, and fancies, and general complexities. Mr. West rattled the dry bones of the Moen skeleton before the jury and labeled it "Engiee." Time and again he marshaled an array of facts that the testimony had disclosed, and when he got them together inquired: "How could all these things have come about if Philip L. Moen had not had relations with the Engiees which he contracted with Levi Wilson to hide from the gaze of the world?" That was the turning point of the case, he contended.

VALDA, THE PRIMA DONNA.

One of the Performers of Grand Opera in the United States.

Mme. Giulia Valda of the Italian opera company is an American by birth and education, and has reigned in a large circle as one of Boston's society belles previous to her entrance upon the operatic stage. She is the daughter of Mr. J. B. Wheelock of Boston, who gave her every opportunity in his power to foster and improve the musical talent which she possessed. Her voice displayed exceptional sweetness and soon began to attract much attention. She was taken to Italy by her uncle, where she devoted herself to study under the tuition of the famous Lamperti of Milan. Her début was made in 1879 at Pavia in Il Trovatore, and after this she sang in several cities of Italy, including Milan, where she was received with enthusiasm. Her début in England was made at London in 1884, where she achieved triumph. Mme. Valda married a Scotchman by the name of E. S. Cameron.



A Fatal Wager.

A Hindoo made a wager that he would gaze at the sun for ten hours. At the end of the seventh hour he fell down in a fit and died.

Sage and Singer.

Within an old town by the sea
A wise man and a singer dwelt.
The wise man spoke laboriously
And taught with pain the truth he felt;
The singer scattered everywhere
His careless music to the air.

The wise man and the singer both
Lie now within the churchyard green;
Summer and Spring have plighted troth
A hundred years they have not seen.
No traces of their vanished feet
Are in the old high-gabled street.

And of the wise man's labored words
Not one is now remembered well;
But still as clearly as spring birds
The singer's simple love-song swell,
And in the old town seem a part
Of every home and every heart.

—*Portland Transcript.*

REAL ESTATE.

Yesterday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Nov. 19:

CITY PROPERTY.	
Shober st, 198 ft n of Hirsch, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Nov. 10 (F. W. Hatterman to F. C. Eggert)	$ 650
Shober st, adjoining above, 25x124 ft, dated Nov. 10 (same to C. J. F. Rambow)	650
Cypress st, 146 ft n Twelfth, w f, 22¼x112 ft, dated Sept. 10 (W. H. Bradley to H. H. Berkeland)	1,000
West Superior st, 205 e of Washtenaw av, n f, 50x122 ft, dated Nov. 18 (S. L. Wright to J. L. McKeever)	1,100
Augusta st, 141 ft w of Wood, s f, 24x110 ft, dated Nov. 4 (E. V. Webb to William Kallas)	800
The premises No. 1326 Ogden av, dated Nov. 16 (H. and J. Davis to Christina Tranger)	7,650
The premises No. 911 Sawyer av, dated Nov. 16 (same to same)	5,000
Douglas av, 25 ft e of Long John st, 50x125 ft, with 50x125 ft in same block, dated Oct. 16 (J. A. Brahm et al. to W. K. Gore)	1,300
Ashland av, s w corner Bloomingdale road, e f, 100x97⅜ ft, dated Nov. 16 (M. J. Fitzgibbon to Jennie M. Hynes)	5,000
Monroe st, 471 ft e of Kedzie av, n f, 19¾x125 ft, dated Oct. 29 (G. A. Seaverns to S. M. Farrar)	3,500
Armitage av, 72 ft e of Elk Grove st, n f, 48x125 ft, dated Oct. 7 (R. E. Holmes to F. Jiranek)	825
Fulton st, 100 ft w of Parker place, n f, 175x106 ft, dated Nov. 1 (R. Pacheu to Martin McNulty)	3,500
Fulton st, 150 ft w of Parker place, s f, 175x150 ft, also 25x77 ft in same sub, dated Oct. 26 (same to same)	4,450
Fulton st, 25 ft w of Parker place, n f, 25x106 ft, dated Nov. 1 (same to M. M. Kinsella)	600
Fulton st, s w cor Parker place, n f, 25x106 ft, dated Nov. 1 (same to J. M. Kinsella)	600
Fulton st, 50 ft w of Parker place, n f, 25x106 ft, dated Nov. 1 (same to A. E. Kinsella)	500
Fulton st, w of and adjoining above, 25x106 ft, dated Nov. 1 (same to A. Kinsella)	500
Fifth av, 25 ft s of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 16 (J. F. Flannery to Henry Carroll)	1,800
Locust st, 115 ft e of North Wells, s f, 18x72 ft, dated Oct. 1 (Mary A. Hubbard to Carrie L. Hamilton)	5,000
Holt st, 170 ft s of Blackhawk, e f, 24x109 ft, dated Nov. 13 (Anton Dix to J. Paszkiewicz)	1,350
Douglas av, 200 ft e of Long John st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 16 (J. A. Brahm et al. to A. Goodman)	375
Douglas av, 125 ft w of Lincoln st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 16 (J. A. Braham et al. to Frank Schmidkows)	385
Douglas av, 225 ft w of Lincoln st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 16 (same to Alice Benning)	375
Thirty-fourth court, 150 ft w of Lincoln st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 16 (same to John Johnsen)	375
Hurlbut st, 216 ft s of Wisconsin, e f, 24x119 ft, dated Oct. 1 (J. S. Ebertshauser to Peter Adams)	2,000
Park av, n e cor of Paulina st, s f, 80¾x101 2-10 ft, improved, dated Nov. 15 (Hannah and Charles Busby to G. V. Hankins)	27,000
Warren av, 72 ft w of California, s f, 16⅛x122 ft, dated Nov. 1 (Minnie Upson to Jennie S. Moore)	5,000
Flournoy st, 300 ft w of California av, n f, 26x124⅝ ft, dated Sept. 29 (J. N. Vance to Louisa Kaizer)	500
Douglas av, 225 ft e of Long John st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 16 (John Brahne et al. to Johanna Gregory)	375
Vernon av, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third sts, w f, 18⅝x164¾ ft, dated Nov. 19 (S. and A. Osterman to William A. Nye)	2,343
Vernon av, 42 ft n of Thirty-third st, e f, 18x109 ft, dated Nov. 18 (J. M. Love to S. and A. Osterman)	7,000
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
North Clark st, 87 ft s e of Roscoe, s w f, 50x125 ft, dated Nov. 1 (S. F. and J. McKillop to H. J. Peet)	$ 2,200
North Clark st, s and adj above, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 1 (same to J. B. Waller Jr.)	1,100
North Clark st, 163 ft s e of Roscoe, s w f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 1 (S. W. Connell to same)	1,100
North Clark st, 162 ft s e of Roscoe, s w f, 25x125 ft, dated July 8 (C. Buckingham to S. W. Connell)	800
North Clark st, 87 ft s e of Roscoe, s w f, 75x125 ft, dated July 6 (same to S. F. McKillop)	2,400
Belmont av, 144 ft w of Perry st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Nov. 18 (W. C. Goudy to August Inde)	700
Wellington st, n e cor Evanston av, s f, 50x166 ft, dated Nov. 18 (I. H. and O. Braentigam to Annie F. Schumacher)	4,200
Racine av, 50 ft n of Fletcher, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 16 (M. Willetts to M. and J. Larson)	800
Halsted st, n w cor Graceland av, e f, 2¼ acres, dated Nov. 18 (Thomas Hulbert to F. J. Mackay)	12,000
Hampden st, 508 ft n w of Wrightwood av, s w f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 28 (H. M. Hobart to E. J. Lehmann)	3,250
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
La Salle st, s of Fifty-seventh, w f, 24⅞x136¾ ft, dated Nov. 17 (W. H. Martin to J. D. Gill, et al.)	$ 2,500
Justine st, n e cor Fiftieth, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Nov. 16 (D. & C. Schumacher to Peter Klouris)	2,250
Desplaines st, n e cor Fifty-ninth, w f, 275x125 ft, dated Nov. 19 (E. P. Hassinger to Congdon Brake-Shoe Manufacturing Company)	3,500
WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Homer st, 200 ft w of Blanchard, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 1 (M. R. and C. B. Lyon to T. S. Lovell)	$ 1,500
North av, n w cor Washtenaw, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 27 (P. Hochlener to B. Hochlener)	1,500

Building Permits.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

Sharp, Clark & Co., addition to tannery, 36x40 feet, Blanche street and Fullerton avenue, to cost $5,000.
F. Korff, one-story cottage, 20x31 feet, No. 70 Courtland street, to cost $500.
C. Broecker, one-story dwelling, 20x16 feet, No. 468 Parmelee street, to cost $400.
John Addison, three-story dwelling, 25x60 feet, No. 176 Dearborn avenue, to cost $7,000.
J. B. Durand, five three-story stores and dwellings, 80x70 feet, northwest corner of Jackson street and Ogden avenue, to cost $35,000.
D. D. Davis, additional story, 20x34 feet, No. 48 Mill street, to cost $700.

Art Miscellany.

Mr. F. S. Church will soon ask some of his fellow-painters to organize for the protection of the copyright of their paintings. Several leading architects, who are tired of seeing their designs appropriated and reproduced, would gladly accept an invitation to coöperate with the painters in this business of self-preservation.

Durand Ruel is reported on his way to America with about 300 French pictures of different schools, which will be exhibited at the American Art Association galleries, New York. Munkacsy's "Christ Before Pilate," which was brought to America by M. Sedelmeyer, has finally found a resting-place in the same galleries.

It is said that the Stewart art collection, which is accounted the costliest private collection of pictures and bric-à-brac in the world, will be dispersed among various heirs. It is possible that three of the pictures may be given to the public—what they are has not yet been stated. There are nearly 400 pictures and fifty pieces of statuary belonging to the collection; which, greatly to the disappointment of the New York public, will not be exhibited before its dispersion.

M. P. Rajon, who may be ranked as the first of contemporary French etchers, is in New York, and, the climate permitting, will remain here some time. M. Rajon has been offered some very attractive commissions, and can have his hands as full as he pleases for an indefinit period, but he has apprehensions about his ability to withstand what he conceives to be the rigors of our winter. For the present M. Rajon is sharing the studio of Mr. William M. Chase, at Oo. 51 West Tenth street.

The Commissioners of Central Park, New York, have received contradictory criticisms concerning the bust of Washington Irving, and have decided to await the opinion of John Taylor Johnson, President of the Metropolitan Art Museum, before taking any action. President E. H. Kendall of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects praised the work and said it was worthy of acceptance and of a good place in the park. President D. Huntington of the National Academy of Design, finds the defects are greater than the merits, and says that the bust should not be received by the Commissioners.

ST. JACOBS OIL
FOR RHEUMATISM.
MIRACLES OF CURE.

Suffered 40 Years and Cured.
N. Albany St., Ithaca, N. Y.
For over forty years I have been a victim of Rheumatism. I was persuaded to try St. Jacobs Oil. I have used two bottles and a man more free from rheumatism never walked our streets. My limbs that once were stiff and lame are now as light and limber as in my youth.
JOS. EDSELL.

Suffered 30 Years and Cured.
Bangor, Maine.
Mr. Frank Durgen, who works at Madden's Harness Shop, 127 Exchange street, said: "My father, who lives at 46 York street, has suffered with rheumatism and erysipelas in his feet every winter but this for the past thirty years. He has employed the best physicians and tried all the known remedies for such diseases but received no benefit until last winter, at which time his feet and the lower part of his legs were swollen to four times their natural size. He applied St. Jacobs Oil to the afflicted parts and was completely cured.

Suffered 18 Years and Cured.
The Louisville (Kentucky) Courier-Journal says: Prof. C. A. Donaldson, who was severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, has been an almost constant sufferer and cripple with rheumatism for over eighteen years. He states that he spent $10,000 in trying to get rid of his pain. He tried doctors, famous baths, electric appliances, and all kinds of liniments, without relief. Finally he tried St. Jacobs Oil, which he says has completely cured him.

Spent $20,000 in Vain.
Col. D. J. Williamson, an army officer and ex-U. S. Consul, San Francisco, Cal., states that after long yeas of intense suffering from acute rheumatism, and after using all other known remedies, the baths of other countries, and spending twenty thousand dollars without relief, he was cured by St. Jacobs Oil, and has thrown away his crutches, after having been a helpless cripple for years.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

☞ *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS in cash will be paid by us for proof showing that the foregoing and all other testimonials published by The Charles A. Vogeler Co. are not strictly genuine. All testimony to the virtues of our preparations is corroborated and strictly verified.*

Catarrhal Dangers.

To be freed from the dangers of suffocation while lying down; to breathe freely, sleep soundly and undisturbed; to rise refreshed, head clear, brain active and free from pain or ache; to know that no poisonous, putrid matter defiles the breath and rots away the delicate machinery of smell, taste, and hearing; to feel that the system does not, through its veins and arteries, suck up the poison that is sure to undermine and destroy, is indeed a blessing beyond all other human enjoyments. To purchase immunity from such a fate should be the object of all afflicted. But those who have tried many remedies and physicians despair of relief or cure.

Sanford's Radical Cure meets every phase of Catarrh, from a simple head cold to the most loathsome and destructive stages. It is local and constitutional. Instant in relieving, permanent in curing, safe, economical, and never-failing.

Sanford's Radical Cure consists of one bottle of the Radical Cure, one box of Catarrhal Solvent, and one Improved Inhaler, all wrapped in one package, with treatise and directions, and sold by all druggists for $1.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

IT STOPS THE PAIN.

Relief in one minute from that new, original, elegant, and infallible antidote to pain and inflammation, the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. No ache or pain, or bruise or strain, or cough or cold, or muscular weakness but yields to its speedy, all-powerful, and never-failing, pain-alleviating properties. At druggists', 25c, five for $1.00; or of Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

SKIN and SCALP

Cleansed, Purified, and Beautified by the Cuticura Remedies.

For cleansing the skin and scalp of Disfiguring Humors, for allaying Itching, Burning and Inflammation, for curing the first symptoms of Eczema, Psoriasis, Milk Crust, Scaly Head, Scrofula, and other inherited Skin and Blood Diseases, CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are infallible.

A COMPLETE CURE.

I have suffered all my life with skin diseases of different kinds, and have never found permanent relief until, by the advice of a lady friend, I used your valuable CUTICURA REMEDIES. I gave them a thorough trial, using six bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, two boxes of CUTICURA, and seven cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and the result was just what I had been told it would be—a complete cure.
BELLE WADE, Richmond, Va.
Reference, G. W. Latimer, Druggist, Richmond, Va.

SALT RHEUM CURED.

I was troubled with Salt Rheum for a number of years, so that the skin entirely came off one of my hands from the finger tips to the wrist. I tried remedies and doctors' prescriptions to no purpose until I commenced taking CUTICURA REMEDIES, and now I am entirely cured.
E. T. PARKER, 379 Northampton-st., Boston.

ITCHING, SCALY, PIMPLY.

For the last year I have had a species of itching, scaly and pimply humors on my face, to which I have applied a great many methods of treatment without success, and which was speedily and entirely cured by CUTICURA.
MRS. ISAAC PHELPS, Ravenna, O.

NO MEDICINE LIKE THEM.

We have sold your CUTICURA REMEDIES for the last six years, and no medicines on our shelves give better satisfaction.
C. F. ATHERTON, Druggist, Albany, N. Y.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50 cents; RESOLVENT, $1.00; SOAP, 25 cents. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

GRUBS, Pimples, Skin Blemishes, and Baby Humors cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

I ACHE ALL OVER.

Neuralgic, Sciatic, Sudden, Sharp, and Nervous Pains, Strains and Weaknesses RELIEVED IN ONE MINUTE by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. New and perfect. At druggists, 25 cents; five for $1.00. Potter Drug and Chemical Company, Boston.

DON'T

Poison the System with Nauseating Drugs.
Dr. Horne's Electric Belt Cures
Diseases Without Medicine.

$10 AND UP. DR. HORNE'S ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BELT $10 AND UP.

Will Positively Cure Without Medicine: Pains in the Back, Hips, Head, or Limbs; Nervous Debility, Lumbago, General Debility, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Diseases of Kidneys, Spinal Diseases, Torpid Liver, Gout, Asthma, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Erysipelas, Indigestion, Impotency, Catarrh, Piles, Epilepsy, Ague, Diabetes, Hydrocele, Exhaustion.

Note the Following Who Have Been Cured: A. J. Hoagland, R. S. Parker, J. M. Haslett, all on Board of Trade; E. W. Farnham, American Express Co.; A. Gregory, commission merchant, Stock-Yards; C. Townsend, Palmer House; [illegible] the great horseman; Col. Connolly, of the Inter-Ocean; [illegible] Harris, [illegible] Horseman [illegible] jeweler [illegible] M. D. [illegible] Ill.; Judge [illegible] dreds of others representing every town in the Union. Also Electric Belts for ladies. Call, or send stamp for illustrated catalogue. Open Mornings and Sundays. Electric Suspensories free with all Male Belts. Beware of Bogus companies with many aliases, selling worthless goods.

DR. W. J. HORNE, 191 Wabash-av., Chicago,
Inventor, Proprietor, and Manufacturer.
☞ One Agent Wanted in Every Town.

Every Saturday Souvenir Concert

Searle's TONIGHT, Gala Night.

Third Performance OF THE
Mandoline Quartette.

Commencing promptly at 7 p. m.,
REQUEST PROGRAMME.

Artist's Palette on Easel as Souvenir.

SEA'S, W. Madison-st., Near Halsted.

AREND'S KUMYSS,

The wonderful medicinal food. A cure for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headaches, Nervousness, etc. When the stomach rejects all else, Kumyss is retained and assimilated, affording rich nutrition and comfort. The best food in all fevers, summer complaint, marasmus, etc.

Nothing else makes flesh and blood and strength so fast. Send for treatise on Kumyss. Beware of imitations.

A. AREND, Chemist, Chicago.

BEFORE BUYING GLASSES

or seeking improved vision by such means, call on us. It will be worth your time to consult us for the following reasons: We are the only manufacturers in the Northwest who make every variety of lenses for optical purposes. [illegible] the face perfectly. [illegible] in fashion to make the [illegible]

E. S. & W. S. FOWLER,
MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS,
First Floor. 103-105 State Street.

OPTICAL INSTITUTE EYES
WATRY 99 RANDOLPH ST.
Opera, Field and Marine Glasses. Spectacles [illegible] Guaranteed.

SUBURBAN ANNEXATION.

THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE TO REPORT FAVORABLY IN ONE CASE.

There Appears to Be No Particular Objection to the Admission of a Portion of the Town of Jefferson Consisting of the Section Bounded by North, Western, Fullerton, and Kedzie Avenues—Jefferson's Assumption of Proportionate Indebtedness.

The Council Committee on Judiciary has come to the conclusion that there are no obstacles in the way of carrying out the annexation of a portion of the Town of Jefferson, and will report favorably on the proposition at the next meeting of the Council. A majority of the committee, Ald. Hull, Kerr, and Tiedemann, had a meeting yesterday and conferred with Mr. Stanley, the attorney of the Town of Jefferson, with the above results. The section which is seeking annexation is bounded by North, Western, Fullerton, and Kedzie avenues, and is designated as School Section No. 36. It nearly fills up the corner lying between the two projecting parts of the city bounded by Western and North avenues. The first and greatest difficulty in the way of annexation that met the committee was that of the indebtedness of the Town of Jefferson. But Mr. Stanley explained that the city would not have to assume any part of the indebtedness of the town because there was none. A legal question, whether it was possible under the statute to annex a part of a town and not the whole town, was removed by reference to the statute, which was found to provide for the annexation of such parts in like manner as for the entire town.

The Corporation Counsel's opinion on the matter was taken up, and as Mr. Hoffmann himself declined to attend the meeting, saying he was no longer Corporation Counsel, all the doubts and queries he raised in the opinion were discussed seriatim. Would the section to be annexed assume its share of city taxes, the sewer and water indebtedness, etc.? Mr. Stanley thought they would gladly assume a just proportion of all the city's indebtedness, seeing that taxation was no higher in the city now than in Jefferson, and the water, sewers, and gas were the principal inducements for them to seek annexation. Would the taxes for Jefferson for 1887 be levied on Sec. 36? The committee thought not, for the assessment would not begin till May 1 of next year and by that time the election would be over and the annexation perfected by popular vote. When would the city and the West Town begin to assess the section? The committee decided it would be done May 1 when the section would have become part of the city and the West Town. The Assessor of the West Town would make the assessment. The annexation should be made to both the city and the West Town. Mr. Stanley thought the people living in the section would be willing to submit to an assessment by the West Town Assessor, although they had nothing to say in his election. But they must lose their vote once, and might do so next spring as well as any other time.

With regard to the school property located in Sec. 36 it was thought an arrangement could be made to have the city assume about one-half of the indebtedness of the section and in return take the school property. Sec. 36, together with Sec. 35, constitute a school district and have an indebtedness of $29,000. Part of the school property lies in Sec. 35 and part in Sec. 36. By mutual concessions that property which lies in Sec. 36, amounting to about $6,000 in value, could be taken into the city and Sec. 36 would relinquish all claims to the school property in Sec. 35. It was explained that most of the children in Sec. 36 were being sent to city schools even now. Considering all these matters Ald. Kerr moved that it be expressed as the sense of the committee that there was no obstacle to carrying out the annexation, and that the Law Department draw up an ordinance to be passed by both the City Council and the Town Board of Jefferson, and submitted to a vote at the next spring election.

The committee also considered Ald. Cullerton's resolution regarding Senator Logan's bill ceding Dearborn Park to the city for the use of the Public Library, the Academy of Design, and the Soldiers' Memorial-Hall. It was decided to arrange a meeting some time next week of representatives of these three institutions with the Mayor and the Judiciary Committee for the purpose of consulting with regard to amendments to be offered on the bill before it passes the House.

A Man Eight Feet Six Inches High.

Pall Mall Gazette: A giant is coming to London. He is an Austrian. He calls himself Winkelmeier. He is eight feet six inches in hight, and is one of the tallest men who have lived since the days of the Anakin. He is very much taller than Maid Marian, under whose outstretched arms the ballet used to dance at the Alhambra. But she died before she had finished growing, and Winkelmeier will never be any taller. He is said to have nothing to recommend him to notice except his size, being, like most giants, without any particular intellectual energy.

New Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses of incorporation to the following companies:

The Burridge Chromatic Printing Company, at East St. Louis; capital stock, $150,000; incorporators, Thomas H. Burridge, George L. Withers, and W. J. Pomeroy.

The American Desk and Stool Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $60,000; incorporators, Fletcher W. Dickerman, James A. Burhans, and Arthur E. Bingham.

The Eureka Plaiter Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Benjamin Lindauer, C. B. Parelins, and Aaron Rosenblatt.

The *Daily Independent*, at La Salle; capital stock, $8,000; to publish a newspaper; incorporators, David and Fred Le Roy and John C. Birkey.

The Progressive Order of American Workmen at Chicago; not for profit; object, to unite fraternally all white men of good moral character not less than 21 years of age, being citizens of the United States, and having some honorable means of support, the promotion of good will and harmony between the employer and employé, and the protection of their common interest from injury by strikes, or other riotous labor demonstrations not in harmony with the civil Government of the United States, the suppression of any element tending to impair our mutual interest, and to assist each other in days of adversity; the incorporators and first Board of Trustees are Orrin Burch, C. W. Lewis, Henry J. Neel, Albert F. Watson, and M. S. Miller.

The Premium Vinegar Works of Chicago filed a certificate of decrease of capital stock from $50,000 to $10,000.

Morgan Park Ahead.

Persons wishing beautiful suburban homes ready to move into by the 1st of May next will do well to send for one of the pamphlets of Morgan Park property and houses issued by Col. George R. Clarke, No. 205 La Salle street, which will tell all about the place, prices of houses, and easy terms of payment.

Warning to the Public.

Information having come to the knowledge of this association that certain irresponsible persons have made attempts to gain entrance to dwellings and apartment houses as inspectors of this association, we desire to give public notice to all property-owners that all inspectors of this association are provided with proper credentials which will fully identify them, and none others should be admitted.

The Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association.
T. A. BOWDEN, Supt. of Surveys.
CHARLES SQUIRES, Manager Inspection Dept.
Nov. 19, 1886.

Buck & Rayner's "Moth Powder" is a swift and sure destroyer of roaches, bedbugs, and flies.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued permits to marry to the following couples, the parties living in Chicago where no other residence is given:

	Age.
G. Reinberg, Lake View, M. Brugemann, same	24—20
Joseph Wieklinski, Josie Kritger	24—20
Mathias Becker, Minnie Timnick, Jefferson Park	27—23
Herman Froelich, Johanna Olsen	26—23
Peter C. Petersen, Annie Jensen	26—25
Frank P. McGovern, Maggie E. Duffin	24—22
Joseph Roberge, Josephine Arial	30—22
Henning Lundgren, Hulda Heglund	27—27
Charles Zinter, Fridericke Duehring	24—20
Wilhelme Nolke, Bertha Kowalski	33—26
F. M. Fox, Philadelphia, Emilie L. Hoyt	21—19
J. R. De Vries, Roseland, N. Van Dyke, Roseland	22—21
August Stenk, Emma Kort	29—27
Albert Meyers, Annie Dwyer	21—19
Samuel Stewart, Mary Leipstorff	22—21
John J. Petersen, Maria C. Fischer	22—31
Ole Andersen, Annie C. Sorensen	22—21
Ignatz Eahner, Mary Klein	22—22
Patrick Coughland, Margaret M. Rigney	28—24
Patrick McDonnell, Mary Hart	25—22
Willie Boardley, Maud J. Oden	21—18
Robert J. Walsh, Nannie T. Hartnett	32—24
Louis Scheeler, Bertha Grossman	25—19
Edwin Waris, Hyde Park, Lizzie Willison	27—19
John Manhattan Jr., Jennie Aitken	22—18
Henry Brumann, Annie Kaster	21—19
Edward J. Hjorth, Carolina Nilson	27—23
J. David Rieser, Sarah Hieber	24—20

MARRIAGES.

MEYLERT—BRYDEN—At the home of Mr. C. I. Richardson, No. 252 La Salle-av., Nov. 18, by the Rev. Arthur Little, Mr. Gurdon W. Meylert of Janesville, Cal., and Mrs. Beulah Bryden of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. R. Wy. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 1:00 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Parties should examine Mount Greenwood before selecting lots elsewhere. City office, 34, 182 Dearborn. Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

ALLABY—John Allaby, Nov. 18, at his residence, 45 Bryant-av.

Funeral Nov. 21 at 10 a. m. by cars to Rosehill.

BOWLER—Nov. 19, at his residence, No. 159 Ewing-st., Edward Bowler, beloved husband of Mary Bowler, a native of Cahirciveen, Kerry, Ireland, aged 49 years.

Funeral Sunday at 11 o'clock on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad to Calvary.

DOUGLASS—Nov. 15, at 280 East Erie-st., Thomas Raymond, aged 3 years and 5 months, beloved son of James and Margaret Douglass of North Shields, England.

GOODMAN—The funeral services of Daniel Goodman will take place Saturday, Nov. 20, at 1 p. m., at family residence, 3359 Indiana-av. Burial private.

GAGE—Thursday, Nov. 18, at 7 p. m., Clara Conover, beloved wife of Frank J. Gage, in the 33d year of her age.

Funeral services at the house in Lakeside, Saturday, Nov. 20, at 1:30 p. m. Interment at Rosehill.

HITCHCOCK—David J. Hitchcock, Nov. 19, at his late residence, 1031 West Jackson-st., aged 60.

Funeral Sunday, Nov. 21, at 9:30 a. m. to St. Jarlath's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary. Friends of the family invited to attend without further notice.

HARMON—Octavia Finch, wife of Augustus E. Harmon, of heart-disease, at her home, 3944 Prairie-av., Nov. 18.

Funeral from residence Saturday at 2 p. m.

Rochester (N. Y.) papers please copy.

HOPKINS—Nov. 19, Frances T., youngest daughter of Mary and the late John Hopkins, aged 19 years 7 months and 5 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Buffalo, Rochester, and Geneva (N. Y.) papers please copy.

MAHER—Nov. 17, at 4714 Dreyer-st., Town of Lake, John Maher, aged 45 years, native of Parish of Caratool, County Cork, Ireland.

Funeral Saturday, 20th inst., at 9 o'clock a. m. to St. Rose of Lima Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

THOMAS—The funeral of Mr. Fred H. Thomas, who died at 11 p. m. Nov. 18, will take place from his late residence, No. 62 Twenty-fifth-st., Saturday, Nov. 20, at 2 p. m.

WISCHEMEYER—Nov. 18, Cathrina Wischemeyer, wife of W. Wischemeyer.

Funeral on Monday, Nov. 22 at 9:30 a. m., from No. 157 Dearborn-av. to the St. Boniface Cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A COURSE OF LESSONS ON THE CORRECT musical training of children's voices will be given by MRS. ELEANOR SMITH to the Practical Kindergartner's Association on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, No. 40 Dearborn-st. All kindergartners, primary teachers, and Sunday-school workers are cordially invited to join the class. Class opens Nov. 20.

A FREE BREAKFAST IS GIVEN FOR THE poor at Adelphi Mission, 68 and 70 South Canal-st., every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Mr. J. C. Young of Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. Kirkland, and others will be present to sing and give short addresses.

COMING PROPHETIC EVENTS!

During the next few years, before the year 1900, great religious revivals, second advent of Christ, and resurrection and ascension of Christians without dying, terrible wars and earthquakes, including England's loss of Ireland and India and conquest of Germany by France, changing 23 kingdoms into Daniel's predicted Franco-Roman Confederacy of ten kingdoms, prior to Napoleonic Ante-Christ's seven years' covenant with the Jews (Daniel vii., 24; ix., 27), spread of Socialism, Communism, Nihilism, Red Republicanism, Spiritualism, culminating in the great tribulation and Ante-Christ's massacre of myriads of Christians during three and a half years and then the millennium of 1,000 years, etc. (Matt. xxiv., 21; Rev. xx.)

REV. M. BAXTER,

Editor of the Christian Herald (which circulates 270,000 copies every week) and clergyman of the Church of England, will give NINE DISCOURSES, illustrated with twenty large paintings, in the church, corner Sangamon and Washington-sts., on Sunday, Nov. 21. Morning at 11, afternoon at 3, evening at 7:30, and on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Nov. 22, 23, and 24, at 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. each day. An open conference after each lecture.

Several other ministers will speak at the meetings.

The paintings may be seen in the church between the meetings.

Seats free. Collection for expenses.

FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL MEET this evening in Grand Pacific Hotel at 8 o'clock sharp.

INASMUCH AS THE LECTURE-ROOM OF THE Chicago-av. Church will be occupied by the Sunday-school, Mr. E. F. Cragin's class will meet at No. 251 North Clark-st., Sunday afternoon at the usual hour.

LECTURE AND SACRED CONCERT IN AID OF the poor—The Rev. J. M. Cleary of Kenosha will deliver a lecture at St. Elizabeth's Church, corner of Forty-first and State-sts., Sunday evening, Nov. 21 at 7:30. Subject, "The Irish Priest the Friend of Irish Freedom." Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at the door. State-st. cars go direct to the church.

STODDARD LECTURES—CHOICE SEATS FOR all courses. 161 La Salle-st., Room 64.

THE REV. DR. WM. FAWCETT OF PARK-AV. Methodist Church will lecture Saturday evening at 8 o'clock in Grace M. E. Church, corner La Salle-av. and Locust-st. Subject: "Lord Beaconsfield." The lecture is exclusively for young men and all are cordially invited. No charge will be made for admission.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS AND Harbors and Bridges will meet at the City-Hall Monday afternoon to consider the matter of the Jackson-st. bridge, and all friends of the project are requested to meet at No. 118 Fifth-av. at 2 o'clock this afternoon to secure unity of action.

THE SECOND ANNUAL COMMEMORATION services of the benediction of the Church of St. Clement, State and Twentieth-sts., will be held Monday, Nov. 22, at 7:45 p. m., and Tuesday, Nov. 23 (St. Clement's Day), at 7, 8, and 11 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY WILL MEET this evening in Apollo-Hall, Central Music-Hall Building, at 8 p. m. A paper will be read by Prof. Charles S. Bartholf, subject: "Origin and Development of Modern Languages."

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS NO. 23, AUXILIARY to the Grand Army of the Republic, will give their first party of the season at the Palmer House Tuesday evening, Nov. 23. A cordial invitation is extended to the comrades of the G. A. R., their friends, and to all those interested in works of benevolence and charity.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
State & Washington-sts.

RUGS
On Sale Monday, 22d.

Second direct importation this season of

ORIENTAL RUGS.

Each rug carefully selected by our resident agents, every one a gem, price considered.

We are assured by connoisseurs that our stock of rare old Rugs is unequaled either in London, Paris, or Constantinople.

NOTE.

Rare antique perfect pieces daily becoming scarce.

Fine specimens not to be found in auction rooms.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
State & Washington-sts.

CARPET SALE
Monday and Tuesday.

Excess Patterns, All Grades } Less than Maker's Cost.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

FURS | CHAS. W. BARNES'
Celebrated Furs.
Seal Garments to order.
Repairing at low prices.
148 STATE-ST.

FULL WEIGHT
PURE
DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING POWDER
TRADE MARK
SOLD ONLY IN CANS
DR. PRICE'S
SPECIAL
FLAVORING
EXTRACTS
TRADE MARK
NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS

MOST PERFECT MADE.

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime, Alum or Phosphates. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor deliciously. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

Gentlemen, We Beg a Suggestion.

Do not spend your money for the trashy, cheap, satin-lined Overcoats you see displayed simply to catch the eye. They are not half as good as a good, honest, double-warp, Italian-lined garment for less money. If you desire silk or satin-lined Overcoats, examine them closely. Turn the lining up and examine the back, and unless it is SOLID SILK clear through discard them as you would shoddy. We invite an examination of our fine Overcoats, silk-velvet edges, London-dyed silk linings, in all the leading Foreign Overcoatings and Standard American Fabrics. We want our customers to understand just what they are buying, and back up our statements with full lines of what we advertise and years of experience as the largest manufacturers in the country.

Open Evenings until 9 o'clock.
Saturdays until 10 o'clock.

Putnam Clothing House,
FINE CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS,
131 & 133 Clark-st. 113 & 117 Madison-st.

Most Comfortable Boys' and Children's Clothing Room in Chicago. Lady Attendant and Polite Salesmen.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.

Fur Dept.

WE PLACE ON SALE
TODAY

The following garments at prices that will interest any one contemplating the purchase of an ELEGANT AND SERVICEABLE WRAP:

Velvet Brocade Wraps,
Squirrel Lined,
$22.50.
Usual price, $35.

Baltic Seal Wraps,
$19.00.
Usual price, $30.

Velvet Brocade Wraps,
Mink lined, deep fronts, trimmed with natural fur,
$50.00.
Reduced from $75.

Genuine Alaska Seal Wraps,
$75, $85, and $100.
Reduced from $100, $125, and $150.

A comparison will certainly demonstrate that in

Fur Garments

We are giving Unequaled Values.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State & Washington-sts.

TODAY
AN OPPORTUNITY
To Secure the Choice of
1,000
Children's Cloaks
AT
One-third Less than Any Previous Offering.

NEWMARKETS, ULSTERS, AND NORFOLKS,

In the following desirable materials:

Astrachans, Plushes,
Scotch Tweeds and Cheviots,
Hair-Line Cassimeres,
Kerseys, Homespuns,
And Chinchillas,

Sizes 4 to 12 years,
$5.00 to $9.50!
Sizes 12 to 16 years,
$8.00 to $17.50!
Worth Fully One-third More.

THE FAIR
OFFERS BARGAINS
—IN—
BLANKETS and COMFORTERS.

65c for a Comforter.

We also keep a full line of Better Comforters, ranging from......95c to $4.50
The Turkey Red ones, the best, are............$2.00
The Fancy Sateen ones are.........$2.75, $2.95, $3.75, and $4.50

$1.50 for a Pair of White Blankets.

Better grades of White Blankets at $2.75, $3.25, $3.50, $5, and $6 per pair

Four Special Lots
—OF—
Fine California Blankets.

LOT ONE	LOT TWO	LOT THREE	LOT FOUR
AT	AT	AT	AT
$7.50	$8.50	$10	$12
Per Pair.	Per Pair.	Per Pair.	Per Pair.

$2.50 Buys a Scarlet Blanket.

Scarlet Blankets in better grades at........$2.75, $3.75, and $4.50 per pair
Fine array of Gray Blankets from........$2.00 to $3.00 per pair

50c Buys a Feather Pillow.

Better grades at........$1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2, and $2.50 each

THE FAIR,
State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.
AUCTION.
DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT
Tuesday, Nov. 23, 9:30 a. m.
Friday, Nov. 26, 9:30 a. m.

TUESDAY:

Underwear,	Overskirts,	Hosiery,
Cardigans,	Jerseys,	Shawls,
Caps,	Mittens,	Gloves,
Carpets,	Rugs,	Notions,

CLOAKS,
Ladies', Misses, and Children's Sizes.

AUCTION NOTICE.

Thursday next, our Regular Sale Day, being National Thanksgiving-Day, we shall hold no sale in any of our several departments, but we shall combine our Thursday offering with that of Friday, thus making our lines for

Friday, Nov. 26, 9:30 a. m.,

Of more than ordinary interest. A Special Leading Feature of this sale will be the Peremptory Closing of a Large Bankrupt Stock of

General Dry Goods Merchandise.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE
Wednesday, Nov. 24, 9:30 a. m.,

Large line English Ware, plain and printed, Tea, Dinner, and Chamber Sets, Majolica Ware, Lamps, Brackets, Burners, &c.
Usual lines White Granite, C. C., and Rockingham Ware. 2,000 Brls. Glassware.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison st.

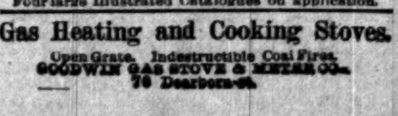
Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1886, at 9:30 a. m.,
AT AUCTION!
BOOTS! SHOES!
AND
SLIPPERS!

We will sell a full assortment of seasonable goods, all regular and perfect. Can be seen between now and Wednesday next, and examined to the satisfaction of dealers who desire Boots and Shoes below regular prices. These goods are made by manufacturers whose reputation is equal to the best in the country. A call is all we ask to convince live dealers we can increase their trade.

☞ Notice advertisement of RUBBER SALE Saturday and Sunday.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

L. MANASSE, Optician,
88 MADISON-ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.
Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.
SIGHT IS PRICELESS.



Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.
☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.
Four large Illustrated Catalogues on application.

Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves.
Open Grate. Indestructible Coal Fires.
GOODWIN GAS STOVE & METER CO.
76 Dearborn-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
GREAT AUCTION SALE
OF
STANDARD
Rubber Boots and Shoes
Wednesday, Dec. 1,
Commencing at 11 a. m. prompt.
3,000 CASES
Boots, Lumbermen's Overs, Arctics, Snow Ex., Alaskas, Sandals, and Croquets.
All manufactured in 1886, perfect and regular. For a good thing under the market in price 'tis a rare chance. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
9:30 THIS MORNING,
OUR REGULAR CLEARING SALE
New and Second-Hand Furniture,
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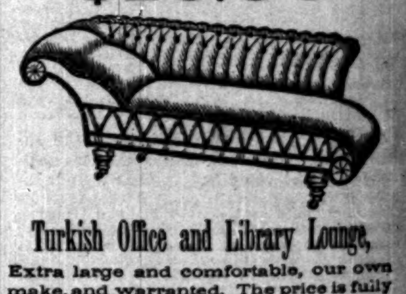

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ART PRODUCTIONS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

What the Artist-Authors Have Been Doing for the Beauty-Loving Public.

The illustrated books of the period form no small part of the work of artists. The proudest of them are willing to leave their canvases and their original ideas to work upon the thoughts of others and to teach the lagging public to read between the lines of their favorit authors. It has become as much the duty of the reporter-critic to note the works which artists exhibit between the leaves of books as those which they hang upon the walls of galleries. The Tile Club have gotten beyond the need of illustrating any one else, or, indeed, illustrating themselves, and have adopted the novel if somewhat egotistical plan of writing a thin discourse around their illustrations of various things in earth, air, and sea which have caught their artistic and discriminating fancy. The book which they have submitted to the admiration of the public—an admiration which their name makes a foregone conclusion—is bound in canvas and gold, and bears on the outside only the words, "A Book of the Tile Club," and the year in Roman characters, which necessitates a severe mental calculation on the part of the average beholder. Fortunately, one is apt to be forearmed with an approximate knowledge of the local year, and that helps out. A number of the pictures are familiar to the public, and, though they are always acceptable on the strength of their merits, yet they lose the book the charm of being a surprise. These full-page phototypes, of which there are twenty-seven in number (Lewis & Co.), are not the most attractive features of the volume. The small sketches with which the text is interspersed are delightful. They have a spontaneity which delights more than the labored and premeditated effects of the more ambitious pictures. One of the surest methods for enjoying this book is not to pay too much attention to the straggling remarks which Mr. Edward Strahan and Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith have saddled upon the exquisit pictures of their fellow-Tilers. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

F. Hopkinson Smith has shown a phenomenal enterprise for an artist, and "Well-Worn Roads" is the work entire of his brush and pen. The pictures, which are phototypes, are most delicate reproductions of highly-finished compositions. Mr. Smith is one of those analytical artists who can boil a scene down and produce the artistic residium stronger for the condensation and adaptable for use. Something of the impressionist there is in him, too—enough to give frank action to his brush, yet not enough to curse him with incoherency. There is a complement of reading matter in this book, in which Mr. Smith's kindly fancy, graceful sympathy, and light egotism are written in the language of a scholarly Bohemian. His friends will read it with the warm interest which will attach to this candid exhibition of personality, and the public will smile a little at the unconscious predominance of the author-artist and take it as a dose which agreeable seasoning renders palatable.

The name of Philip Gilbert Hamerton will attract the attention of a great many persons to his work on "Imagination in Landscape Painting," who will be disappointed if they expect to find anything novel in the illustrations. The value of the work itself is doubtless great, though as it is somewhat out of the pale of mere theoretical art only the painter of experience should be allowed to pass judgment upon it. The plates, which are of various tones, intended to suit as nearly as may be the paintings after which they were copied, represent works by Claude, Poussin, Rembrandt, Rubens, Ruysdael, Salvator Rosa, Gainsborough, Turner, and other of the great masters. The book is for workers, and though it comes in time for the holiday trade it does not rightly belong to the elaborately gotten-up gift books, whose exteriors are beautiful with fulfilled promises. (Roberts Bros.)

The exquisit picture story with which Miss C. A. Northam surrounds "A Mother's Song," which is a little poem written by Mary D. Brine, goes to make up one of the most artistic books, in the simpler sense of the word, that will be brought into the homes this winter. It is not for children, though it is a song of babyhood, but the verses are quite secondary to the pictorial comment which Miss Northam has run into every corner and along the margins. The simple and understandable delicacy of a woman's pencil gives it an ingenious charm, which will find an answer in popular admiration. (Cassell & Co.)

Hugh Thompson's illustrations of Roger de Coverley are a revelation of humor. There is little to be said about them for the very reason of their excellence. The artist has favored the public with character-drawing of the highest type. A touch of graphic humor, filled with a suggestion of beauty, is the best description that can be given of these inimitable sketches. (Macmillan & Co., London.)

Rosina Emmet has used the quaint outline style in illustrating "Three Kings, a Christmas Legend of Long Ago," and has succeeded in producing some primly humorous imitations of the pictures of long ago. (A. Randolph & Co.)

"Bracebridge Hall" appears as surely as Christmas does, and each time with a new illustrator. This year it is Randolph Caldecott. If the artist's pictured witticisms are a little broader now and then than the subtle irony would have approved, it can be pardoned for the bewitching grotesquery which he displays at other times. At least every other page has its illustration, and now and then a single leaf has its triplet of pictures. (Macmillan & Co., London.)

A number of artists and engravers have combined to produce a remarkably attractive edition of "The Lay of the Last Minstrel." They are W. St. John Harper, F. T. Merrill, E. H. Garrett, L. S. Ipsen, and F. Myrick, artists, and A. V. S. Anthony, H. W. Lyons, John Andrew & Son, H. E. Sylvester, and G. E. Johnston, engravers. The result is the most satisfactory presentation of Walter Scott's romantic poem that has ever been presented to the public. (Ticknor & Co.)

The series of sketches on art and artists which have appeared in *St. Nicholas* by Clara Erskine Clement have been republished in book form. The charming simplicity with which the severe material has been adapted to childish needs almost coaxes the attention from the engravings to the subject matter. The examples of famous reliefs, statues, paintings, and portraits have been excellently chosen. But this is not meant for a review of the book, and is merely a mention of the art work done. (Ticknor & Co.)

Notes.

M. de Neuville's war picture, "The Flag of Truce," has been bought by a rich American for $10,000.

A portrait of Miss Adele Grant, the American beauty, is one of the features in the Berlin art exhibition.

A Boston artist bought a dirty canvas, which proved to be a Gilbert Stuart, at a recent auction sale in Bromfield street for $13. He was immediately offered $500, but wants $1,500 if he sells it at all.

The eminent French etcher who was to have made a copy of Breton's "Communicants"—the costliest picture of a living artist—has backed out of his agreement after seeing Hamilton Hamilton's etching from that work.

Mr. Alfred Trumble has been commissioned to furnish the *Revue Illustre* of Paris with some personal notes on the American negro, to be embellished by the hand of Mr. Alfred Kappes. The illustrations are being engraved by Mr. Frederick Juengling.

An exhibition of American pictures and drawings to the number of 400 or 500 is to be held at Sedelmeyer's galleries in Paris. The exhibition will be managed by American artists living in that city, and will consist mainly of works to be sent to the Americon exhibition in London next summer.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

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Evolution of the Snob—Standard Oratorios—Persia Old and New—Card-Table Talk—The Modern Jew—Elizabeth Stuart Phelps' New Story—Jo's Boys—Children's Books—Neara—Magazines—Literary Notes.

It is characteristic of the art, the literature, and the science of our day that small things are not despised. Indeed, the nineteenth century has admitted that there is nothing insignificant beneath the sun. Darwin has written a book upon earth-worms, from which we learn to regard those humble and unpleasant forms of life with wonder, and even gratitude. The angler sitting upon the banks of our sluggish Western rivers, as he holds the wriggling angle-worm between his thumb and fingers, may reflect while he impales his victim upon the hook that but for his squirming bait and its kind these fertile prairies might be stretched in bleak and desert unproductiveness.

So it is in the studies of human character, of life, and society. In days gone by Kings, Princes, and noble lords and ladies monopolized the attention of historians, poets, essayists, and romancers. But now the crossing-sweeper, the stable-boy, the street-vender have their chroniclers, and in fashionable life the inanities of brainless male and female "freaks" and oddities find their minute and careful observers and historians. Beneath the watchful eyes—the microscopic eyes—of modern observers the snob could not, of course, escape attention, analysis, and criticism. And, indeed, no such immunity is wished for by the snob. Never one was known to shrink from conspicuousness, or to blench before the fire of inquiry as to his excuse for being. But the snob, like the poor, we have with us always, although we are after all but just beginning to study him in earnest. Thackeray, it is true, years ago held up to view various forms of snobbery and put them through their paces with all the vivacity of his brilliant wit and all the honest faithfulness of his hatred of shams; but, although he pictured the snob as existing in England in his day, he did not attempt to account for his appearance and luxuriant growth in a world that could well have spared him a little longer. Thackeray gave us a portrait of the snob, but it remained for another hand to write the history of his genesis, rise, and progress. This Mr. Perry has done in his own brilliant way in his new book upon this great subject.

He begins by questioning the exact accuracy of Thackeray's assertion in the prefatory remarks to the "Book of Snobs," that, 'First, the World was made: then, as a matter of course, Snobs.'" "They existed," Thackeray continued, "for years and years, and were no more known than America. But presently—*ingens patebat tellus*—the people became darkly aware that there was such a race." Mr. Perry takes leave to doubt the existence of the snob for so long a period of time. He argues that somehow, somewhere, he would have appeared in some one out of all the annals of society had he been present before the middle of the last century, when mention is first made of him in the literature of the day, although as yet he was nameless, being simply described with the wonder and admiration due to his novelty. He was the direct descendant of the parasites and flattering toad-eaters who fawned and feasted in the houses of the great before the possibility dawned upon the minds of men that they might, with the possession or appearance of wealth, seem to be in social position what they were not.

"Snobbishness appeared," says Mr. Perry, "when the old laws began to give way, when aristocratic exclusiveness was broken, and when a new force—that of plutocracy—came to a knowledge of its power. The rich men began to share an authority that previously had belonged exclusively to the aristocracy, to which they leveled themselves up; and when Thackeray said that the name began to be applied to certain persons about the year 1815 the remark conveyed this solemn truth, that the snobs made their appearance in the modern world at the time when the old conditions had been shaken and wealth was aping them."

Nothing more perfect in the way of a social study has appeared for a long time than Mr. Perry's book. Its wit, like all real wit, is never vain and empty. It is founded upon a substratum of truth, and stimulates the reader to thought, while he laughs. (The Evolution of the Snob. By Thomas Sergeant Perry. Ticknor & Co.)

The Standard Oratorios.

Mr. Upton has followed his work, "The Standard Operas," by a companion volume upon "The Standard Oratorios." Musical people will give a warm welcome to this new addition to the literature of music and accept it as an authority on the subject with which it deals.

Among Mr. Upton's warmest admirers are the people who are indebted to him for his assistance in enabling them to understand and appreciate good music by his intelligent criticism and eloquent descriptive powers. This writer has rendered music an almost incalculable service here in the West, where not many years ago classical music was played, if played at all, to "a beggarly array of empty benches." For the heaven of sound is to thousands closed, and they are unable alone to push back the gates that shut from them its glories. "Having ears, they hear not" the spirits that call from a great orchestra or from the depths of the organ. To them all is confusion, overwhelming and dire, until some wise and inspired guide takes them in hand and patiently explains the unknown, draws attention to the thoughts underneath the interwoven harmonies, and gives them some rules to follow, some ground to stand upon, when the great flood of sound comes again sweeping down upon their bewildered and unaccustomed souls. This service Mr. Upton has rendered to many who until they were helped by him were unable to enjoy the best music when they heard it.

Literature is the guardian angel of all the arts. The readers of "Modern Painters" need no guide or catalog to enable them to recognize Turner's paintings. Long before their eyes have beheld those glowing skies, with their sun shining in such splendor in the midst, Ruskin has summoned up the powers of reasoning and of imagination and caused the inner eye to see the beauties that he himself discovered and so earnestly insisted upon. And so there are hundreds of people ready with fresh, unjaded senses to enjoy what they have been prepared for by the writings of cultured and appreciative critics and enthusiasts.

If it is true that he is a benefactor who causes one blade of grass to grow where before there was none, is it not equally true that he who opens to the mind and the senses the enjoyment of things pure and lovely is also a benefactor to his kind? The plodding wayfarer may not note nor care for the blades of grass his friendly brother has sown until he is induced to examine them and to trace the causes for the subtle joy he feels almost unawares whenever his weary eyes rest upon the living green by the roadside.

The plan and execution of Mr. Upton's new book are very practical and plain. Sometimes he rises into that characteristic vein of descriptive writing in which, by his use of mere language, he makes the reader almost hear the majestic or pathetic strains of a grand orchestra, as in the description of the "Dies Irae" in Berlioz's Requiem, but he confines himself usually to a brief and comprehensive sketch of each of the great oratorios, accompanying his notes upon the music of every composer with a short biography and other historical matter of especial interest to the subject in hand.

Beginning with the "Mysteries" and miracle plays of the Middle Ages, Mr. Upton traces the progress of sacred music, noting the three great hymns, "Stabat Mater," "Te Deum," and "The Magnificat," and giving their history and an account of some of their most famous musical settings. With Johann Sebastian Bach, of the seventeenth century, he enters upon his examination of the great oratorios, and brings the reader through the august list of composers to Arthur Sullivan, of our own day.

A most entertaining chapter upon "Sacred Music in America" is added, and a very complete index, with a chronological list of the more important sacred music written during the last two centuries, adds value to a book which will be used very freely for purposes of reference. (The Standard Oratorios. By George P. Upton. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.)

Ancient and Modern Persia.

The increasing interest in Oriental literature and philosophy is indicated by the great number of books upon Eastern countries and people, and by translations from the writings of Eastern poets and sages. In 1832, through the agency of the Oriental Translation Fund, James Atkinson's translations of portions of the Shah Nameh, by the Persian poet Firdousi, were printed. The Rev. J. A. Atkinson, son of the translator, has revised and abridged the work, it has been published as one of the "Chandos Classics," and so is brought within reach of many readers who could not have had access to the older or more recent expensive editions.

The Shah Nameh has been indiscreetly named in the same breath with the Iliad. The reader who hopes to verify this fancied likeness will be disappointed, and will note another illustration of the disastrous effects of undiscriminating praise. The dullest translations in prose or verse cannot hide the fire of Homer, but, after allowing everything for the losses that the Persian poet must sustain by translation, his poetry cannot be compared for a moment with the translations from the blind old poet of glorious name. It is said that the heroic poems of Firdousi are held exactly in the same estimation with reference to the other poets of Persia as those of Homer are in the West, and this is the ground upon which the two names have sometimes been associated.

There is very little poetical beauty in Mr. Atkinson's translation, his object having been evidently simply to present the stories of the Shah Nameh with their peculiar characteristics. Most of the narrative, which is in reality a collection of historical legends and traditions, Mr. Atkinson renders in prose, rising occasionally into blank verse or rhyme. At the end of the volume the story of Sohrab is given in verse, but no one will read it more than once who has at hand Matthew Arnold's "Sohrab and Rustum." Arnold has made this story his own so far as English readers are to testify. There is material in the Persian epic for many another poem, and the chief value to general readers of Mr. Atkinson's book will be its suggestions and influences.

Along with the old heroic poem of Persia comes a book giving the impressions formed during his sojourn in that country of a man who is a product of a civilization as different from that of the East as light is from darkness. S. W. G. Benjamin, United States Minister to Persia from 1882 to 1885, has written a most interesting, even fascinating, volume upon Persia and its people. While reading it one feels the conviction that its pages are not merely "travelers' tales," written and to be read to while away an idle hour, but the result of the keen observations of a practical, wide-awake American, alive to all the strangeness and the beauty, the barbarism mixed with the romance, of the country he describes.

The information as to the industrial resources of Persia in this book is of great value, as is what it has to say about the wonderful artistic development of the Persians. As designers of the peculiar ornamentation used in all branches of decorative art the Persians stand unexcelled, and Mr. Benjamin describes with earnest enthusiasm the beauty and grace of workmanship long acknowledged by the world, of Persian enameling, mosaic, embroidery, and metal-working, and that of the unrivaled rugs and textile fabrics which have been famous for years.

But although the world is familiar with some of the products of the arts in Persia, its great excellence and richness in artistic productions cannot be appreciated without actual contact with the Persians themselves in their homes. The Persian artisan accomplishes wonders out of the simplest materials, with nothing but his own sense of beauty to guide him. Mr. Benjamin says:

> What implements they used in ancient times we know not; but today the average Persian artisan has neither rule, compass, nor spirit-level. He is commonly ignorant of the fact that the diameter is the third of the circumference; his gimlets and augers are prods turned by a bowstring; he has no hatchet, but only an adze, and no carpenter's bench. If he desires to plane a board he puts it on the ground; and if he would saw a block of wood he squats on the ground and holds it between his toes, drawing the saw towards him. Wood is scarce, and with such tools hard to work. If pillars are to be constructed the trunks of poplars are raised, simply stripped of their branches and bark. They may be crooked, but that matters not; the master workman tells his subordinate to shape the post into an elegant pillar with *gatch*. Depending only on his eye and the skill of his hand, this simple artisan molds the plaster round the trunk into a fluted shaft and crowns it with a graceful capital or cornice, showing a lively inventive fancy. If judged by the strict application of rule and compass these decorations may sometimes be off a straight line, but of the artistic beauty of the conception there can be no question. In like manner walls and ceilings are tastefully decorated.

Mr. Benjamin testifies over and over again to the beauty and spontaneity of Persian workmanship. The innate sense of beauty and power of designing that exists among the Persians from high to low is wonderful. Even to look upon their designs quickens and refines the taste of other nations.

The social and political conditions of Persia are matters for profound study and intense interest. Nowhere can so full and frank a statement of the present status of that country be found as in the work of Mr. Benjamin. He touches upon every subject of interest, the laws, religions, and customs of the people, their literature and art, their public and private lives, their amusements, and their work. He devotes much space to the religious and philosophical sects of the country, and discusses the present and future of Christian missions there.

The whole work is characterized by breadth and toleration. Although the author not seldom has to chronicle some instance of barbarism, his indignation never degenerates into hysterical exclamations and protestations. He sees the slow wheels of progress moving surely and knows that it is useless to expect too much from a nation that changes only with the lapse of centuries.

(The Shah Nameh of the Persian Poet Firdonsi. Translated by James Atkinson. Edited by J. A. Atkinson, M. A. The "Chandos Classics." Frederick Warne & Co., London and New York.

Persia and the Persians. By S. W. G. Benjamin. Ticknor & Co., Boston.)

Card-Table Talk.

A little book has made its appearance that will be sure to find its way to the table of every lover of card-playing. The left-hand page is taken up by blanks for whist scores, while upon the right the author has collected and printed a great deal of curious, humorous, and interesting gossip about cards, which he names "Card-Table Talk."

It is surprising what a fruitful theme cards and their history turn out to be. It is shown that even theologians have not disdained to draw lessons from games of cards, and many a fragment of "quaint and curious lore" is brought forth to illustrate the history of this form of amusement.

A well-known and shrewd judge of human nature, and a lover of cards as well, is wont to say, with great earnestness, that, after two hours at cards with a man, he will undertake to expound and explain his character with more accuracy and truth than if he had known him ten years without applying the card-table test. Certain it is that nowhere do people show good or ill breeding more plainly than at cards, but whether the same test will answer as to moral and intellectual worth is not quite so safe a proposition, although many observant people will be inclined to believe with the card enthusiast just quoted.

Mr. Rheinhardt gives, among many other interesting things, a bit of astonishing card lore from one of the old "spiritual expositions" of a pack of cards:

"An English sergeant, having commanded his party of soldiers to church, was scandalized to see one of his men reading neither 'Bible, almanac, nor common prayer-book, but he put his hand in his pocket and pulled out a pack of cards, and spread them before him as he sat; and while the parson was preaching he first kept looking at one card and then at another.' Being arrested for his misconduct in church by the City Sergeant and brought before the Mayor, the soldier, upon being asked what he had to say for himself, said:

"'Much, sir, I hope.' Then he pulled from his pocket a pack of cards, which he spread before the Mayor; he then began with the ace. 'When I see the ace,' said he, 'it puts me in mind that there is one God only; when I see the deuce, it puts me in mind of the Father and of the Son; when I see the trey, it puts me in mind of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; when I see the four, it puts me in mind of the four evangelists that penned the gospel, viz: Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John; when I see the five, it puts me in mind of the five wise virgins who trimmed their lamps; there were ten, but five were foolish, who were shut out; when I see the six, it puts me in mind that in six days the Lord made heaven and earth; when I see the seven, it puts me in mind that on the seventh day God rested from all the works which He had created and made. When I see the eight, it puts me in mind of the eight righteous persons that were saved when God drowned the world—viz.: Noah, his wife, three sons, and their wives. When I see the nine, I think of nine lepers that were cleansed by our Savior; there were ten, but nine never returned God thanks. When I see the ten, it puts me in mind of the Ten Commandments that God gave to Moses on Mount Sinai on the two tablets of stone.' He took the knave and laid it aside. 'When I see the queen, it puts me in mind of the Queen of Sheba, who came from the furthermost parts of the world to hear the wisdom of King Solomon, for she was as wise a woman as he was a man; for she brought fifty boys and fifty girls all clothed in boys' apparel to show before King Solomon, for him to tell which were boys and which were girls. But he could not tell until he called for water for them to wash themselves; the girls washed up to their elbows and the boys only up to their wrists, so King Solomon told by that. And when I see the king, it puts me in mind of the great King of Heaven and earth, which is God Almighty, and likewise his Majesty, King George, to pray for him.'

"'Well,' said the Mayor, 'you have a very good description of all the cards except one, the knave.'

"'Well,' said the soldier, 'the greatest I know is the sergeant that brought me here.'

"'When I count how many spots there are in a pack of cards I find there are 365: there are as many days in the year. When I count how many cards there are in a pack I find there are 52: there are so many weeks in a year. When I count how many tricks in a pack I find there are 13; there are as many months [of four weeks each] in a year.'

"Then the Mayor called for a loaf of bread, a piece of good cheese, and a pot of beer, and gave the soldier a piece of money, bidding him go about his business, saying that he was the cleverest man he had ever seen." (Whist Scores and Card-Table Talk. By Rudolph H. Rheinhardt. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.)

The Modern Jew.

In 1884 Miss Anna L. Dawes published an essay entitled "The Modern Jew." It instantly attracted much attention, and was the occasion of a great deal of discussion. It has been reissued in both paper and cloth, and will doubtless have a large sale. Miss Dawes believes in the reëstablishment of the Jewish nation in its old home, and gives some account of the movement in this direction in England which was started a few years ago. Societies having for their object Jewish colonization in Palestine were formed in many cities, and nearly $10,000,000 was subscribed to carry on the work. There is no doubt that George Eliot's influence was the original inspiration to this movement. Its desirability and practicability are questionable. The genius of our time and of the future would seem to point towards the erasion of race lines and the amalgamation of nations rather than to the reëstablishment as one nation of a people whose dispersion and wanderings upon the face of the globe are chief among its peculiarities. The persecutions to which the Jewish people are subjected in some parts of Europe, notably where they are most numerous, in Russia and Poland, may make their removal to Palestine a subject of deep interest to them, and such a change may be brought about by their necessities and sufferings. But in this country it is hardly probable that there are any Hebrews who have a desire to emigrate from a great Nation, where they are recognized as citizens, with all the rights and privileges that are granted to any one, to become a part of a new nation in an unfamiliar country, with all of their ordinary circumstances of life changed and made painfully difficult.

To the American Jew this colonization scheme will seem, so far as he is concerned, uncalled for. But he may become interested in his suffering brothers beyond the seas, and feel moved to do something to help them, and in the way urged by the Jewish colonization societies. (The Modern Jew. By Anna Laurens Dawes. D. Lothrop & Co. Paper, 25 cents, Cloth, 50 cents.)

The Madonna of the Tubs.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps is one of the most entirely unique and original of American writers. Her intensity of feeling is at times painful, but it is nearly always tempered by the soft heat-lightnings of humor. Whenever she writes she makes her mark. Those who years ago paused electrified over her "Tenth of January" in the *Atlantic Monthly*, knew that ever after every word she wrote would be memorable to them. She has kept her promise. In pathos, in tender womanly feeling, she has not been surpassed, and to these qualities she adds the power to make one smile as well as weep over her pages, to cause her reader to laugh heartily one minute and lay down his book to give himself up to deep, sometimes sombre meditation the next.

"The Madonna of the Tubs" is as bright, as winning, as tender, and as beautiful as any one could wish a little story to be. The figure of Ellen Jane Salt remains obstinately strong and clear "in the mind's eye" long after the story of her humble life is laid aside. The whole picture of the honest fisherman's family is most wholesome and good. Miss Phelps makes one feel the comfort of Ellen Jane's tidy warm little kitchen, with its home feeling so perfectly brought out and emphasized. (The Madonna of the Tubs. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

Jo's Boys.

If there is any one else alive who can write such wholesome, earnest, comfortable, and "jolly" books for young people as Miss Alcott, that fortunate person is not known to the public. It is true, in her last book one detects signs of weariness and of loss of interest in some phases of youthful life; but the same spirit that shone in "Little Women" is still a living presence in "Jo's Boys," and thousands of hearts will welcome a book that tells "what became" of the people so well beloved ever since Miss Alcott introduced them to her readers.

Some of the experience of "Mrs. Jo" is recognizable as autobiographical. Miss Alcott speaks as one having experience upon the peculiar trials of a popular author. It is well known that her own "Little Women" was a tremendous and unexpected success, and she makes "Mrs. Jo" the writer of a book which proves very popular indeed. Then comes an amusing account of the vexations endured by the devoted writer:

> She soon tired of renown, and began to resent her loss of liberty. For suddenly the admiring public took possession of her and all her affairs, past, present, and to come. Strangers demanded to look at her, question, warn, congratulate, and drive her out of her wits by well-meant but very wearisome attention. If she declined to open her heart to them, they reproached her; if she found it impossible to answer piles of letters sent her, she was neglectful of her duty to the admiring public; and if she preferred the privacy of home to the pedestal upon which she was requested to pose, "the airs of literary people" were freely criticised.
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> Living in a lantern soon loses its charms, and she was too old, too tired, and too busy to like it. She felt that she had done all that could reasonably be required of her, when autographs, photographs, and autobiographical sketches had been sown broadcast over the land; when artists had taken her home in all its aspects and reporters had taken her in the grim one she always assumed on these trying occasions. When a series of enthusiastic boarding-schools had ravaged her grounds for trophies, and a steady stream of amiable pilgrims had worn her door-steps with their respectful feet; when servants left after a week's trial of the bell that rang all day; when her husband was forced to guard her at her meals, and the boys to cover her retreat out of back windows on certain occasions when enterprising guests walked in unannounced at unfortunate moments.

Every one will be sorry to part with the people with whom Miss Alcott has made us so familiar, but they are all apparently "settled and finished" in this book, and it is to be feared that we shall hear no more about them. (Jo's Boys. By Louisa M. Alcott. Roberts Brothers, Boston.)

Children's Books.

Who has not shed a tear and felt his young heart swell over the tale from the lips of mother or nurse of Ginevra? The old poem of "The Mistletoe Bough" has that romantic attraction for children that all tragedy has for those unused to sorrow and despair. The sad old story has been beautifully told again by Mrs. Susan E. Wallace, and her book is charmingly illustrated by Gen. Lew Wallace. The little book is beautiful outside as well as inside.

Nothing could be more alluring to big or little folk than "The Land of Little People." It is full of merry verses and bright pictures in colors. To see it is to choose it, even from among many other picture books that challenge admiration from every side, now that Christmas-tide approaches.

"One Day in a Baby's Life" is an adaptation from the French of M. Arnaud by Susan Coolidge. It is for the wee, wee ones of the nursery, but will be none the less enjoyed by all lovers of children. The end is droll enough. After a day crowded with pleasure Jean and Jeanette kneel down to say their prayers. "My God," begins Jean, devoutly, "keep dear papa and mamma well." "Keep papa and mamma well," repeats Jean. Then suddenly "Jeanette, what was the name of that confectioner whose shop we went to?" "His name is Julien; but hold your tongue; you musn't talk while you are saying your prayers!" And while Jeanette gravely bends her head again, little Jean murmurs solemnly, "My God, keep Mr. Julien well!"

There is nothing in the form of reading that children love so well as ballads. A veritable treasury of delights has been provided in the writings of some of the best ballad writers of the day in a book just in time for the holidays, which is rich in pictures as well as in poetry. This book can be commended to any one who wishes to provide a lasting delight to the children of his acquaintance.

Ginevra. By Susan E. Wallace. Worthington Company, New York.

The Land of Little People. By Frederic E. Weatherly. Scribner & Welford, New York.

One Day in a Baby's Life. From the French of M. Arnaud. Roberts Bros.

Children's Ballads. By Mrs. Clara Doty Bates, Susan Coolidge, and others. D. Lothrop, Boston.

A Tale of Ancient Rome.

"Neara" is a picturesque and absorbingly interesting story of Rome in the time of the Emperor Tiberius Cæsar. Unlike many novels whose scenes are laid in ancient Rome, this book has not the fault of exaggerating their surroundings, so as to destroy interest in the characters whose fortunes are laid before the reader. And yet the life, the scenery, the customs, and ideas of the Romans of old days are very vividly brought out. (Neara. A Tale of Ancient Rome. By John W. Graham. Macmillan & Co., London and New York.)

Periodicals.

The *New Princeton Review* for November contains among other articles one by Dr. McCosh on "Realism," which is mainly historical, though partly critical; also one by Prof. Francis Brown on the "Resurrection of Buried Languages," giving a history of the decipherment of Egyptian and other inscriptions. These articles will be especially interesting to metaphysicians and scholars. There is besides an article on "Railroad Abuses at Home and Abroad," by Arthur T. Hadly, and an anonymous one on "Sham Legislation," which will interest all readers. This number completes Vol. 2 of this vigorous bi-monthly, which was begun in January of the present year, although it claims this as its sixty-first year, which is made out only by tracing an imaginary connection with the old *Princeton Review*. A. C. Armstrong & Son, New York.

Chicago has a new quarterly magazine, The Chicago *Law Times*. It proposes to discuss the great questions of the day from a legal standpoint. The first number is issued this month, and contains a variety of interesting matter, notably an article upon the "Legal Aspect of the Boycott," by Lynn Helm. Women are evidently included among the puzzling questions of the *Times*, as two articles deal with her. One by Lelia J. Robinson treats of "Women as Jurors in Washington Territory," and Ellen A. Martin writes upon "The Admission of Women to the Bar." (C. V. Waite & Co., publishers, Chicago.)

Literary Notes.

"Elias Bacharach" is the name of Sidney Luska's forthcoming novel.

The "Meditations of the Abbé Roux," the parish priest of Paris, has quickly gone into a third edition.

Wilkie Collins, now convalescent after a severe illness, has written a Christmas story called "The Guilty River."

Of the first volume of Mr. Blaine's book 75,000 copies have been sold, and of the second 50,000. His copyright has thus far amounted to $94,000.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish immediately a new volume of poems entitled "The Heart of the Weed," by an anonymous author.

William Henry Bishop's new novel, "The Golden Justice," which has been running as a serial in the *Atlantic*, is to be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in book form.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are publishing a limited edition of a little book of poetry by Mrs. Margaret Deland, called "The Old Garden." The binding is in pretty, old-fashioned style.

Dr. Holmes' Harvard Poem, as printed entire in the supplement to the December number of the *Atlantic*, is nearly four times as long as the incomplete version given to the public in the daily press.

Miss Murfree's brother has developed literary proclivities like his illustrious sister, and will write an article on "Christmas in the Tennessee Mountains," which will be printed in the December number of the *Brooklyn Magazine*.

The fourth part of Prof. Francis J. C. Child's English and Scottish Popular Ballads, is announced for early publication by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The reception this work has met with from the highest critical authorities in England is almost phenomenal.

The *Princeton Review* suggests an appropriate punishment for those authors and publishers who issue a book without an index: "They should be compelled to spend two or three years at hard labor in a library without a catalog, looking up references in unindexed books."

G. P. Putnam's Sons will shortly publish, under arrangement with the author, a translation of the new work by Prof. Emile de Laveleye, entitled "The Balkan Peninsula," which comprises a narrative of a recent journey through Croatia, Bosnia, Servia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Roumelia, and Turkey.

The *Nineteenth Century* for October (Leonard Scott Publishing Company) has two able articles on "What Girls Read," by Edward G. Salmon, and "Disease in Fiction," by Dr. Nestor Tirard, which tells about the various chronic and other complaints from which the characters in well-known novels have suffered.

The December *Magazine of American History* will contain an article by Gen. James B. Fry that will attract the attention of all military men. It deals with the "Misunderstandings of Grant and Halleck." The same issue will also contain an illustrated sketch, by Adjutant-General William S. Stryker of New Jersey, of the "Swamp Angel," the historic gun with which Gen. Gilmore fired on Charleston in 1863.

The first number of *Scribner's Magazine* will be published on the 15th day of next month. Succeeding numbers are to be issued on the first of the month of which they bear date. The new magazine will be one of general literature, a special effort being made to present matter of lasting value. The publishers announce among the papers to be printed during the coming year a series of unpublished letters by Thackeray, stories by Robert Louis Stevenson, and many other attractive contributions from favorit writers.

The next volume of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," which will get down as far as "Sia," will contain an article upon Shakspeare, by the editor, Thomas Spencer Baynes, LL. D., with a bibliography supplied by Mr. H. R. Tedder. Mr. Matthew Arnold writes upon Sainte-Beuve, Mr. Rossetti on Shelley, Prof. Minto on Sir Walter Scott, and Mr. Saintsbury on Rousseau. Among the art articles is the "Rubens" of M. Hymans, Prof. Middleton contributing an article on "Schools of Painting." Russia is treated of by Prince Krapotkine and Mr. Morfill.

Henry Clay is the subject of two articles in the forthcoming December *Century*, one an illustrated description of his homestead, "Ashland," in Lexington, Ky.; the other, reminiscences by his surviving executor, a gentleman of Lexington, who, though a life-long Democrat, enjoyed the closest relations with the famous Whig statesman. These reminiscences are all the more frank and interesting from the fact that they were not orignally intended for publication. A portrait of Clay, engraved by Johnson, forms the frontispiece to the number.

"A Plucky One" (Cassell & Co.) is the first volume that its author, Mrs. George E. Spencer, the wife of the ex-Senator from Alabama, has put her name upon. Mrs. Spencer is the author of two successful books, "Salt Lake Fruit" and "The Story of Mary," both of which appeared anonymously and attracted wide attention. "A Plucky One" is the story of a mining camp, and is supposed to be founded upon some of the author's own experiences in the neighborhood of Leadville, where she spent many months in looking after her husband's mining interests.

Mr. Francis F. Browne, editor of the *Dial*, and well known as a compiler of collections of poetry, has in press a book on which he has been engaged for some years, which promises to be a work of importance. The title, which describes the character of the work, is "The Everyday Life of Abraham Lincoln, by Those Who Knew Him." Mr. Browne has gathered an immense mass of personal recollections of the martyred President and weaves them into a continuous biography. The book is to be published by the Thompson Publishing Company of New York.—*The Literary World.*

Books Received.

WHAT KATY DID NEXT. By Susan Coolidge. Cloth. Price $1.50. Roberts Bros., Boston.

THE PRINCESS CASAMASSIMA. By Henry James. Cloth. $1.75. Macmillan & Co., New York.

FIRST STEPS IN SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE. By Paul Bert. Translated from the French by Madame Paul Bert. Cloth. Price 60 cents. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

LADY MADELINE'S PRIDE. By Dorathy Lancaster. The Illustrated Publishing Company's Popular Series. No. 8. Paper. Price 25 cents. Illustrated Publishing Company, Chicago.

KEYHOLE COUNTRY. By Gertrude Jerdon. Illustrated. Cloth. Price $1. Roberts Bros., Boston.

DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF AMERICAN HISTORY. By Howard W. Preston. Cloth. Price $4.50. G. P. Putnam's Son's, New York.

WORTHINGTON'S ANNUAL. A Series of Stories, Biographies, and papers on Natural History for the Young. Illustrated. Worthington & Co., New York.

STUDIES IN ANCIENT HISTORY. By John Ferguson McLennan. Cloth. $4. Macmillan & Co.

ELECTRICITY IN THE SERVICE OF MAN. From the German of Dr. Alfred Ritter von Urbanitzky. Edited by R. Wormell. Cloth. Price $6. Cassell & Co., New York.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION. By Johann Karl Freidrich Rosenkranz. Translated from the German by Anna C. Brackett. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Magazines Received.

Macmillan's for November. Macmillan & Co., New York.

Shakespeariana. November number. Leonard Scott Publication Company, Philadelphia.

The *Journal of Heredity*. October number. The *Journal of Heredity* Publishing Company, Chicago.

Davis' Literary Monthly. November number, A. E. Davis & Co., publishers, Chicago.

FARM AND LIVE STOCK.

PREVENTION OF HALTER PULLING AND OTHER TRICKS IN HORSES.

How to Feed for Beef and Show Cattle—A Plan for Saving Wool Waste—The Western Rain Belt and Its Extension—Suggestions on Dew and Soil Moisture—Stock and Farm Notes and Experience.

There is no more annoying brute than a halter-pulling horse. He is also as dangerous as annoying. Once the vice is fairly acquired, the animal is thereafter to be regarded as untrustworthy. It is true, many of the advertised devices will prevent halter-pulling so long as they are employed in the stable, and if the means is used before the animal has become fairly confirmed he may be permanently broken of the habit. Nevertheless, the chief danger from halter-pulling and halter-breaking is in the street. The animal is almost sure to run away, the halter being broken, unless promptly caught. Hence, the only sure means of confining such a horse in the street is by a strap about his neck to which a rope is attached, neither of which can be broken.

Any horse when frightened is quite apt to break an ordinary halter. For this reason it is a measure of safety that horses left in the streets—especially high strung and timid horses—be fastened with strap and rope until it be found that they are indifferent to the various objects that may come in view. After such time they may be confined with the ordinary halter. Until they become thoroughly broken to stand the end of the rope should be passed through the rings of the bit. Then if the bit or bridle breaks, the straps will hold. In the end, if this means is used before the habit of pulling becomes confirmed, the animal may eventually be held by the smallest-sized halter-strap, or even with a piece of twine.

In buying an animal, one of the first things to be looked to, after unsoundness, is that of halter-pulling. The animal should also be examined for other vices. Kicking, biting, balking, running away, backing, rearing, shying, and slipping the halter are the most dangerous. Disabilities should also be looked after. These are crib-biting, overreaching, interfering or cutting, rolling in the stall, stumbling, rearing in the stable, and pawing. Unless the guarantee be from a responsible man—and this should include age, soundness, vices, and minor disabilities—the prospective buyer must so satisfy himself personally.

The time to prevent halter-pulling is when the colt is first haltered. The halter should not only be so strong that it cannot under any possibility be broken, but it must pain the colt when he seeks to pull back. For this a caveson halter should be used, and the animal will always stand so the halter-strap is loose. In case a horse has acquired the vice of pulling in the stable, and he be valuable enough to pay for the trouble, take a half-inch rope, twelve to fourteen feet long, double it in the centre, put the middle of the cord under the animal's tail, cross the rope over the back, carry the ends under the neck, and tie them securely in front of and close to the breast. It may be necessary to place a surcingle or tie a rope around the body to hold the rope in place. Put on a strong halter with a strong rope attached. Pass the end of the rope through the iron ring of the manger and thence under the ropes at the breast and tie securely. Then the horse will pull on his tail. This he will find so unpleasant that a firm attempt will cure him, unless he be an old rogue. Many horses will never pull when any person is present. They can generally be made to do so, however, if given some fright from before. The better plan, however, is to buy only sound horses and free from vice.

Feeding for Beef or Show.

Many persons, even those who are accustomed to the show-ring, suppose there is but one object in feeding cattle, whether for the show-ring or for beef. Nothing could be more fallacious. Stall feeding is not the best manner of feeding for the show-ring. Neither is obese fatness the condition which brings the most money at the stalls of your best class of butchers. The animal that carries the least fat compatible with fullness of muscle, well grained with fat, brings the most money from the consumer. The fat of an animal is the least edible part, and since tallow is no longer used for lighting it is the cheapest part of the beef.

The thing to be worked for, whether the animal is intended for the show ring or for the butcher, is the proper building up of the muscular frame. If it be a heifer or young bull it becomes especially necessary that the muscle be fully developed, and more severe exercise is necessary than where beef only is the ultimate object. This can only be obtained through outdoor exercise. Breeding animals must have both sunlight and fresh air, as well as exercise, and full exercise should be continued during the whole breeding period. Hence only that condition of bloom—as the condition of the hair is called—will be permissible as may be accomplished with full, untrammeled exercise. With the best muscular development the most blooming coat may be produced. Cattle will really take a more glossy coat than the horse, all things being equal. Yet how many judges in making awards regard high bloom of the coat more than the real muscular development of the animal.

Waste of Wool Grease.

At the Tanners' Convention in Boston recently the subject of the large amount yearly paid to England and France for what is known as degras grease, imported for tanners' use, was under discussion. It was stated that the rivers of the New England and Middle States were being annually polluted with 40,000,000 pounds of wool grease similar to that from which degras is obtained. In Europe wool is scoured by the use of alkali, and the European degras is treated and recovered by labor so cheap that we cannot successfully compete. In view of the fact that protests are already being made against the fouling of streams by this waste, and that it will become more and more pronounced year by year, it was advised that some cheap means be sought for recovering this absolutely non-drying grease. It was suggested that it be utilized here, as in Europe, for making soap. It was also suggested that the wool be treated with naphtha, from which the grease could be recovered and purified. In view of the fact that this 40,000,000 pounds of wool grease would be worth from three to five cents per pound when purified, the matter is well worth considering.

Stock Notes and Experience.

Make friends of your horses. They will enjoy your sociability as well as you will. Sensible horses like to be talked to by sensible men.

A mixture of several kinds of grain for feeding stock is always better than one kind alone. Variety in grain is as important as variety in bulky food.

Fifteen years ago, says a Western contemporary, the ranges of Kansas and Colorado were covered with countless numbers of buffalo. It is said there are not more than 2,000 buffaloes now in existence.

In selecting a sow for breeding, choose one that is quiet and mild in disposition. She may be the one that will lay on fat most easily, and it will, therefore, be necessary to feed sparingly, but she will be all the better as a breeder for this.

Keep a good lookout for rats and cats. Remove all piles of rubbish from near where the chickens run. Rats will not stay where there is no place for them to run into and hide. Keep young chicks as far as possible from buildings, and the rats will not trouble them.

When the supply of hay is greatly shortened by drouth extending over a wide area cattle are sure to be cheap in autumn, because the winter keeping must be costly. If they are to be sold the best way is to work them off early, unless additional feeding can be cheaply bought.

The manure and liquid droppings from stock that have been mixed and absorbed with sawdust may be applied with advantage upon clay soils, which it lightens and relieves of that sticky, tenacious quality which prevents such soils from absorbing manure as generally applied.

The third annual convention of the International Association of Fairs and Expositions will be held Dec. 15 and 16 at the Sherman House, Chicago. The scope of the work and papers will be suggestions and the exchange of ideas upon the management of fairs and expositions. The Secretary, F. J. Wade, may be addressed at St. Louis, Mo.

HUSBANDRY.

Western Rain Belt Extension.

It is generally supposed that the rain belt is constantly traveling westward. There is no complete evidence that the plains country now receives a greater amount of rain annually, for a considerable number of years, than it did years ago. It will require careful observation and record for at least twenty years to fully demonstrate this. Nevertheless, that there is sufficient annual rain over a large area of what was not many years ago called the Great American Desert to enable cereal crops to be fairly well grown, is a matter of fact. This is still further proved by the books of the United States Land-Office for the district for which Denver is the centre. It is shown that in the land district named during 1885 there were 680 homestead entries of 105,883 acres, 2,488 preëmption filings, containing 397,280 acres, and 2,309 filings under the Timber-Culture act, embracing 362,572 acres. During the first three-quarters of the year 1886 ending Sept. 30, there have been 993 homestead entries, of 151,046 acres, 3,154 preëmption filings, of 504,480 acres, and 2,999 filings under the Timber-Culture act, containing 474,443 acres. An examination of these figures will show that the entries and filings for three-quarters of the year 1886 embrace 264,248 acres more than those for the entire year of 1885, and should the entries and filings for this the last quarter of 1886 average with those of the first three-quarters, the average of 1886 would amount to 1,504,625 acres, exceeding the average of 1885 by 340,896 acres, thus showing an increase of about 80 per cent.

There are several reasons why there is a greater rainfall in this region now than in the past. The breaking of the soil allows the water to sink deep instead of running off over the surface. Hence all the rainfall is consumed. More dew falls on cultivated soil than on sod, and for this reason: There is a greater difference in the daily temperature. Not only is dew deposited at night, but the moisture from the moisture-laden air of the day is continually being deposited in the cool interstices of the cultivated earth.

If there be really an appreciable increase of rainfall it should be shown in summer showers. If these really increase in volume it will bring that region nearer and nearer the point of raising good corn. So far as small grain is concerned, the cereals can get along with very little rain after the growth has once fairly covered the ground, and the same is true of Indian corn. But Indian corn shades the soil much later in the season. There is one other point in connection with the growing of cereal grains. A good grass country is a good grain country, and most of the plains country is a good grass country. So where there is sufficient moisture to produce a crop of grass there will be enough to fairly supply the necessities of the cereal grains.

Dew and Soil Moisture.

Prof. J. M. Sanborn, in bulletin No. 23 of the Missouri Agricultural College, has collected and brought together evidence in relation to the influence of dew on soil moisture. One of the important conclusions arrived at seems to be "that soils lose moisture by night." These conclusions were arrived at by painstaking and accurate experiments and actual and careful weighing of the soil. One proposition, however, is of especial value as demonstrating that in time of drouth shallow (surface) cultivation is preferable as better conserving moisture. The percentages as between shallow, deep, and untilled soil, as taken from the bulletin, show as follows:

Shallow-tilled soil lost 62.9 of total water content, deep-tilled soil lost 66.8 of total water content, untilled soil lost 62.6 of total water content.

The important practical points, however, in all this is not how much water the soil lost, either by day or night, but what proportion was exhaled by the plants, for the greater the amount of water given off by plants, the greater their power of converting the constituents of the soil to the uses of the plant. But the moisture given off by the soil itself through radiation would form a completely different economical integer in soil cultivation. There is a good theoretical reason why a soil tilled deep should give off more moisture than one cultivated shallow. Such a soil is more open to the effects of heat and evaporation, being in proportion to the heat of the medium, and the weather being favorable thereto, would naturally be greater than upon a shallow-tilled soil.

It is probably not correct, as is generally supposed, that a loose, porous soil receives moisture from the atmosphere at night to any considerable degree, except at the surface, just as the shallow soil does. The soil does not vary in its heat between the day and night to the degree that the atmosphere does. Hence the deep-tilled soil would or should have greater power of condensing moisture from the soil during the day than at night, for the reason that during the day it is cooler than the air, and hence there may be more active condensation of atmospheric moisture than by night, and whatever this quantity may be it conserves just as much to the soil as is received.

Farm Notes and Comment.

Millers all advise cutting wheat early, as it makes a larger proportion of flour. But early cutting may shorten the weight, and so long as millers will pay no more for early than late cut farmers will go on calmly getting all the weight they can.

Sulphide of potash has been tried for mildew on roses, chrysanthemums, and other green house plants with success. A quarter of an ounce in a gallon of water, thrown on the affected foliage with a fine-nosed syringe, is said to destroy the fungus without injury to the plants.

Sickly-looking plants may be taken out of their old pots, the roots washed, the weaker branches trimmed, and placed into as small pots as the roots can be placed into. Let such a plant remain there until by good growth it shows its healthy roots, then it may have more earth in a little larger pot.

The cultivation of tobacco in Germany has of late been decreasing, chiefly owing to the bad system of taxation, which sadly fetters the action of the tobacco-planters. The number of the latter has decreased in the last year by more than 12,000. The total production in 1885 was 18,000,000 pounds, which is less than the yield in 1884. The value this year is 29,000,000 marks, against 34,000,000 in 1884, although the price has risen.

The *New England Farmer* deplores the decadence of agriculture there in these sentences: "Our farmhouses are falling into decay, our cultivated fields are abandoned, our pastures are growing up in thickets. Farms can be bought for less than the cost of their stone walls. All over our breezy hills, from Martha's Vineyard to Berkshire, our vigorous, intelligent Yankee yeomanry are melting away like winter snowdrifts."

For exterminating scale insects (orange-tree lice), which infest their fruit trees, California orchardists have had success with a wash compound of soap, sulphur, and water, the proportions being one pound of soap to two gallons of water, with as much sulphur as can be dissolved in this mixture while boiling; one pound of concentrated lye or potash may be added to eight or ten gallons of the mixture; apply to the tree as hot as convenient.

SAM COX TALKS ABOUT GEORGE.

No Room for His Vagaries—The Hayseeds Will Take Care of Him.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—S. S. Cox talked to the Young Men's Democratic Club last night on the political situation and the future of the Democratic party. He thought there was nothing gloomy in the outlook. The Democratic majority in the House was better for business than a majority of forty or fifty, when so many would be absent. He regretted that Mr. Morrison had been defeated, because it showed a mean, mercenary spirit had gone into politics. The loose construction which the Republicans put on the Constitution was the mother of all the rascality in the country. The evils of the tariff were due to it, for there was no warrant in the Constitution for taking money from one trade and giving it to another.

There is no room under the Constitution for such vagaries as those of Henry George. The followers of George forget that we have an established Government here. It was a very strange experience for an American to come across the Continent of Europe, seeing on his way the people ground under the iron heel of despotism, and then to arrive in New York and be told that America, of all others, is the land where the laboring-man is oppressed. The Constitutional Convention is something to be devoutly thankful for. It will prove to be the safety-valve where theorists can blow off surplus steam. The hayseeds can be trusted to see that none of the vagaries are engrafted on the organic law.

Those Democrats who expect the George movement to hurt the Democratic party in 1888 are needlessly gloomy. The seeds of dissension exist in the new movement, and will rend it asunder. But it behooves the Democratic party to redress real grievances wherever found. The party has always done all that the Republicans would allow it to do for labor. Nine bills passed the Democratic House last winter in the interest of labor, but only two of them got through the Republican Senate. If we are wounded, however, we must cure the wound; we must emancipate labor by the reform of the tariff.

Mr. Cox was enthusiastically cheered.

A Picture.

Youthful and hasty and foolish, but then—
She was alone and so witchingly pretty;
Great hazel eyes and a retroussé nose,
Cheeks like the leaves of a deep-blushing rose,
Lips that I thought might be charmingly witty.

Youthful and hasty and foolish, but then—
Youngsters fall backward when wisdom advances.
Such a small mask with some filigree work,
Such a wee chin where the dimples would lurk,
Such roguish smiles and such kittenish glances!

Youthful and hasty and foolish, but then—
Fortune's disciples see many odd faces;
Will we two meet in the same way again?
Youthful and hasty and foolish, but then
She was a queen in a quartet of aces.
—*De Witt Sterry in The Judge.*

THE "RAMBLER" AT WORK

WHY HE TORE HIS ARMS FROM OFF HER WAIST.

Marie Has "Married Well"—Mashed on a Country Maiden—A Speculator's Precocious Son Is Swamped in a $5 Venture—An Elaborate Account of Mrs. Mackay's Latest Social Success, Which Was Nothing More Nor Less than a Candy Pull—Something to Make You Laugh.

It was Indian-summer weather;
On the steps they sat together;
Her brown head was on his shoulder;
With his arms he did enfold her;
Suddenly this youth grew bolder,
And in fiery tones he told her
How he loved her to distraction,
How his heart knew no refraction.
He observed a strange inaction
In the figure he embraced,
And in frantic jealous haste
Tore his arms from off her waist.
"Ha! you love me not," he shouted,
"Yes, I do," the red lips pouted;
"I would kiss you, but——" she flouted.
"Speak, nor pain me any longer;
What is it you would confess?"
"I'm restrained by something stronger
Than the love that you profess."
"Tell me, and I will o'ercome it,
Though I peril life itself.
Tell me, is it rival suitor,
Fear of sire, or love of pelf?"
"None of these," she whispered sadly;
Blushingly she hid her face,
But her plaintive answer—"Onions"—
Floated out on perfumed space.
—*M. A. Childs.*

A Marriage a la Mode.

Have you heard what they are saying
O'er the walnuts and the wine,
Secrets eagerly betraying
About your affairs and mine?
Foes and friends receive attention
From each chatting beau and belle,
And they casually mention
That Marie has "married well."

"Married well!" Ah, that's expressive,
And from it we understand
That the bridegroom has excessive
Store of ducats at command.
Is he good? He has his vices.
Has he brains? We scarce can tell.
Handsome? Hardly! It suffices,
If Marie has married well.

Does she love him? Love's a passion,
Childish in this latter day.
She will dress in hight of fashion,
And her bills he'll promptly pay.
Does he love her? Wildly, madly!
Since he bought his trotter, "Nell,"
He has welcomed naught as gladly;
Yes, Marie has married well.

Is she happy? That's a trifle;
Happiness is bought and sold;
And she readily can stifle
Love she used to know of old.
Well she knows a heart is broken;
As for hers—she cannot tell;
But her bridal vows are spoken,
And Marie has married well.

In this game one should give heeding
To the stakes, not gentle arts;
And, when diamonds are leading,
Where's the use of playing hearts?
I congratulate her gladly;
But the wish I can't dispel
That most girls may marry badly,
If Marie has married well.
—*Harry B. Smith.*

A Predicament.

To a country maiden pretty
I'm engaged,
But my mind is—more's the pity—
Not assuaged,

For I've other maidens courted,
Have with dozens oft consorted,
And she'll be, when it's reported,
Much enraged.

Now, my daintly little Kittie
Soon will be
On a visit to the city;
So you see
I am greatly agitated,
And it may as well be stated,
How to keep them separated
Worries me.
—*Disconsolate Lover.*

Not a Speculator.

"Pa," said the speculator's son, "I want some money for a little speculation."

"I am pleased, my boy," returned the father, as he fished a $5 bill from his pocket, "to see that you are taking an interest in the business affairs of life. Now, I won't ask you what this speculation is, but I will go halves with you on it. I will furnish the money and you engineer the business, and we will go halves on the profits. Of course, if there are none I lose my money and you your time."

"All right, pa. I'll make the investment today and report progress tomorrow."

The next evening when the father returned home he inquired about the "deal."

"Swamped!" was the sententious remark of the youth.

"Swamped!" exclaimed the old gentleman in surprise.

"Yes, swamped!" replied the boy. "Never saw such a decline in stocks in my life. Shrunk clear out of sight. It was a good investment yesterday—goods worth their face value then, but today you couldn't give them away."

"But for Heaven's sake, Georgie, what did you invest in?"

"Theatre tickets for last night's performance."

The old man thought very hard for a time, and then expressed himself to the effect that the boy was fitted for a confidence operator rather than a speculator.

A Brilliant Social Affair.

Owing to our extraordinary facilities for obtaining information regarding the evolutions of the élite of American society, we are proud to point to the fact that the *Rambler* is the first journal to place before its readers an account of Mrs. Mackay's latest social success. The event, which has created no small sensation in the bon-ton society of Europe, was nothing more nor less than a candy-pull. The occasion was the birthday of the Princess Colonna, erstwhile Miss Eva Mackay, and it was celebrated in a fitting, though sticky, manner. The morning of the great day Mrs. Mackay rushed to the front stoop, waving a morning paper and yelling vociferously at Mr. Mackay, who was just pursuing a street-car and making efforts to whistle so frantic as to give him palpitation of the esophagus. He just managed to hear her dulcet accents, and retraced his steps a sufficient space to be within easy hearing distance. Then his wife called to him: "You have forgotten to take the molasses jug with you."

"That's so," replied Mr. Mackay, and, going in the basement way, he went down cellar, got the jug, and went on his way rejoicing. Then Mrs. Mackay put on her black mohair and her imitation camel's-hair shawl and ran around to invite the neighbors. She bade Lady Mandeville, Lady Randolph Churchill, Miss Adele Grant, Miss Chamberlain, Lord Cairns, James Gordon Bennett, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. James Brown Potter, and the Prince of Wales come, and all gratefully accepted and promised to assist at the candy-pull. The party was very enjoyable, though a rather formal one. There were few incidents out of the ordinary run, though Miss Chamberlain in one of her kittenish freaks put a hunk of half-pulled molasses candy down Wales' back, causing that gentleman to laugh immoderately. As the hunk began to warm to the occasion, however, Wales' hilarty waned. Mrs. Potter thereupon remarked that the Prince was getting stuck up, whereat all laughed heartily. The genial and urbane hostess then offered to probe for the gob of candy, which she proceeded to do, using a poker for the purpose. Her efforts were not crowned with success, and the Prince seemed depressed in spirits the remainder of the evening. Shortly after this incident Mrs. Paran Stevens uttered a loud wail. A rush was made in her direction, and the unhappy lady exclaimed that she was paralyzed and unable to lift her feet from the floor. It was found that she had stepped upon two wads of taffy carelesly spilt on the kitchen floor by Mr. James Gordon Bennett. She was unable to separate her soles from the confectionery, so her boots were unbuttoned and she was tenderly lifted out of them, wearing for the remainder of the evening a pair of Mrs. Mackay's carpet slippers, which she declared were too large, thus fracturing the entente cordiale. A little later in the evening Mr. Bennett and Mr. Mackay got into a wrangle about some matter concerning the new cable, and Mr. Mackay threw a bi-segment of candy at Mr. Bennett, striking him on the northwest corner of his nose and causing the evolution of a large écru beauty spot. Mr. Mackay afterward apologized handsomely and no ill feeling now exists. The Princess Colonna was at home, but was unable to come down-stairs and stir the candy, as Colonna was out at a dime museum, and it was her night to take care of the baby. Mrs. Mackay piquantly said next morning that it was a Dickens of a job to pick up the sticky fragments of candy, that, owing to the playfulness of the guests, had attached themselves to the household Lares and Penates.

Ramblings.

Diner—Waiter, I see you have got turtle soup on the menu. Is it mock turtle?
Waiter—No, sir; mud.

Enthusiastic Democrat—Well, we got there!
Sarcastic Republican—Got where?
Enthusiastic Democrat—Got left.

Lovelace—Are you not in love?
Clarissa—No! Stop—yes, I am, with myself.
Lovelace—I am sorry for that, for I recognize in you a very formidable rival.

The tenor and soprano of a Chicago church were married this week. Their acquaintance began in the choir, and as the happy pair meandered up the aisle the jocular organist struck up, "We met by chants."

Edith—Ma, that new maid is dreadfully stupid. Mamma—What has she done? Edith—I wanted to practice a little, so I sent her to the music-room for "The Lost Chord." Mamma—Well? Edith—She brought me the clothes-line.

"George Gould says he has discovered that marriage is a serious matter," remarked Hobbs.

"I could have told him as much long ago," replied Fobbs sadly, as he stroked the bruise made by a flatiron.

"I have borrowed $10,000, and I'm going to build a house. The only point is about the architecture. Now, would you have it Gothic or Mauresque?"

"As you start out with a mortgage, why not make it I-o-nic?"

"Zat vas a nice a compliment vat a genteelman pay me last-a evening," remarked Sig. Profundo, the new basso of the Vermicelli opera company.

"Ah, what did he say?"

"He said I vas base born."

"Sue Fitzpercy has a large amount of airy persiflage," remarked the high-school girl. "Have you noticed it, Amy?"

"I noticed she had a tremendous big bustle, Mildred, but I didn't know the dictionary word for it."—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

Mrs. Younghusband—Well, have you no more questions to ask?

Applicant—Shure, no mum. Ye same to be a dacint sort of person, but Oi couldn't think av acceptin' the place till I see the written characther ye got from yer last cook.

Husband—That's a sweet looking overcoat, isn't it? Why didn't you pack it in camphor?

Wife—Well, my seal cloak and furs were packed in camphor, and the poor little moths had to have something to live on.

"See here, Levi, what do you mean by selling me that suit of clothes? It's three years out of style. I thought you said you never kept clothes out of style."

"So I don't, mine vriend. Dot's de reason I sold dose. Vot for would I keep 'em?"

"Are you a journalist?"

"No; I am a newspaper man."

"What's the difference?"

"Well, it's hard to tell. One distinction is that newspaper men are the ones that lend money, and journalists are the ones who borrow it."

"Pa, old maids allus drink tea, don't they?"

"Yes, Willie."

"Well, I wish you'd make ma stop it."

"Why, my boy?"

"Huh! I don't want my mother to be an old maid."

Eastern drummer (to St. Louis merchant)—That was a pretty bad failure of Isaac Stein's."

Merchant—Pad? Vell, you vas right it vas. It was de vorst failure of de season. His greditors made him bay seventy-vive cents on de dollar. It is petter to stay in peesness as to fail like dot.—*Puck.*

"Shall I vind the clock, fadder?" asked young Jacob Isaacstein, as they were about to close the store.

"No," said the old gentleman with a sigh, "pizness vas too pad. Choost let it alone, Jacob, und ve vill save the vear and tear on the veels."—*New York Times.*

Junior partner—I tell you I think your policy in this matter is all wrong.

Senior partner (irritably)—It doesn't make any difference what you think.

Junior—What! am I to have nothing to say about it?

Senior—Not a word; you're a silent partner.

Brown—Did you go for a vacation this summer, Smith?

Smith—O, yes.

Brown—How did you manage your business affairs?

Smith—I took my advertisement out of the papers until I returned, so there wasn't any business to manage. Great scheme, eh?—*Harper's Bazar.*

"Your actions are simply disgraceful, John Henry!" exclaimed Mrs. Henry at breakfast the morning after John's return from the club. "If you do not like my actions, Mrs. Henry," replied he, "the divorce courts are open to you." "I shall not need to take that method to show my disapproval while there is a poker left in the house," was the meaning reply. And then there was deep silence.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes mildly protests against the newspapers making him say in his Harvard celebration poem that Emerson came from the "dirtiest sectarian circle of his time." What Dr. Holmes actually said was the "daintiest sectarian circle." There were other remarkable errors in the poem as printed.

We should not think that a trifling error like that would bother the Doctor.

Twenty years ago a woman borrowed $20 of Ald. Hartman of Pittsburg and failed to pay it. The other evening she attended church, heard a sermon on the subject of doing as one would be done by, and the next day surprised the Alderman by paying the debt, with interest, in full.

If the clergyman who praught that sermon will send his address to this office he will learn of something to his advantage. Chicago yawns for him.

STEALING TELEGRAPH NEWS.

A Telegraph Operator Furnishing Associated Press News to a Sunday Paper.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Soon after Christmas last year Irving Pierce, aged 21 years, a telegraph operator, began to receive the night report of the Associated Press in this city. He was also, during the day, employed by C. E. Ford, a bucket-shop operator on State street. Nov. 11 he took a half interest in Ford's business, but still retained his place in the Associated Press. For several weeks past a Sunday morning paper here has been publishing telegraphic news under the head of specials, which news, it is now known, was stolen by Pierce from the Associated Press wire and sold by him to the paper. Saturday night another operator called on Pierce and found him taking from the wire four manifold copies of the Associated Press news, one more than was necessary. When asked why he was doing this he said he took the extra copy home for his folks to read. His superior was informed, and Pierce was immediately dismissed from the Associated Press. Monday night he disappeared with the books of the bucket-shop and margins aggregating $2,000. It is said that he bought oil Monday and lost heavily, and that he closed out several customers and used their margins to cover his own losses. Pierce is married, and his wife, whose parents reside in Adams, N. Y., is very highly respected. His present whereabouts are unknown.

Sheridan Again at Winchester.

Woodstock (Va.) Special to Baltimore *American:* Gen. Sheridan and Senator Cameron yesterday reached Woodstock, which is nearly midway between Harper's Ferry and Staunton. Sheridan was a subject of anxious inquiry on the part of the people, who associated his name with the conflagrations that preceded his last march up the valley on his hurried journey to join Grant at Petersburg in March, 1865. While Gen. Sheridan had no reception, he was decorously treated. Both the distinguished gentlemen visited Senator Riddleberger at his residence, where they passed an hour. The Senator's portrait as a young Confederate Lieutenant hung on the wall over Sheridan's head as he conversed playfully with Senator Riddleberger's children. Senator Cameron at his hotel talked little politics, but expressed gratification at the result of the recent elections in Virginia, as indicative of the growth of the tariff idea, especially in this once strongly Democratic section of the State. After a serenade from a local band, organized without regard to politics, the two gentlemen were called upon by prominent citizens. This morning they went down the valley, Gen. Sheridan desiring to visit Winchester and Charlestown, points from which he made his various dashes up the valley before his long march to aid in assaulting the beleaguered line of Lee at Petersburg.

Rochester Boycotting the Telephone.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 17.—People on the streets today are wearing small steel telephone plugs as badges, indicating their opposition to the Bell Telephone Company. The excitement here has culminated by the Subscribers' Association issuing a notice requesting that all the steam-whistles in the city be sounded at noon Saturday as a signal that the use of the telephone service has ceased. The big fog-horn on Kimball's tobacco factory will open the concert. There are about 700 telephones in the city. Of these over 600 instruments are represented in the Subscribers' Association, and every man has pledged himself to discontinue the use of his 'phone Saturday, whether his telephone is or is not taken out. It is an actual case of boycott.

Fall of a Bolt.

CONCEPCION, Nov. 17.—In a field a short distance from this city today a thunderbolt fell with a terrible noise. On entering the earth it opened a ditch measuring in some places three metres in diameter.

NEWS IN ARMY CIRCLES.

WHY COL. MOORE WAS APPOINTED SURGEON GENERAL.

All Claims as to Seniority Disregarded by the President—A Subordinate Officer Responsible for the Selection—The Promotions Caused by Filling the Vacancy—The Cavalry Garrison at Fort Myer—Officers Not to Be Sent Abroad—Personal Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The appointment of Lieut. Col. John Moore as Surgeon General, vice Murray retired, ends one of the most bitter contests in the history of army appointments. The office became vacant Aug. 6, and since that date nearly every officer in the corps above the rank of a Major, and not a few of that rank, have in some way sought recognition at the hands of the President. It is well known that the President's first intention was to make the selection from a seniority standpoint. But it was not an easy matter to determine who was the senior. Through special and general legislation regarding promotion in this department, the names of the officers have been changed and rearranged in the Army Register so many times that the President found himself puzzled to form an intelligent basis upon which to reach a decision. Some claimed the senior place by reason of rank; others on the ground of length of service. Finally, to avoid a mistake, the President concluded to jump all those who demanded the office on the ground of seniority and began to look down the list for some one thoroughly equipped for the important office. He called in a well-known officer now on duty in the medical department here, whose rank placed him out of range for the place, and whose judgment the President felt could be depended upon. This officer gave his opinion as to the business capacity, professional qualifications, personal character, habits, etc., of all the surgeons above the rank of Major. When Lieut.-Col. Moore's name was reached the President was told that Moore was a splendid surgeon, a hard worker, and a gentleman. This seemed to settle the matter, for immediately after the interview with the well-known officer it was announced that Moore was the President's choice. All this occurred two weeks ago. The appointment, it is learned, has been delayed until this time simply because the President did not want to be discourteous to Col. Sutherland, who appeared upon the scene the very day that Moore's selection had been determined upon and pleaded for a further consideration of the papers which he presented in support of his claim for the senior place. To have made the appointment then would have indicated that his claim had not been considered, and this impression the President evidently did not wish to create.

Gen. Moore will have nearly four years to serve in charge of the medical department. During that time the following officers will retire, thus showing that their last chance for the Surgeon-Generalship has passed away with the appointment of Gen. Moore: Maj. M. K. Taylor, Surgeon, May 14, 1887; Col. G. Perin, Assistant Surgeon-General, Nov. 17, 1887; Maj. Edwin Bentley, Surgeon, July 3, 1888; Col. E. I. Baily, Surgeon, Nov. 14, 1888; Col. D. L. Magruder, Surgeon, April 23, 1889; Col. T. A. McParlin, July 10, 1889; Lieut.-Col. A. K. Smith, Feb. 9, 1890. The promotions following Moore's appointment are: Maj. J. C. Bailey, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. Charles L. Herzinan, to be Major; and Robert R. Ball of Virginia (a new appointment), to be First-Lieutenant.

The Secretary of War has not taken kindly to the recommendation of the Lieutenant-General in reference to the garrisoning of Fort Myer with cavalry troops, and the probabilities are that the post will remain ungarrisoned during the winter. It is regarded as highly probable now that the place will eventually be converted into a school for light batteries of artillery, as originally suggested.

Lieut. Garlington, who was recently ordered as attaché to the legation at Bogota, Colombia, has been excused from that duty, and it is understood that the department has abandoned the idea of sending officers abroad until it is seen what action Congress takes on the measures authorizing such details now pending. This conclusion was reached on account of an intimation made by the accounting officers of the Treasury that they would not pass the accounts of officers for mileage while traveling on such duty.

The following army officers are registered at the War Department: Capt. Gaines Lawson, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Second-Lieut. Ormand Lissak, Fourth Artillery; Brig.-Gen. Rufus Ingalls, retired; Maj. E. H. Brooke, retired; Capt. S. M. Mills, Fifth Artillery; Capt. Edward Maguire, England; Capt. Edward Carter, Medical Department; Second-Lieut. J. A. Lockwood, Seventeenth Infantry.

THE LEGEND OF KALAMAZOO.

And the Only Authentic One Now in Existence.

In the twilight dim, in the falling dew,
I will tell you the legend of Kalamazoo.

It was moons ago, how many n'importe,
When a Chippewa chief of bad report,
Of stature so tall, of money so short,
To spiritus vini paid his court.
No wampum had he, no cannon, one fort,
Imbibing rum, was his only forte—
And rum he'd have, did he steal or extort,
Buy, borrow, or beg his daily quart.

There's a river, a county, a city ('tis true),
All known by the sweet name Kalamazoo;
The city and county the river runs through,
As the maps will all show—'tis nothing new.
And strange are the people, a motley crew,
That live in the suburbs, the city, purlieu,
With the quaint old name of Kalamazoo.

Philologists say, and they ought to know:
"'Tis a mixture of calm, and azure, and *eau;*
For the azure waters calmly flow
Where the river forms the queer ox-bow."
But others recite a sad story of wo
Of a fair yellow maid and a coppery beau;
Both drowned in the waters moons ago—
Her name was Kalama, his White Crow.

We start with Kalama, *la fille perdu,*
And all that we need is the ultimate "zoo."
The White is elided, now follow the cue,
And the part we need soon comes into view.
The Yorkshireman changes our now into "noo";
In the same way the Germans change cow into "kuh."
Now the works's half done, nothing easier to do;
"Cr" becomes "z"—there's Kalamazoo.

Away with such nonsense; 'tis easy to tell
The straightforward story, the myths to dispel,
Though science may threaten and linguists rebel.
They will tell us a shot's the same as a shell,
That a shout or a whoop is only a yell,
That calamus root is disguised calomel,
That mustard's the same as sal muscatel,
Or a catapult's only an old petronel.

It was moons ago, as I said before,
When the Chippewa chief, the "Tall Sycamore,"
(Or so says the Chippewa fountain of lore),
Was busted too badly to settle his score.
But rum he wanted—he'd have it, he swore,
If his chalk-marks covered the back of the door;
Or had he to swim knee-deep in the gore
Of the old rumseller, Hans Klatchenohr.

Now Hans was callous, and cold, austere,
With a barkeeper's love for his lager beer,
(His daily allowance was dreissig und vier),
And a figure resembling an ovoid sphere.
But he cared not to have his earthly career
Cut short by a bibulous privateer;
So he said, with a choking voice and a tear:
"Hier, Karl; mark' dazu auf die Thür."

And day by day the chalk-marks grew—
The Chippewa's royal I. O. U.—
Till the place was known as Karlmarkdazu.
Elide the "r," the "rk" too;
Transpose an "a," the "d" subdue,
The final vowel change to "oo"—
'Tis done, like a dissolving view.
Such is the legend of Kalamazoo.
—*William G. Eggleston.*

The Bulldog.

The bulldog is a savage beast;
He never fumes or rants,
But he will leave the daintiest feast
To tear a lover's pants.

(We trust our good Bostonian friends
Will pardon us this time,
For "trousers" would not suit our ends,
Because they would not rhyme.)

And, when he gets a solid grip
(We mean the purp, you know),
Until those nether garments r-r-rip
He never will let go.

But sets his teeth, and growls, and growls,
With malice ill-concealed,
Unmindful of the lover's howls,
Until the cloth doth yield.

And then the lover climbs the fence,
And is unloath to stop,
But rapidly meanders hence
Unto the tailor's shop.

So out of evil good doth come,
For, though the lover swears,
It makes the tailor's business hum
To mend the bulldog's tears.
—*Somerville Journal.*

MUNKACSY'S "CHRIST BEFORE PILATE."

It Is Placed on Exhibition in a New York City Tabernacle.

New York Tribune, Nov. 18: Preceded and accompanied by various adventitious aids intended to impress the popular mind, Munkacsy's "Christ Before Pilate" was placed upon exhibition yesterday at the Twenty-third street "Tabernacle." The auditorium has been painted in sober colors, the proscenium arch filled in with dark red curtains, and the attention of the spectator is therefore focused upon the picture, somewhat in the manner familiar to admirers of stereoscopic views. The canvas, which occupies over twenty feet of the middle of the stage, is lighted from above, and a barrier keeps the curious at a respectful distance. The characteristic arrangements of yesterday included the distribution of pamphlets containing what might be termed an apotheosis of the artist, with fervid accounts of the European successes of this picture and judicious compliments to America. These and kindred circumstances are noteworthy only on account of the claims strenuously put forth that this picture in conception and sentiment is "religious," and that in execution it is an almost unprecedented work of art. The term "religious" in the best sense implies fervent belief, entire sincerity, and high moral elevation, qualities which are not conspicuous in this picture. As to execution, there are evidences of bold and dashing brushwork, of coloring sometimes rich and impressive, of a considerable tact in individualizing characters upon a large and crowded canvas, and of a dramatic ability in portraying the more violent emotions. The methods of the artist are direct, occasionally brutal, and we find in this picture as in other works a constant effort for strong presentation by the opposition of forcible contrasts in the coloring. The mere vigor of his painting is readily acknowledged. The subtleties of light and shade and coloring comprehended by masters of the past with whom the artist's name has been most mistakenly linked, are no more within his reach than is an adequate conception of the subject which has been chosen for its effect upon the multitude.

The picture needs little description, for its composition is already familiar. The scene is a vaulted room lighted by some method which is perhaps the only thing upon the canvas left to the imagination. The blue of the Oriental sky and a bit of landscape are seen underneath the heavy arches, through the square windows, a slight relief to the sullen shadows of the remoter interior. The slender figure of Christ clad in long white robes stands nearly in the centre of the foreground, relieved against opaque shadows and darker costumes on either side. The face is of a markedly ascetic type. The expression is one of suffering save that brow and eyes express something approaching to disdain. The second figure is that of Pilate seated upon a throne to the right, and robed in white. His square and massive head is like a bust of a Roman Emperor, but his face shows hesitation and perplexity. Caiaphas, the High Priest, stands on the lower step of the dais, his right hand outstretched toward the Savior, pouring forth his accusations. Near him sits a wealthy Pharisee, in long red robes and turban, watching the central figure with half-languid, half-curious insolence. On Pilate's left a rabbi, in sumptuous blue robes, leans forward, intent and eager, as if questioning whether this new doctrine might possibly be true. These three figures seem to us the strongest single parts of the picture. They are admirable characterizations. Another rabbi, more hostile, also sits on Pilate's left, and on his right an indifferent spectator or Scribe leans against the wall and various doctors whisper together, glancing at Pilate or the Savior. Behind the latter a stalwart Roman soldier, a conspicuous figure, bare-armed and bare-legged, his reddish-brown mantle thrown over his shoulder, stands with his back turned, keeping back the clamorous mob with the long handle of his spear. One swarthy ruffian, fierce of aspect, perhaps a demoniac, demands with open-mouthed vociferation and uptossed arms the punishment of the Christ. All around the angry rabble press forward. Compassion is shown only by a sorrowing Jewess who lifts her child to show it the Savior.

It will readily be perceived that the artist has not felt himself dependent upon tradition, nor upon sentiment, nor upon a necessity for archæological accuracy in the types, the costumes, and the architecture. What he has done is to paint a strong picture of an intensely dramatic scene in an entirely realistic manner, and this picture is exhibited in a way to increase the realistic effect, to help the figures, as the common expression is, in "standing out" from the canvas. This is realism pure and simple, and, as has been very well said, the picture is an "illustration of the Gospel according to Renan."

In a purely pictorial way, two or three of the figures around Pilate's seat, and possibly Pilate himself, are better than the figure of Christ. In fact, the artist has painted many of his minor figures with as much care as the centre or centres of interest. The figure of Caiaphas has a dignity sometimes lost in other instances by the effort to express agitated action. The wealthy rabbis and even the ruffians of the mob are for the most part interesting studies in their cleverly individualized expressions of indifference, malevolence, distrust, hatred, and brutality. It is not for the high attributes mistakenly assigned to his pictures—attributes impossible for the artist, and in part impossible for this age—that this picture is worthy of notice, but as a varied study of models arranged with considerable cleverness, invested with much expressiveness, and painted forcibly if coarsely.

The relief of the figures is gained in part by an exaggeration of the shadows. This and the large contrasts of color show a trickiness which would be more pardonable in a painting of a panorama. Sometimes the coloring is splendidly intense, as in the blue robe on the right. Again we find it permeated by an opacity which is also noticeable in the flesh tints. The right arm of the vociferating demoniac is a case of eccentric drawing, the remoter figures are blurred by bituminous shadows, and the sympathizing Jewess, a more conventional type than any others, and her child seem to indicate a less ready apprehension of the gentler than the stronger emotions. Most of the figures are painted freely, forcibly illustrating the confident, masterly brush work which, with his dramatic power of characterization within certain limits, remains the artist's greatest merit. We wish that his talent and vigor of performance, which we have often recognized, could be again devoted to subjects with which he really sympathizes, painted for the love of art. As it is, one may well leave the former home of the proposed "Passion Play" with an application of Milton's prayer: "What in me is dark, illumine; what is low, raise to the hight of the great argument."

New York Herald: The keynote to the sentiment of the picture is naturally the figure of Christ, and that is the weakest and least impressive of the principal ones in the composition. The pose is natural and suitable, perhaps, but there is a lack of dignity about the figure, though there is plenty of steadfast purpose expressed in the face, which is but little sympathetic. The face is singularly weak, however, compared with that of the burly Pilate among others. And yet there is a certain artistic charm in its absolute unconventionality of type. The artist has struck a mean between the type which has become a tradition since the early Pope's bull and the conceptions, based probably on the original traditions, by painters up to his time. The face is distinctly not Jewish and as distinctly not handsome. It is that of a thin, careworn man, and might answer for that of a saint or a prophet, but not of a God in human form.

As to the other principal figures they are in the main very fine, though Pilate—whose expression is masterly—is perhaps much more like a burly ward politician of today than what a Roman proconsul might be supposed to have been. The painting of Pilate's head and the pose, with extended left hand, are very fine. A superb figure is that of the High Priest Caiphas, with his long beard and dramatic gestures of denunciation and appeal for judgment. Admirable also is the fat Pharisee seated on the bench by the throne of Pilate. Two fine figures are those of the two men in the right foreground, while the Roman soldier, standing with his back to the spectator, keeping the more clamorous of the crowd back with the butt of his spear, is remarkable for the vigor of his pose and for the life-like quality of his action. A superb type is the man by him, the most turbulent of the lot, who, with uplifted hands, shouts, "Crucify him!"

Many strong heads are found among the Jews discussing or watching the scene who stand and sit in the second foreground, while the clamor and movement of the crowd at the back are represented with the hand of the master. The man who stands up against the wall beyond Pilate to get a good view of the proceedings, which he seems to regard after all with something of disdain, is very effective in the composition, as are the mother and her child under the arch. The mother seems to be the only sympathizer with Christ who is present. She and her child recall the babyhood of the Savior, and were intended by the artist to typify the Christian idea.

Excitement, curiosity, or angry passions are found expressed on all the faces visible except those of this woman and her child, the calm Christ, and the cold and inquiring Pilate. The little glimpse of sky and landscape at the background is refreshing to the eye, but the white of the head covering of a man with extended arm, who is raised among his fellows in the outer division of the Prætorium is unpleasantly out of key with those [illegible] in the work. The architecture of the chamber is well given and the general coloring is rich and harmonious, though the bituminous quality is rather too prevalent. The flesh tints of some of the figures are not remarkable for their verity. As to the drawing, it is vigorous rather than notable for academical accuracy, and the modeling is summary and [illegible]. We could wish that it were carried a little further at times. The textures of the stuffs are remarkably well suggested, and the draperies are well painted everywhere but in the robe of Christ. The helmet of the Roman soldier is a remarkable piece of realism. On the whole "Christ Before Pilate" is a [illegible] which, despite its faults, will be ranked as one of the most remarkable of the century. The task was a stupendous one. The result is worthy of much admiration.

Over 200 clergymen of all denominations were present at the invitation view given them in the evening and nearly all of them were accompanied by ladies. The general verdict was favorable to the work.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Some Southern Views About the President and His Wife.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17.—The Southern people are still talking about Mrs. Cleveland not going to Richmond. A prominent Southern gentleman said today: "We have discovered a new fact about this matter that does not help the mortified feeling in Richmond circles. We have learned that Mrs. Cleveland was not invited to go to Boston by the Harvard authorities, and that was the reason why she did not accompany the President. She went on in advance with Mrs. Endicott. Mrs. Cleveland was not expected at Boston. Of course the Boston people were glad to see her after she came and doubtless were very glad to have her take part in the ceremonies, but no place or provision had been made for her. There is nothing in that to care to criticise, but the Richmond case was altogether different. Richmond is only three hours and a half away from Washington. Mrs. Cleveland and all of the ladies of the Cabinet had accepted personal invitations to the Lee reception. Gov. Lee was put to a good deal of personal expense to pay the honor. There was an association of ladies in Richmond which also took great trouble to aid in the preparation for the reception. Word was not received until the night before that the ladies were not coming. If Mrs. Cleveland could go to Boston, where she was not expected, we think that she might have strained a point and come to Richmond, where she was invited and where she had accepted an invitation. Of course there is only one explanation, and that is political reasons were used as an argument against her coming to Richmond. We think that these reasons were wrong, and because the President saw fit to be moved by them we think that great injustice was done to the Richmond people. They were hurt and will not overlook this piece of gratuitous and unexplained incivility."

Southern people here believe that there is going to be a break in the Solid South. In other words, there is already such a division of opinion among the whites as will lead to a political division in the near future. I have heard any number of Southern men say that the South will not be solid in 1888. The protection element in the South is growing rapidly. The manufacturing interests in that section are yet young, and consequently are more in need of protection than the long established manufacturing interests of the North. It is probable, therefore, that the protection vote of the South will in time go to the party which adopts its line of view. The Republican managers see this. There was an inkling of it in the minds of the Republican managers in the last campaign, and that was the reason why Elkins sought to make a campaign in West Virginia and Virginia.

Up to the last the Republicans hoped for a break in Virginia. The break did not come, principally because the people there were disgusted with Mahone. But now the defection has been made on tariff lines. Dissatisfaction with the Administration will help very much to a break-up. If Mr. Cleveland should be renominated in 1888 he could not count absolutely on a solid South. Neither can he count on a solid South in the Democratic National Convention.

The President is growing more and more sensitive every day. He seems to think that the newspapers are the natural enemies of his Administration. There is hardly a public man who calls upon him who does not hear some complaint from him about the newspapers. Since his inauguration he has been treated with more courtesy by the newspapers than any President for a long term of years. His immediate predecessor was a constant target for the newspapers. Mr. Arthur never betrayed in any way the slightest sign of annoyance. He adopted the more dignified plan of ignoring, so far as he could, adverse criticism. Representatives of friendly or unfriendly newspapers occupied about the same footing at the White House. Hayes was abused and lampooned from one end of the country to the other, yet there was no old shoe of a country Congressman more accessible to the representatives of the newspapers than Mr. Hayes. Garfield, in the same way, while more sensitive than some of his predecessors, never made any undignified public complaint. There was no President who was ever made more of a target than Gen. Grant. Toward the close of his first term [illegible] of the leading newspapers in the country were united in criticising and opposing him. Some of the most scandalous stories were printed at that time. Yet Gen. Grant never complained and never showed any sign of being annoyed. The veterans of public affairs pay but little attention to newspaper criticisms unless they are based on truth. They have learned long ago to know that no public man can be hurt except by the facts. A public man, in commenting the other day on Mr. Cleveland's irascibility of temper and habitual irritation of mind, said: "He is approaching the condition of mind of Henry VIII., when towards the close of his life he kept continually crying out to every new person who appeared before him, 'To the Tower with him.'"

T. C. CRAWFORD.

GEN. LOGAN FOR UNIVERSAL PENSIONS.

A Correspondent's Comments on His Recent Youngstown (O.) Speech.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Nov. 18.—During the address of Gen. Logan at the camp-fire here tonight he said:

"I have been charged with saying things that a regard for my personal advancement should have left unsaid, but I don't care as long as I am right. I believe in pensioning every Union soldier who served in the Union army and has an honorable discharge, who was wounded or contracted disease in the War, or who is now, through no fault of his own, incapacitated from earning a living. Every Union soldier over [illegible] years old should be pensioned. And I say to you members of the Grand Army, if you believe in this you must place the men in power who will carry it out. Further, I think a Union soldier is just as good as any man to represent this Government abroad. The boys who saved the Government should be provided for."

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I clip the above from an afternoon paper. Gen. Logan ardently desires to be President and is willing to sacrifice all his wife's relations to get there, as Artemus Ward was to save the Union. In other words, he doesn't care how many hundred million dollars it may cost the taxpayers to pay the stupendous amount of pensions that he advocates, provided it secures enough Democratic soldiers to vote for him to turn the scale against their party in 1888 and seat him in the Presidential chair. This, at least, is the way the matter strikes me. But I fear that no amount of money extracted from the pockets of the people and transferred as he proposes will help him toward the White House. Let me call his attention to a case in point. The Republicans of the Peoria-Knox District nominated Gen. Post for Congressman because he was supposed to be very strong with the soldier element, and generally popular with all classes of his party. One of the first things the General did after accepting the nomination was to declare himself in favor of a bill equalizing the pay of all soldiers in the Union army on the gold basis. That is, to give every man enough more money to make the cash he received, which was in greenbacks, equal to gold in value at that time. The object of this proposition was, of course, to catch the votes of the Democratic soldiers of his Congressional district, of whom there are several hundred. But his opponent, Worthington, pounced upon the scheme at once and easily demonstrated that it would extract three or four millions of dollars out of the pockets of the hard-working people of the district—including principal and interest—to satisfy the demands of Post's scheme, and the taxpayers kicked at the monstrous proposition. Now for the effect at the ballot-box. The Republican State ticket swept the district by 1,555 majority, while Gen. Post barely squeezed in by a beggarly majority of 29 votes, having fallen 1,522 votes behind the State ticket. The Democratic soldiers refused to bite at his alluring bait, and 1,556 Republicans scratched his name off their tickets. The pension appropriations at present are enormous, and beyond all precedent in the world, and can't be swollen much more without a general kick throughout the Nation which will knock the schemes higher than Gilderoy's kite. There is a limit to human endurance, and that point is about reached in the pension business.

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MADISON-ST., West, 490, cor. Loomis—Gazzalo & Wisshack, Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 572, cor. Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 641, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 826, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. J. True, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 1008, cor. Western-av.—Rice & Tirrell, Druggists.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 206 and 208, cor. Halsted-st.—Geo. S. Miller & Co., Druggists.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 453, } Henry Schroeder, Drug-
MILWAUKEE-AV., 883, } gist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 1218, corner Robey-st.—C. O. Sethness, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 581, Fred. D. Pierce, Druggist.
TWELFTH-ST., West, 422—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 525, cor. Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, cor. Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

CLARK-ST., North, 126, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 445, cor. Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 974, cor. Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
LINCOLN-AV., 224—Henry Schaller.
LINCOLN-AV., 420—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
LINCOLN-AV., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer and Newsdealer.
HYDE PARK—J. D. Sherman, Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.
LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Druggist.
Lincoln-av., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.
STATE-ST., 4101, corner of Forty-first—V. P. Cory & Co., Prescription Druggists.
UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—GOLD BREAST-PIN: OVAL-SHAPED, with 5 small pearls, and chain. Lost either on Ellis-av. or Cottage Grove, or on Thirty-seventh-st. or Thirty-ninth. Finder will receive reward by returning same to MRS. J. H. MEYER, 3831 Ellis-av.

LOST—DOG, ON WEST SIDE, WEDNESDAY evening; fawn-color Italian greyhound with black stripe on back and Goitre in neck; liberal reward for information or return to C. W. GOODSELL, 335 Park-av. or 144 La Salle-st.

$5.00 REWARD—LOST—NEAR COTTAGE Grove-av. and Thirty-third-st., orange-colored St. Bernard dog. Finder bring same to H. M. ROSENBLATT & CO., 150 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN a first-class grocery house; six years' experience. Good references. Address F 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EASTERN MAN, with reference, in office or store, a position as bookkeeper or assistant floor-walker or inspector. Address F 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EVENING BOOKKEEPing, by a competent bookkeeper. Address F 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN EMployed as bookkeeper and cashier with a prominent wholesale manufacturing concern of this city would like a set of books to run during the evenings of this winter. Highest references. Address F 98.

SITUATION WANTED—PRACTICAL GROCERYman desires a steady position at a moderate salary. G 11, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS STEnographer. G 13, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—HOTEL CLERK OR traveling salesman. First-class references, East and West. Bond if required. Or would take position of trust in city. Address F 95, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ABLE-BODIED man of 35 years as truckman in wholesale house. Address H. JANKE, 580 North Hoyne-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH A COMMISSION firm in the grain or live-stock business: have always been in that business in the East; can give the best of reference, and a bond if required; will take most any position so as to get a start here. Address F. C., Room 124, Briggs House, cor. Randolph- and Fifth-av., Chicago.

SITUATION OR AGENCY WANTED—BY AN ACTive business-man, who has been Western manager (and traveler for Eastern manufacturers) in Chicago last ten years. Would accept similar position here, and locate in New York or elsewhere if desired, for a first-class Western manufacturer. Highest references. Address F 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FLORIDA—A GENTLEman returning South for the winter would be glad to do business for reliable parties; newspaper or commercial. Address F 83, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS TOgether; one as first-class cook, other as chambermaid. 50 Lime-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework; private family. 673 Thirty-seventh-st. Call 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR WORKING housekeeper. Best of reference. Please call or address 2401 Indiana-av.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL to go out washing and ironing by the day. Please call or address 1725 North Clark-st., Lake View.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES DESIRING competent, reliable, and well-trained servants with good references, of all nationalities, for the West, North, and South Sides, can obtain such at the Throop-st. Employment Bureau, 10 Throop-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN NEED OF first-class help, cooks, laundresses, and general domestics always on hand. MRS. T. HARTEN, 94 Twenty-fifth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDING good German or Scandinavian help apply at [illegible]KE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE, A groceryman who is competent to fill a position as shipping clerk or city buyer. Parties without experience in wholesale groceries will not apply. G 7, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—FOR A NEW YORK HOUSE, SALESman of hosiery and gloves who is able to influence trade in Illinois and adjacent States; must have had a Western jobbing house. State salary and amount of goods handled this year, and references. Address J O M, Post-Office Box 2366, New York.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CIGAR SALESMEN for city and country for a leading manufacturer in this city; satisfactory arrangements made with the right party. Reference required. Address F 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN TO TRAVel in the States west and northwest of Mississippi river for a well-established wholesale saddlery house; first-class men who have experience and know above territory need answer. Reference required. Address Box No. 233, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—SALESMEN, TO SELL SPECIALTIES to merchants; commission. H. A. PERSHING, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—SALESMEN WHO WILL SELL OUR line of spring and summer cottonades, jeans, flannels, seersuckers and ginghams in connection with their other business. Liberal commission paid. Address with reference, FRANK D. [illegible] & CO., Manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa.

BOYS.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT BOY, 15 years of age, to run errands and help in [illegible]. FRENCH, POTTER & WILSON, 94 Wabash-av.

TRADES.

WANTED—COMPETENT VARNISH-MAKER. Must have good references. Address B. J. [illegible]MER, 286 Locust-st., Allegheny City, Pa.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—DRIVER FOR RETAIL DELIVERY—one acquainted with city depots, etc. Must be well recommended. Address F 99, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS FOR most attractive subscription book in print; territory in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana; circulars sent on application. A. W. [illegible], La Salle-st.

WANTED—ANY MAN MAKING LESS THAN [illegible] weekly to call or address K. F. HOME, Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS MAN WITH GOOD [illegible] and $150 cash wanted immediately in [illegible] 100 miles away; $100 monthly salary; right person: money secured. Room 8, [illegible]

WANTED—ACTIVE MEN AND WOMEN IN every town in the Union to sell an invention [illegible] $50 a [illegible] any family and pay [illegible] profit. Send for papers. Address [illegible] Co., 280 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT MAN OF GOOD ADdress with good references; permanent work among business-men at good salary, or salary and part commission. Address F 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MAN TO CANVASS for advertising on salary or commission; give experience and terms wanted. Address F 66, Tribune.

WANTED—MAN WELL ACQUAINTED AT Stock-Yards to represent Chicago grain commission house. Address F 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—SIX GOOD MEN WITH UNQUESTionable references to get suits and overcoats made to order on the installment plan. Address E 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 546 Hurlbut-st.

WANTED—A STRONG GIRL FOR KITCHENwork, washing, and ironing. References required. 3846 Johnson-place.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; German or Swede preferred. Apply at 3169 Groveland-av.

WANTED—GIRL OR MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN in flat; family of two; must be neat and a good cook; wages $4.00. Apply at once at 3269 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SWEDISH COOK IN small private family. 3865 Lake-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family of two; good home; wages $2 per week. 287 Fremont-st., first floor.

NURSES.

WANTED—GOOD WET NURSE TO CALL AT 3229 South Park-av., second flat; first-class pay to a good person.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—AT ONCE—MALE AND FEMALE help of all kinds for permanent situations. Chicago Employment Bureau, 46 South Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—WOMEN TO CROCHET; WORK taken home, city or country; instructions given. Western Lace Manufacturing Company, 218 State-st.

WANTED—ANY LADY MAKING LESS THAN $25 weekly to call or address MRS. F. W. LITTLE, 37 Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—HAVE RECEIVED NOTHING. How are you? F. L. C.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—WE OFFER $1,000 REWARD FOR A cough or throat trouble (last stages of disease excepted) which cannot be relieved by a proper use of Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers. Sample free. Address Stone Medicine Co., Quincy, Ill.

PERSONAL—OVERCOAT, $9.00; ALL WOOL cassimere custom made ordered for $18.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—$12.00 BUYS A FULL SILK ROLL all wool melton custom made overcoat, worth $25.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—OVERCOAT, $13.50; FOR A WIDE wale custom made overcoat, full satin roll, silk sleeve lining, made for $28.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—$17.50 BUYS AN IMPORTED FUR beaver overcoat custom made, ordered for $35.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—CUSTOM MADE OVERCOAT, $10.00; seven different styles ordered for $20.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—NEW MARKET OVERCOAT $20.00, custom made imported Kersey, ordered for $50.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—CUSTOM MADE ALASKA BEAVER overcoat, $30.00; satin lined; worth $60.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—$22.50 BUYS A SATIN-LINED CUStom made overcoat (imported Shetland) ordered for $48.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—$25.00 FOR A SCHNABLES CAMEL hair custom made overcoat, satin lined throughout, ordered for $50.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN HAS PLACED IN OUR hands for sale lease and elegantly furnished 12-room swell-front house; genteel location, South Side, walking distance; goods cost $2,500 last May; shall give a bargain; roomers pay $110 a month above the rent of house. Room 9 Adams Express Building, Furnished House and Room-Renting Agency.

A BARGAIN—STOCK OF GROCERIES, CROCKery, glassware, and lease of store building; will sell at a sacrifice. Address COOPER & HALL, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

A NO. 1 CHANCE—WILL SELL FOR $500, OR AT invoice, variety store with tinware, crockery, glassware, and notions; rent low, with three splendid living rooms; must be seen to be appreciated; location 836 West Madison-st.

AN ESTABLISHED PRINTING BUSINESS, ALSO trade paper, for sale; $2,000 cash required. Address C 17, Tribune office.

BUTTERINE FACTORY, COMPLETE, WITH customers and good will for sale or rent. Address JOHN FASSETT, 200 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—HALF OR WHOLE INTEREST IN A well-paying, light manufacturing business; capital required from $1,000 to $2,000; good reasons for selling. Address Box 162, Sterling, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—$7,000, 2½-STORY brick hotel, Marietta, Ohio, partly furnished, 102 ft. front; includes two dwellings, rented; cut stone foundation, good cellars, four large Ionic columns in front; near steamboat landing and 3 railway depots; immediate possession; favorably located; cost $20,000; want Western lands or property. C. H. BECKWITH, 24 Adams Express Building.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT—MUST SELL AT once. Call at Room 9 Adams Express Building.

FOR SALE—CIGAR, BAKERY, AND CONFECtionery store with large living room; rent $20 per month. 307 South Halsted-st.

MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best flouring and grist mills in the West, capacity 300 brls.; market for all it can make established; good wheat country; owner's reason for selling, other interests; this will bear investigation; price $40,000. Address GEO. P. CUNNINGHAM, Carthage, Mo.

MARKET FOR SALE—NO BETTER STAND IN city; don't understand the business; bargain. Owner, F 92, Tribune office.

SHIRT OR OVERALL FACTORY AT A BARgain—The entire plant of the Rockford Shirt Company, in place and ready to start soon as steam is turned on; but little used; in perfect order; cost nearly $4,000; competent help to be had at a day's notice; this factory was doing a good business making custom shirts to measure; closed Nov. 16, 1886; if bought at once will be sold cheap for cash; also 12,000 special recorded measures of good customers to be had.

For particulars apply to

GEO. M. BLAKE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Rockford, Ill.

TO RENT—OFFICE AND SAMPLE-ROOM IN A dry goods commission house centrally located. Address X 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A FIRE-INSURANCE business which has either a first-class business already made or a nucleus of one to build on. All replies held confidential. Address F 3, Tribune office.

$5,000 CAPITAL WANTED—BY A GENTLEman of long experience to establish a business as commission merchant in Chicago, in the dry goods and millinery trades (wholesale). This is a good opportunity for a young man with capital to enter commercial life. Highest references given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box 428 Chicago Post-Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BARGAIN WORTH NOTICE—FOR SALE—A very fast trotting horse, the property of a lady. For further particulars apply to JOHN, my groom, at private stable, rear 3128 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$65—SOUND HORSE, SUITABLE FOR business or buggy. 672 Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD WORK-HORSE AND COALwagon nearly new, and good harness; cost $225; will sell for $100 cash. In rear of 21 East Congress-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

FOR SALE—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF wagons of every description, new and second-hand, such as grocery, milk, and express wagons, trucks, furniture, and fancy delivery wagons; all kinds of buggies, carriages, carts, hacks, and hotel wagons; harness, robes, blankets, etc.; single and double sleighs; some very fine speeding cutters at exceedingly low prices; will sell on monthly payments if desired; money advanced.

H. C. WALKER,
346 and 348 Wabash-av.

HORSES WINTERED OR GRAZED DURING fall, with my own, at my farm and residence, Downer's Grove; prime upland hay and grain, and well sheltered, blue-grass run of 300 acres. Horses taken from and returned to the city by my own men. Apply to ARTHUR C. DUCAT, Home Insurance Building, Chicago.

HORSES WINTERED IN GOOD STABLE, WITH timber lot to run in, and fed hay, grain, and carrots; price $1.50 per week. J. H. MOORE of Moore & Janes, 157 La Salle-st. Telephone 466.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—STOVES AT MORTGAGE SALE—Large lot of cooking and heating stoves, furniture, and crockery. 355 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FURNITURE OF a six-room flat on Michigan-av., this side of Twelfth-st.; all new furniture and flat in the best possible condition; very elegant for a small, refined family. Address B 12, Tribune office.

FURNITURE OF PRIVATE RESIDENCES PURchased; will pay cash for large or small lots. Address or call on A. F. WALCOTT, 466 West Madison.

FOR SALE—AT HALF COST, ON LA SALLEav., 12-room furnished house, or would rent furnished. D. C. SMITH, Room 11, 150 Dearborn-st.

STOVES—SAVE MONEY IN PRICES—RADIANT Sun Base Burners, Royal Ranges, Primrose Parlors. Lowest prices. Dealers call. We can save you money in prices. BALDWIN & CO., Wholesale Stoves, Kinzie and La Salle.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FARM, 160 ACRES, 115 PLOW LAND, 35 pastures; 2 houses, stock barn, cross fences; possession at once; only 20 miles from Chicago.

E. L. STEWART, 16 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—80 FEET ON DEARBORN-ST., BEtween Van Buren and Harrison, for term of years. F. H. WATRISS, 80 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—
521 Carroll-av., 2-story and basement stone front, 10 rooms, $25.
628 West Adams-st.—14-room brick; good location for renting rooms; to May 1; a bargain at $40.
54 Oakley-av.—Large frame; just the thing for roomers; only $25.
298 Irving-place—10-room brick in attractive order; $25.
212 and 232 Ogden-av., 8-room bricks, in good order, rent reduced balance of year.
311 Clybourn-place, near rolling-mills, 5-room frame cottage, $12.
Telephone 212. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY POLKEY & McCALLUM, 112 RANdolph-st.:
428 Randolph-st., 2-story brick, 10 rooms, $35.
1838 Frederick-st., 2-story and basement brick, $40.
533 Loomis-st., 2-story and basement frame, $14.
437 Lake-st., 3d flat, 6 rooms and bath, $22.50.
465 Fulton-st., 2d floor, 6 nice rooms, $16.
85 North Elizabeth-st., 1st floor, 5 rooms, $12.
373 West Indiana-st., suite of rooms, $10.
Will make special rates to responsible parties to May 1 and longer leases if desired.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE BRICK COTTAGE, VERY cheap; parties leaving the city. 1169 Fillmore-st.

TO RENT—SPECIAL—49 ADA-ST., BETWEEN Washington-boulevard and Madison-st., a modern house of 10 rooms, with large yard and barn; standing alone; south and east exposure. Rent reduced to $75. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FINE BROWN STONE RESIDENCE, 271 Ashland-av., 14 rooms, brick barn; also 508 West Congress-st., 10 rooms; complete order; brick barn. H. C. HOYT, Room 9, 159 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—
NEW—428½ La Salle-av.—The last one of three elegant stone and brick fronts; finished in hardwood; all modern appointments; no reasonable offer to next May will be refused.
390 La Salle-av.—Brownstone front; this house will be handsomely papered and put in perfect repair, and rented at the exceptionally low rate of $75.
396 La Salle-av.—3-story stone-front; 14 rooms; low.
106 Delaware-place—2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, near Water-Works, $25.
415 Seminary-av.—12-room brick; will be put in good repair; only $25.
New—Wrightwood-av., second door east of Clark—2-story and cellar brick, 10 rooms, south front.
1331 Wrightwood-av.—2-story frame 10-room; low to good tenant; could be rented in flats; keys at 1335.
70 Florence-av. (Lake View), 5-room cottage, $16.
Telephone 212. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., N. E. COR. Washington and Dearborn-sts., three 11-room and three 9-room houses on Eugenie-st., one block from Lincoln Park; elegant hardwood finish; everything first-class; rents, $57.50 to $70.00 per month.

TO RENT—10-ROOM HOUSE, BARN AND LARGE grounds; 1239 Montana-st., Lake View; cheap. M. W. ROBINSON, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—
3419 Wabash-av., 2-story basement and attic stone-front; low rent.
2529 Indiana-av., a fine, large, detached residence, 17 rooms; elegant location for first-class boarding-house; barn; rent reduced to $75.
3438 South Park-av., a large octagon stone-front residence, which will be put in attractive order for reliable tenant; fine 2-story brick barn; rent moderate; 14 rooms.
3631 Vincennes-av., 10-room stone-front; has lately been papered, painted, and calcimined throughout; can be had at the low rental of $40.
3726 Lake-av., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, furnace and gas-fixtures; in good order; $40.
3648 Vincennes-av., 10-room stone-front; has lately been papered, painted, and calcimined throughout; can be had at the low rental of $40.
Telephone 212. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME 10-ROOM BRICK, 937 Oakwood-boulevard, south front, with fair stable, near cars, in excellent condition, at $40 per month until May 1; worth $65. J. B. BREESE, 306 Opera-House Building.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—CHEAP—7-ROOM 2-STORY HOUSE, No. 4518 Evans-av., Hyde Park. JAMES H. HILL, Room 23, 182 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO GOOD HOUSES IN GLENCOE, one in North Evanston, and two in West Evanston at half price till next May. C. E. BROWNE, 41 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FLATS IN THE ATWATER BLOCK, 353 to 367 West Van Buren-st., 7 rooms each; all conveniences; finished in hardwood and handsomely papered, at $25 and $30 per month. Keys in store 367.
Telephone 212. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ON WEST MADISON-ST., 4 AND 6 room suits. Low rent for the winter. Houses and flats all over West Side from $10 upward. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, cor. Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—TWO CHEAPEST 5-ROOM FLATS IN city; only $15 and $18 per month; large, elegant, new rooms, in new building southwest corner West Taylor and Cypress-sts., near Ogden-av.
Also three new stores, with living rooms, corner West Taylor and Kendall-sts., near Ogden-av.; splendid location for any retail business.
TIDHOLM & REQUA, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
529 Marshfield-av., near Twelfth-st., new 8 room flats, $18 to $23.
111 North Paulina-st., 1st floor, 5 rooms, $12.
Telephone 212. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—229 HONROE-ST., NEAR JACKSON, flats of 7 rooms, nicely papered, marble mantels; rooms all light; rent $25 and $30.
636 Van Buren-st., 1st flat, 6 rooms, $25.
F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—IN HODGES BUILDING, CORNER Indiana-av. and Twenty-second-st., one choice flat, second floor; will divide. Inquire at elevator or Room 26, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—1919 WABASH-AV.; ALL IMprovements; cheap winter rates.
E. S. THOMAS, 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW 5-ROOM FLAT; BAY window, range, bath, gas-fixtures, janitor, etc.; near Thirty-ninth-st. station I. C. R., Drexel-boulevard trains, and cable. Price $25. Particulars Room 80, 115 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—IN THE DETROIT APARTMENT Building, 207 and 209 La Salle-av. (just completed); only two of these elegant 8-room flats left; Flat C, 2d floor, $47.50; Flat E, 3d floor, $40; halls lighted and cleaned. Janitor, in basement, will show them.
365 North Clark-st., 7-room flat, 2d floor, all conveniences, $30.
730 North Wells-st., upper floor, 5 rooms, in nice order, $20.
393 Garfield-av., 3 rooms, 3d floor, $7.
777 North Clark-st., third flat, 7 rooms, very attractive location; rent low if taken this week.
969 North Clark-st., second flat, 6 rooms, in good order, $25.
975 North Clark-st., first flat (corner), 6 rooms, in good order, $25.
An elegant 9-room flat, third floor, on La Salle-av., north of Division-st.; in perfect order; at reduced rent to May 1.
Telephone 212. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., N. E. COR. Washington and Dearborn-sts., 3 elegantly hardwood finished flats; two at 674 Wells-st., at $37.50 each, and one at 843 N. Clark-st. at $40.00; 7 and 8 rooms.

TO RENT—AT VERY LOWEST RATES—CHOICE flats in the St. Benedict Apartment Building, corner Chicago-av. and Cass-st.; janitor, steam heat, and all conveniences. W. F. LUBEKE, 123 La Salle.

TO RENT—3 AND 5 ROOM FLATS, $14 TO $30; central and first-class locations; Pine and Indiana-sts.; also house 36 Cass-st.; furniture can be bought cheap if wanted; low prices to first-class paying tenants. Inquire Hoyt's Renting Office, 308 Illinois-st., cor. Pine.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—IN THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE 1303 Michigan-av.—Elegantly-furnished apartments, heated by steam; gas, bath; one front suite, suitable for two or four gentlemen or man and wife; first-class board if desired.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—DAVIS EUROpean Hotel, Van Buren-st., corner Pacific-av.; will make special low rates for the winter; restaurant on office floor.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR HOUSEkeeping, cheap. 437 Robey-st.

TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED ALCOVE ROOM; furnace, heat, gas, bath. 1408 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—194 MICHIGAN-AV., FLAT 18—NICEly-furnished rooms.

TO RENT—219 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT SUITE and single rooms; modern conveniences.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STEAM-HEATED ROOMS, with bath. The Albany, corner Indiana and Clark-sts., Flat O.

TO RENT—LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED FRONT alcove; furnace heat, or stove if desired. At 213 North State-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—J. BEIDLER'S NEW BLOCK, S. W. cor. Washington and Union-sts., is now being completed, and having secured a few tenants like Marshall Field, H. W. King, John M. Green, successor to Bradley, Holden & Green, and others, having one store and several fine lofts left, we desire to fill them up with equally desirable tenants, and we claim for light and convenience this building cannot be excelled or equaled, and as to the rent at about ½ the price asked on the south side, and we will agree to not rent to undesirable tenants. Look it over and call.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Cor. Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—
GOOD STORES.
95 and 105 West Randolph-st.
797 and 799 West Madison-st., two new stores.
1161 West Madison, store, barn, and 12 rooms, cheap.
S. W. corner West Twelfth and Leavitt, three new stores; and others.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—355 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., GOOD store for retail business; 3 living rooms in rear; only $35. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP, NEW BRICK STORE AT entrance to Union Stock Yards. J. C. CHRISTMAN, 837 Root-st.

TO RENT—STORE—SOUTH SIDE; PAYING bakery and confectionery; new ovens; good trade to first-class baker; fixtures, etc., for sale or rent. Particulars Room 80, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FINE, LARGE STORE NEARLY OPposite city passenger railroad office, 1091 West Harrison-st. Owner, Room 80, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LINCOLN-AV., CORNER STORE, $18; West Side corner store, $18. S. E. GROSS & CO., corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE DESK-ROOM—HALL & CO., 211 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—BY POLKEY & McCALLUM, 112 Randolph-st.
Nice light front office on Randolph near Dearborn. Will rent cheap till May 1.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—PART OF SECOND FLOOR (7,000 square feet), corner of Lake-st. and Fifth-av.
LANZ, OWEN & CO.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—PART OF STORE WITH display window and desk room, for glassware, on ground floor or light basement, in principal business part, South Side; rent $25 to $30 per month. Address MOLLER, Windsor Hotel.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY F. C. VIERLING, 110 DEARBORN-st.—The large new brick stable on 23d-st., just west of State, with all the latest stable improvements, containing fifty-one stalls and four large box-stalls; rent only $200 per month to responsible party.
Eight fine flats over the stable on 23d-st., near State, each with bath attached; rent, second floor front, $30; second floor rear, $18; third floor, front and rear, $15 per month.
Ten flats on State-st., in new brick block, Nos. 2308-2318, with large porches in rear; rent, second floor, $20; third floor, $15 per month.

TO RENT—LARGE BASEMENT 147 MONROE-ST., 25x100 feet. Good light. $25. J. V. A. WEAVER, No. 115 Dearborn-st., Room 20.

TO RENT—ROOM 50X100, WITH POWER, GOOD light, second floor. Apply to
ROTH & McMAHON,
corner Monroe and Clinton-sts.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan,
has constantly on hand a large assortment of first-class new pianos at prices that defy competition; terms to suit customers; I also offer for sale the following second-hand pianos, every instrument warranted to be as represented:

1 square Gilbert piano	$ 55
1 square Light & Ernst piano	90
1 square J. W. Vose piano	75
1 square Mathushek piano	100
1 square Vose & Son's piano	125
1 upright Weser Bros.' piano	125
1 upright Young piano	135
1 Billings upright piano	140
1 Decker & Son's upright	175
1 Vose & Son's upright	175
1 Schaaf upright	165

Organs at $25, $35, $50, and $65 each.

Small monthly payments taken.

200 new upright pianos to rent at $4 and $5 per month, one year's rent allowed if purchased. Pianos moved, tuned, repaired, and polished at low rates. Warerooms open evenings.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES—
SHONINGER PIANOS.
Pianos to rent or exchanged.
B. SHONINGER CO., 215 State-st.

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR this week.

SQUARES.

1 Stodard	$ 40
1 Gale	40
1 Stanley	110
1 Kimball	145
2 Hardman	$175, 200
1 Emerson	190
1 Decker Bros.	200
3 Hallet & Davis	$200, 235, 250
2 Steinway	200, 225

UPRIGHTS.

2 Kimball	$180, 200
2 Emerson	190, 225
2 Hallet & Davis	250, 275
1 Chickering Baby Grand	150
1 Hallet & Davis Grand	200

Several Chickering Uprights, nearly new, at special bargains, for cash or on time payments. New pianos to rent.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

BEST PIANOS AND ORGANS IN THE MARKET at ESTEY & CAMP'S, 188 and 190 State-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT UPRIGHT PIANO; GOing to leave the city; must sell at once. 350 West Randolph-st.

GOOD PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT—Rentals (part or all) applied on purchase.
ESTEY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS AND ORGANS
are celebrated for
Purity and Beauty of Tone,
Finest Mechanical Excellence,
Elegant Designs in Cases,
Great durability, etc., etc.
MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS
contain the famous new method of stringing and other improvements.
Sold for cash or on easy payments.
MASON & HAMLIN COMPANY, 149 Wabash-av.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

WE HAVE A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CHICKERING PIANOS in mahogany, walnut, and rosewood cases. Prices reasonable and terms to suit.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

WANTED—PIANO FOR STORAGE—RESPONSIble family of two. Address F 51, Tribune office.

50 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS—KRANich & Bach, Emerson, Bryant, Kimball, and others; $50, $75, $100, and up; easy payments; rent cheap. JOHN A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash-av., upstairs.

$250 BUYS A FINE NEW UPRIGHT PIANO. Reed's Temple of Music, 136 State-st., near Madison.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

1208 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT AND OTHER rooms, with board, very central.

1328 AND 1330 MICHIGAN-AV.—SPLENDID location, delightful and warm room, with the very best of table; rates moderate to permanent parties.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—HOTEL ROYAL—ROOMS, furnishings, and table first-class.

2720 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS; first-class table. References exchanged.

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED, FURNISHED parlor, with two adjoining rooms, to rent, with excellent board, suitable for three or four persons who can afford to pay for first-class accommodations. One block from steam or cable cars. Also one large front room. Apply at 19 Thirty-fifth-st., corner of Lake-av.

NORTH SIDE.

197 DEARBORN-AV.—BOARD AND LARGE front room; single room; well heated.

274 LA SALLE-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED room, with hot and cold water, closet; very best of board.

278 CHESTNUT-PLACE—NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with board; heat and gas; terms moderate.

WEST SIDE.

185 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—BOARD AND two large southeast rooms on second floor, furnished or unfurnished.

HOTELS.

SOUTH SIDE MADISON HOUSE, EUROPEAN hotel, 164 East Madison-st.—Rooms from $2 to $3 per week; 50 and 75 cents per day.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, HALSTED AND WASHINGton-sts.—Rooms 50c to $1 a day, $2 to $4 a week. Those seeking desirable rooms for the winter should not fail to call here. B. M. DAVENPORT, manager.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator; the charges are moderate; Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARTIES DESIRING BOARD CAN WITHOUT charge be directed to strictly first-class houses. Minute description given of accommodations. The Chicago Boarding and Employment Bureau (Incorporated), Room 62, 157 and 159 La Salle-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A MIDDLE-AGED GENtleman, either in a respectable private family or general boarding-house; cannot pay more than $5 per week. G 1, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—MADAME AMIE, GENUINE CLAIRvoyant, 226 State-st., first flat. Call.

"DR. PAUL," WORLD-RENOWNED ASTROLOger and clairvoyant. 427 West Madison-st., late of New York. Seventh son; 30 years' practice; all affairs. True life horoscopes, 50 cents.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS FORTUNE-TELLER, clairvoyant, reveals secrets in love, marriage, divorce, business, diseases; helps all in trouble; brings the separated together; causes speedy marriages; tells you how to gain riches, etc.; consult Mme. Joy; she will bring you luck; advice to ladies, 50c and $1. 445 northwest corner of West Madison and Throop-sts, now Waverly-place, third floor.

MRS. BARBER, 206 WEST MADISON-ST., CAN be consulted personally or by letter on speculation, lawsuits, love, marriage, lost property, etc.

MRS. SIGOURNEY, THE MOST FAITHFUL FORTune-teller in the West. 361 West Madison-st.

MRS. DE LACY, CARD AND PALM READER; gives names; advice. 1913 Wabash-av.

MRS. FRANKS CAN BE CONSULTED AT 14 Laflin-st.; take Madison-st. cars.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 97 TO 103 Van Buren-st., corner Fourth-av.—Low rates; advances made. Telephone 801.
CHAS. F. KEELER, Proprietor.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.—Established in 1875; for storage of household goods; private compartments.

GEORGE PARRY, 156 TO 160 WEST MONROE-st.—Storage for furniture, buggies, etc.; furniture moved, etc.; advances made. Estb. 1871. Tel. 4579.

UNION STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 464 AND 466 West Madison-st., for furniture and general merchandise; elegant private apartments; inspection invited; advances made. A. F. WALCOTT, Manager.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—AN 18X24 UPRIGHT ENGINE, IN good running order; can be seen running until Nov. 27 at the Heath & Milligan Manufacturing Company's, 170, 172, and 174 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR FIVE AND SIX HORSE POWER boilers cheap; also pipe, fittings, radiators, etc.
SAM'L I. POPE & CO., 196 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—1 PIECE OF 3-INCH SHAFT 7 FEET long.
1 pulley, 52-inch diameter, 14-inch face.
1 pulley, 35-inch diameter, 10-inch face.
15-horse power engine.
WM. HAYTHORN 200 East Washington-st.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO.,
PATENT ATTORNEYS,
84 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS ONLY $5—WE HAVE REDUCED THE fee for obtaining patents in ordinary cases to $5. Call or send for circular. U. S. Patent Agency, 84 La Salle-st., Room 58.

BOARD MEMBERSHIPS.

FOR SALE—BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP, cheap. Address F 73, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR GENTS' CASToff clothing. Send postal to A. SIMON, 369 South Clark-st.

COWS, DOGS, BIRDS, ETC.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGHBRED BLACK-AND-tan Dachshund puppy, at No. 127 South Clark-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Handsome modern house, with 50-ft. lot; one of the finest locations on the boulevard.
MICHIGAN-AV.—New modern house; fine elevation and perfect interior plan; parlor, library, dining-room, and kitchen on parlor floor; six large sleeping-rooms; seven elegant wood mantels; possession Feb. 1; $25,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Beautiful new and modern house, in vicinity of Twenty-ninth-st.; elegant interior; $30,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—First-class house, with 30-foot lot and brick barn; $35,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Modern house, near Twenty-sixth-st., with 40-foot lot and brick barn; $35,000.
CALUMET-AV.—Large house and 50 feet in vicinity of Twenty-second-st.; $35,000.
CALUMET-AV.—New houses, Nos. 3153 and 3155; open every day for inspection.
PRAIRIE-AV.—New house, with corner lot, 35 feet front; $25,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—New house, 25 feet wide, in vicinity of Twenty-ninth-st.; $17,500.
GROVELAND-AV.—Beautiful new house, No. 3229; extra well built.
CALUMET-AV.—Nice little modern house between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts.; $10,000.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK 11-ROOM HOUSES: south front; Ray-st. near Prairie-av.; hard-wood finish; modern plumbing; first-class in every respect. Price $9,000; or will rent at nominal price until May. F. M. FARGO, 116 Market-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A LARGE, NEW 6-STORY basement building on Market-st., near Jackson, with a 99 year ground lease, at less than 5 per cent on present value, without any revaluation during entire term; if not sold, will lease the building on favorable terms for 5 or 10 years; a rare chance to obtain cheap business accommodations in this growing wholesale centre.
J. P. WHITE, 99 Washington-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY, near Marshall Field's new store; $26,000. W. L. DAVIS & CO., 153 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—PROMINENT SOUTH SIDE CARline corner, 143 feet; all paving done; $15,000.
TOMLINSON, 195 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY JEROME P. BOWES & CO., 184 Dearborn-st.—62 ft. on Wabash, near 26th-st., $165.
25 ft. on Wabash-av., near 31st st., $165.
50 ft. on Wabash-av., near 32d-st., $210.
100 ft. on Wabash-av., near 34th-st., $175.
25 to 100 ft. on Wabash-av., near 35th-st., $130.
100 ft. on Wabash-av., corner 36th-st., $125.
25 to 75 ft. on Wabash-av., near 37th-st., $92.50.
75 ft. on Wabash-av., corner 38th-st., $110.
50 ft. on Wabash-av., near 38th-st., $80.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—A FEW OF THOSE FINE BUILDING lots left on Ohio, Erie, and Huron-sts., between Leavitt and Oakley-sts., Barney's new sub-division, near two lines of street cars, school, has sewer and water; prices low and payments easy. Will build to suit the purchasers of lots.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Cor. Washington and Halsted-sts.
Branch office 743 West Erie-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID CITY LOTS—CENTRAL Park-boulevard, Kedzie-av., Troy-st., and Albany-av.; the greatest bargains in Chicago; beautifully located for residence purposes; will soon double in price; only $350 to $800 each; send for plat.
BYRON A. BALDWIN & CO.,
154 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE CORNER ON W. HARRISON, just west of Ogden-av., 69x100, a fine business corner, cheap. Also a fine corner on W. Harrison, improved, paying 12 per cent on the price it can be bought for. Call for further particulars.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—INDIANA-ST. NEAR Lincoln-st., good new 3-story brick building; Nets 10 per cent; price $7,800. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 32, 94 East Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—8 LOTS FRONTING east on Vincennes-av., between Pierce and Forty-third-st., at $60 per foot.
10 lots on Forty-third-st., fronting south, at $50 per foot, and
10 lots on Pierce-st., fronting north, at $40 per foot, between the Grand-boulevard and Vincennes-av. Terms: One-third cash, balance in one and two years. This property is located just north of the "Storey" mansion. Apply to
JACOB WEIL,
166 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—66 FT. ON WABASH-AV. NEAR 51ST-st.; only $42 per foot for few days. JEROME P. BOWES & CO., 184 Deardorn-st.

FOR SALE—10 OR 22 ACRES ON SIXTY-THIRDst., west of Cottage Grove-av., near proposed canal road, elevated road on Charles-av., branch of Illinois Central running west, and street-car line on 63d-st., to connect Englewood with Woodlawn Park trains. Land lies high, and is suited for immediate subdivision, and can be retailed when one of proposed roads are completed at $400 per lot.
R. A. ULRICH,
Room 10, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A SACRIFICE—EVANSTON HOUSE; modern improvements; choice location; near two main depots. See owner. 164 La Salle-st., Room 57.

FOR SALE—THOSE BEAUTIFUL LOTS ON Madison, Washington, and Randolph-sts., and Park-av., at the terminus of the Madison and Lake-st. cars; lots 130 feet deep; streets 100 feet wide; just outside the city limits; improvements rapidly going in; no better location for nice homes; now is the time to buy at low prices.
M. A. FARR, Agent,
68 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—25 FT. ON CALUMET-AV. NEAR 42nd-st., e f; only $1,200; only lot left at this price. JEROME P. BOWES & CO., 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WINNETKA, WINNETKA, WINNETka. We are selling to respectable people only lots 100x170 feet for $300 each as a starter. Easy terms. We have the finest subdivision North of Chicago, on C. & N. W. R. R. and C. E. & L. S. R. R. Call at our office and we will take and show you land free. LLOYD & GEOHEGAN, 162 Washington-st. Room 65.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN RIDGE—SEE BOGUE & Hoyt's advertisement on fifth page.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON RESIDENCE, 2-story and basement, large stables, coachman's cottage, ice-house, beautiful grove grounds, 250x338; $8,000; less than buildings cost, or exchange for city improved. E. L. STEWART, 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 TO $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—THE BEST FIVE ACRES IN LAKE View for subdivision; in immediate vicinity of steam and horse cars; will be sold at a much lower price than asked for adjoining property if taken at once; or would trade for cheaper acres in any good suburb. Address E 28, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CENTRAL VACANT PROPerty in River Forest and Maywood; easy terms. W. H. DAVIS & CO., 156 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, 200 FEET AT WOODlawn Station, near South Park and Sixty-fourth-st., must be sold. Inquire of S. A. GILBERT, Room 34, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK HOME—FINE PLACE; owner will pay a rent of 10 per cent of what it brings. E 9, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$600 BUYS 5-ROOM COTTAGE AND lot, 51st-st., near depot; easy payments; ready to occupy; shown free on noon trains.
L. O. TOMLINSON,
195 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-AV., 53 8-10 FEET, NEAR Kenwood Station; $75 cash. W. L. DAVIS & CO., 153 Randolph-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY (320) acres of the best prairie land, situated in Iowa Township, Iowa County, 2¼ miles southeast of South Amana Station, 3½ miles southwest of Homestead Station on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., and 7½ miles southeast of Marengo, inclusive of forty acres with timber in Iowa River bottom. This land has been entered from Government thirty-five years ago by the present owner, is all in one body (except timber), and will make a splendid farm, with unexhausted soil; sold undivided. W. S. NICHOLS, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—ONE OF THE FINEST stock-farms in Southwestern Iowa; 336 acres, well improved, mostly meadow; rich land, well watered; cheap for cash, or will trade for stock of lumber or cheap Western land.
M. M. STODDARD,
Villisca, Ia.

FOR SALE—A FINELY-IMPROVED SOUTH Kansas stock ranch of 800 acres; good buildings; all fenced; perfectly watered; large orchard; blue-grass. A rare bargain for cash. Will trade for paying Chicago property. Owner can be seen at 63 Metropolitan Block. R. H. KERR.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR IMMEDIATE BUYERS—THE following property:
A modern house (no basement), bet. 12th and 31st-sts., on one of the avenues, east front, worth $25,000.
An 8-room house east of State-st., bet. 33d and 47th-sts., prefer a brick house, worth $5,000 and possession May 1.
A store and flat building in any good location on the South Side; will pay $8,000.
An east front, 25-foot lot on Calumet, South Park, or Vernon-av., bet. 25th and 31st-sts.
Two 25-foot front lots on South Park-av., south of 32d-st.
Those who desire to sell would do well to consult us at once.
NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO.,
57 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A FARM; I HAVE CASH CUSTOMER for farm of 200 or more acres for feeding stock, convenient to Union Stock-Yards, in Cook County; must be a bargain. M. E. COLE, 160 La Salle-st.

WANTED—25 OR 50 FEET IN A NEAR SUBURB and convenient to trains, for building. Must be cheap. E 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—10 OR 15 LOTS IN ENGLEWOOD, convenient to C. & E. I. R. R. depot, or in other good suburb. E 14, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—$100-LOTS IN HANFORD'S Addn. to Washington Heights, ¼ mile west of Tracy-av. Station on Grand Trunk Railroad. W. G. BAKER, Room 26, 173 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—BRICK RESIDENCE AND large grounds; also lots near Pullman, and other property for farm. Owner, 5564 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A PIANO OR AN ELEGANT organ for merchant tailoring or gent's clothing. G 9, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT 11-room dwelling near Union Park for suburban home of 11 or more rooms; prefer with one or more acres. M. E. COLE, 160 La Salle-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE MISSOURI steam washer; capable men or women can secure exclusive territory with agency; teams can be used to advantage in country districts. The washer is made of metal and works on a new principle, which saves clothes and labor. Its great merit enables industrious agents to introduce it rapidly and earn $50 to $200 per month. Sample shipped on a week's trial on liberal terms. Write for illustrated circular with testimonials and terms of agency. J. WORTH, sole m'f'r, 1710 Franklin-av., St. Louis, Mo. "Sells itself and cannot be spoken of too highly." Agents report.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OUR 56-CANDLE power electric lamp burner; sample mailed. Address Marsh Electric Lamp Co., St. Louis.

WANTED—AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE WEST for new novelty. BAKER & ATCHISON, 53 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE EIGHTH GORDON press, 1 cylinder press, 44-inch paper-cutter, 300 fonts of job and body type, and other material. 304 Dearborn-st., fifth floor.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE BY THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., the only properly organized loan company in Chicago. Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal from possession of owners, without delay and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid at any time, each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Advances also made on watches, diamonds, and jewelry which are stored in special vaults. Persons needing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are daily coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money
CALL AT THE BANKING ROOMS OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 La Salle-st., first floor, opposite City-Hall.

ADVANCES—LOWEST RATES—ON
FURNITURE,
PIANOS,
HORSES, ETC.,
By the
SECURITY LOAN AND SAVINGS BANK,
127 La Salle-st.

ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, bonds, etc.; low rates; money can be paid back in installments; no publicity.
120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. D. LAUNDER. Established 1854.

ADVANCES MADE AT LOW RATES ON watches, diamonds, and fine jewelry, which are stored in special vaults, at the Banking Rooms of the Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., 86 La Salle-st., first floor.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK LOANS money at current rates on commercial or secured notes, warehouse receipts, merchandise, and available collateral security of all kinds.

ILLINOIS FARM LOANS MADE PROMPTLY AT current rates. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 86 La Salle-st.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 90 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS, and tontines; send stamps. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate, in sums of $1,000 and upwards.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE; funds in hand, no delay; building loans made. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums of $1,000 and upwards, at current rates.
D. G. HAMILTON, 94 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED AT 3 PER CENT ON CHATtles and collateral security. ROSENFELD & CO., Room 529, 218 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO INVEST IN THE MANUFACTURE of common brick. State amount required. Address F 77, Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON commercial paper, merchandise, warehouse receipts, chattel mortgages, and collateral security of all kinds. Rooms 19 and 20, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

TO LOAN—$4,000 IN ONE OR TWO LOANS. G 14, Tribune office.

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ECLECTIC SHORTHAND SCHOOL—GILL'S, 208 North Clark-st.—Personal attention to pupils; success guaranteed; terms, $40 for unlimited course with typewriting.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SELECT. A thorough shorthand and typewriting course, $40. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

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DOCTRESS MUELLER, 653 MONROE-ST.—HOME for ladies before and during confinement; skillful; confidential; terms reasonable. Adopt infants.

POSTAGE STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

OLD RARE COINS BOUGHT AND SOLD. U. S. catalogues coins, 10c. STEVENS & CO., 90 Randolph-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER—IN THE PROVISION business, making a specialty of smoked meats; $5,000 required. Address M. G. NASH, 433 La Salle-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVANCE STEEL HOT-AIR FURNACES, ALSO steel air-heaters, for hard or soft coal, to heat large rooms or small houses without expense of air pipes, registers, etc. Send for circulars to Chicago & Erie Stove Company, 173 Lake-st.

BROCADE AND PLUSH DOLMANS MADE INTO short wraps, which will please you in fit, workmanship, and price. ETTLINGER, Furrier, 109 State-st.

CORPORATION NOTICE—CHICAGO, NOV. 9, 1886—You are hereby notified that a special meeting of the stockholders of Clement, Bane & Co., a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Illinois, will be held at the general office of this company, corner of Adams and Franklin-sts., in the City of Chicago, on the 13th day of December, 1886, at the hour of 10:30 o'clock a. m., at which meeting, and time, and place the subject of increasing the capital stock of this corporation will be discussed and voted upon.

A. CLEMENT, N. L. CLEMENT,
L. B. BANE, R. SAYER,
W. C. CLEMENT, Directors.

ELECTRIC BATHS, MASSAGE, SULPHUR VApor, lobster, ocean brine, plain, and medicated baths; polite and skilled attendants. Rooms 14 and 15 Japanese Building, 243 State-st. 9 to 8.

FUR TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS AT SUCH prices as only a large manufacturer can offer. ETTLINGER, Furrier, 109 State-st., second floor.

LADY CANVASSERS WANTED—LARGE PROFits and sells where shown. Address, with stamp, DYER BUSTLE CO., 218 Market-st., Chicago. Sample, mail, 25c.

MANUFACTURER OR WHOLESALE (NOT DRY goods or drugs) desiring to push business, best towns, Northern Pacific Railway. G 5, Tribune office.

OTTER, BEAVER, AND NUTRIA COLLARS AND cuffs for gentlemen's overcoats at popular prices. ETTLINGER, Furrier, 109 State-st., 2d floor.

OPIUM, MORPHINE, AND WHISKY HABITS cured with Keeley's Gold Remedies by J. MOSHER, Gen'l Ag't, 353½ Washington-boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Book free. Send your friend's address.

PRIVATE DETECTIVE OF EXPERIENCE CAN be employed to investigate civil and criminal cases; strictly confidential; rates reasonable. GEO. W. WEEKS, 128 South Clark-st., Room 8, Chicago.

PLUSH AND BROCADE WRAPS MADE TO ORder by experienced cloak tailors; elegant fit and workmanship; prices reasonable. ETTLINGER, Furrier, 109 State-st., 2d floor.

RESPONSIBLE AGENT WOULD LIKE TO COMmunicate with parties who wish goods sold on commission in Chicago to wholesale dealers only. Address, giving particulars, F 74, Tribune office.

SEAL GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER UNDER my own supervision; elegant styles; I can please you. ETTLINGER, Furrier, 109 State-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—500 MEN TO JOIN THE "OLD REliable" Single Men's Endowment Association of Minnesota. One thousand dollars at marriage. Over $120,000 already paid. Write for circulars. C. H. KNAPP, Secretary, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—SOUTH WATER-ST. COMMISSION house to represent Chicago firm in grain, stocks, and provisions. Address F 70, Tribune office.

WHO WANTS TO BUY THE MAYFLOWER?

The Peerless Sloop for Sale at Cost—Capt. Paine's Reason for Selling.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 15.—The sloop Mayflower is offered for sale at cost, the offer to remain open until December. The reason given is that the owner will probably be unable to give the required time next summer for the trial races in the event of another contest for the America's cup. Edward Burgess, the designer, says that last summer's campaign cost Gen. Paine a great deal of time and care, and he does not feel like going into another such contest next year. He thinks the Mayflower may be needed to defend the cup, and gives this opportunity for one to buy her who has the time to run her as she should be run. It is a public matter with him, however.

The news that Gen. Paine had offered the Mayflower for sale was a surprise to New York yachtsmen. It was accounted for by the supposition that the General didn't care to immolate himself again on the altar of his country's yachting supremacy. "The races last year," said one yachtsman, "must have cost Gen. Paine in actual and incidental expenses fully $25,000 besides what he paid for the Mayflower. It is not at all surprising that he wants some one else to shoulder the burden this year. The fact is, the America's cup is becoming an expensive article to have around a house. It has cost more money to defend that peculiarly ugly piece of silverware than any one has any idea of. The amount goes up into the hundreds of thousands. It will be defended, however, to the bitter end of the exchequer. The Mayflower ought to find plenty of purchasers, but I hope she will not fall into the hands of a yachtsman who is not a racing man."

A Generous Doctor.

A "magnetic doctor," who was operating in Indiana two or three weeks ago, took $25 from a man and guaranteed to cure his consumption. While the patient was riding to the office for his first treatment he died, and the doctor was generous enough to refund $5 to help buy a tombstone.

ASTOUNDING DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS.

How Smalls Was Counted Out—A Republican Majority of 25,000 Disappears.

Washington (D. C.) Dispatch to New York *Tribune:* Information was received here today which shows in part the means by which Elliott, the Democratic candidate, was "elected" to Congress in the Seventh South Carolina District Nov. 2. The district, which is the largest one in the State, contains an actual Republican majority of about 25,000 votes. The "majority" reported for Elliott is some 770 votes, which was due, say the South Carolina Democrats, to "Republican defections from Smalls, the Republican candidate, and to the vigorous campaign made by the Democratic party."

There has been no evidence of Republican disaffection. "The vigorous campaign made by the Democratic party" is what did the business. In Berkeley County, which contains twenty-five voting precincts, the County Canvassers counted the votes of seventeen precincts, which gave Elliott a total of 1,080 votes and Smalls a total of 922 votes, and refused to count the votes of seven precincts which gave Elliott a total of 193 and Smalls a total of 1,578 votes. The remaining precinct, which usually casts 600 Republican votes, was not opened at all. Muster House Precinct, which gave Smalls 200 majority, was thrown out on the ground that the Democratic Supervisor of Registration did not send the registration-book to the precinct so that the certified list of votes could be compared therewith. The votes of four precincts were contested by Elliott on these grounds:

The protest of William Elliott, a candidate voted for at the general election which took place Nov. 2, 1886, for the office of Representative in Congress, respectfully shows: (1) That this protestant contests the result of the polling at the following precincts, and protests against the counting of the ballots cast thereat on the ground that the same are irregularly cast, illegal, null and void, to-wit: At the precincts known as Haut Gap, Enterprise, Central School-house, and Episcopal Brick Church. (2) That the irregularities and illegalities which took place are as follows: At Brick Episcopal Church there was no registration-book as required by law; at Haut Gap, Central School-house, and Enterprise the law providing for the manner of conducting the election was not complied with, the polls were not surrounded by barriers, and the provision of the law relating to ingress and egress of voters was not complied with. Wherefore this protestant and contestant prays that opportunity may be afforded him to make good such allegations by proper proof, and that the board do refuse to count the ballots cast at said polling-places.

The protest should be read in the light of the fact that under the law of South Carolina it is the duty of the Commissioners of Elections in the several counties to make suitable arrangements for conducting the State and Federal elections. The Commissioners in Berkeley County are all Democrats, and it appears that they failed to place the proper barriers around the polling-places, and because they neglected to perform their duty in that particular they consider it good ground to throw out the votes cast for Smalls, especially the polls where he received large majorities, while at the polls where Elliott had majorities and the same irregularities existed the votes were counted and credited to him by the county canvassers. In Beaufort County, where Smalls received a majority of 1,500 votes, three of the largest Republican precincts were objected to by Elliott. These precincts gave him 165 votes and Smalls 775 votes. In Orangeburg County, Fort Mott Precinct was rejected on the sole ground, so far as can be ascertained, that it gave Smalls 236 votes and Elliott only 58 votes. In Richland County only two precincts were counted. Gadsden Precinct, which usually gives 600 to 700 Republican majority, was not opened. The State Board of Canvassers will meet tomorrow. A prominent Republican in a letter to a friend in Washington writes:

> Will the leaders of our party continue to submit to such outrages? Will the protectionists submit to such a theft by the free-traders, reducing so large a majority to an inferior minority? There is no doubt the State Board, which is a finality, will indorse the nefarious acts of its servants. Allow me to say, in conclusion, that under our law the Governor appoints three Commissioners of Election for each county or parts of county in the Congressional districts, and that the Commissioners of Election appoint three managers for each precinct in their county. In the eighty precincts not a single Republican was appointed. Notwithstanding, Smalls received a majority of more than 1,200 by their own count. They are now seeking to steal that majority.

"GLASS-EYED CHARLEY."

The Exploits of a Very Shrewd Confidence Man.

DANVILLE, Ky., Nov. 15.—No arrest for years has excited such interest here as that of "Glass-Eyed" Charley Henderson in Louisville recently, charged with having swindled a rural gentleman of Shelby County out of about $3,000 in a confidence game. Henderson gave straw bail in Louisville, and was endeavoring to make his escape into Tennessee when he was rearrested and taken to Shelby County and jailed. Here he succeeded in getting out of jail upon depositing $1,500 for his appearance. No sooner was he free than he was again arrested upon a warrant from this (Boyle) county, charged with having swindled Dr. Burke of this county out of $6,800. Henderson two or three years ago appeared in this locality as a land-buyer. He singled out Dr. Burke as a sucker, and how well he caught the fish the sequel will tell. He put up with the doctor and made himself agreeable generally.

One day as Henderson and Dr. Burke were driving along the turnpike road on their way to look at an 800-acre farm, which Henderson was contemplating buying, they were accosted on the highway by a black-whiskered man who wanted them to try a game of cards, and Henderson readily assented, saying, "I am onto your racket and can beat your game any day." It seemed that he was onto the fellow, as he won (!) $6,800 from the dark-whiskered man.

Before paying Henderson, he said: "I want you to show me that you would have paid had you lost." Henderson then called Dr. Burke to one side and said: "Doctor, if you will give me your check for the amount I will give you $500 for the loan of it, and will go to the bank with this fellow and show him that if I had lost I could have paid. I will then destroy the check you give me, get the $6,800 from the fellow, and return."

Dr. Burke dropped into the scheme and wrote the check. Henderson got the money on it and vanished, as did the Arab of old. The doctor was left to hold the sack, and, I must add, did not enjoy the sympathy of the community, owing to the part he was willing to play for $500.

Henderson was not heard of until arrested at Shelbyville. Dr. Burke immediately went to Shelbyville, where he read a description of the confidence man. He recognized Henderson at once as the land-buyer who had stopped with him, and as the man who had lightened his bank account nearly $7,000.

It is currently reported here that Henderson offered him $2,500 if he would not prosecute him, but it is said they could not agree, as the doctor wanted $5,000. So the slick citizen, Charles Henderson, was brought to Boyle County, and upon a preliminary hearing held over until the grand jury meets in the sum of $4,000 bail.

He had no sooner found good lodgings in our jail than does James L. Brown, Sheriff of Bartholomew County, Ind., put in his appearance and say that when we are through with Henderson he wants him in his county, where he is charged with grand larceny and robbery. In the latter place he soaked a seventy-five-year-old man out of $5,000. He seems, as far as known, to have dealt exclusively with old men. He is a slick, sharp scoundrel, and will evade the law if there is any hook or crook whereby he can do so, as he now has here in his employ Nat Robinson of Shelbyville and L. Starker of Chicago, Ill., two shrewd criminal lawyers. They have associated with them the Hon. R. P. Jacobs, the most prominent lawyer here, and a grand effort is going to be made to reduce the bail, and that will be the last of Brother Henderson here. Should he get his bail reduced so that he would be willing to "put up," the officers here will see that the Indiana "boys" get a turn at him, so it looks like Charles will have a hard row before him. Dr. Burke, the man he worked here, is a wealthy old 'Squire who lives in the country.

A New Way to Get an Appetite.

Kingston (N. Y.) *Freeman:* This morning a dyspeptic-looking man entered a blacksmith shop at Rondout. He waited until the blacksmith put a hot shoe to the foot of the horse that was being shod, when he bent down and drew in with his nostrils several draughts of smoke that rose from the burning hoof. After the man left the shop a reporter of the *Freeman* asked the blacksmith if the man who had just taken his departure was crazy. "O, no," responded the blacksmith, "he is only working up an appetite. Strange as it may appear to you, yet the fact is true that inhalation into the lungs of smoke from a horse's hoof when it is being shod is the best appetizer in the world. That man you saw here will now go home and eat a good square meal. He came into the shop for an appetite and went away hungry. I have on an average five patients a day who visit my shop for an appetizer."

A SPLENDID INSTITUTION.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN AND ITS HALF CENTURY'S RECORD.

Brief Historical Sketch of the University—The Men Who Have Made It a Marvel—The Departments and Their Scope—Relation to the High Schools of the Country—Greek Letter and Literary Societies—Frolics of Bygone Days—Sketches of Familiar Scenes.

Within the last few months the famous and romantic old University of Heidelberg has celebrated the 500th anniversary of its foundation; a couple of weeks ago old Harvard, the parent university of America, celebrated its 250th anniversary; and in a few months more the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, the greatest educational institution in the West and one of the greatest on the continent, may celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation if it so pleases. March 18, 1837, the Legislature of the infant State passed an act of twenty-three sections, Sec. 1 of which read: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That there shall be established in this State an institution under the name and style of 'The University of Michigan.' The other twenty-two sections of the act embodied the plans for the organization and development of the university.

This youthful and ambitious institution occupies a position today that most of its elders might well envy. In its methods and purposes, in its scope and character, it aims to be a university of the highest class, a place where the principles of all sciences are taught, and in the breadth and character of the education it now furnishes it is rapidly attaining the measure of its ambition. This new university occupies a vantage-ground that neither Heidelberg nor Harvard possessed. Heidelberg was born out of monasticism and attained its measure of success without a model to suggest what should be adopted and what avoided. Harvard has slavishly followed its great English prototypes, Oxford and Cambridge, which are still weighted by the incumbrance of traditional methods that have long since outlived their usefulness, and which are always handicapped by their narrow and insular conservatism. The present tendency of Harvard is in the direction of the German system, which is now believed to be the ideal form of university education, but in this it is held back by the Anglophilism imbibed from its admiration of Oxford and Cambridge. The new university, on the other hand, is not hampered by prejudices nor traditions. Its founders had a grasp of the world's progress, and an ability to decide what methods would best insure the ends in view, using the experience of other institutions to avoid such things as had been hindrances and hold to such as had been helps.

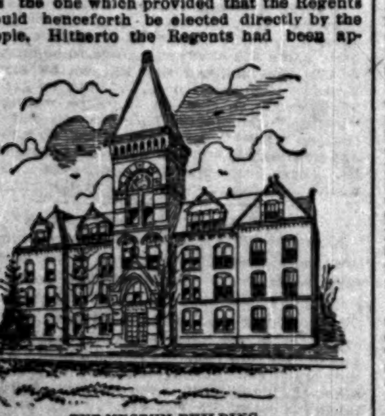
The founders of the State and of the University of Michigan seem to have had most comprehensive and complete views in relation to public education. Their idea was that every educational want should be provided for at home just as perfectly as if no other State or any private institution were in existence. The State should leave nothing to chance, caprice, or prejudice. It should for its own ultimate welfare maintain the whole circle of professional and practical schools. It should be, in the words of the State Constitution, "a university worthy of the name, with a capacity adequate to our wants, receiving a development commensurate with the growth of all things around us, doing a work which shall be heartily acknowledged by the present generation, and reaching with increasing power through the generations to come." Such an institution contemplated nothing less than the whole sphere of higher education embraced by the great universities of Europe, and especially by those of Germany.

The growth of the university is unparalleled in the history of educational institutions. Only about forty years have elapsed since its first little class graduated, yet today it has a corp of instructors and an array of students scarcely equaled in the United States, with a dozen fine buildings and an equipment and facilities for higher education that cover a wide range and of which the State and the whole West may well be proud. The university, as is well known, is a part of the public educational system of the State, primarily intended for the free higher education of the sons and daugters of the State, yet open on practically the same terms to all students from wherever they come. In accordance with the State law it aims to crown and complete the work begun in the public schools by furnishing ample facilities for liberal education in literature, science, and the arts, and in the professions of law and medicine—in everything, in fact, in the line of advanced education except whatever belongs properly to the theological profession. In a broad, progressive, generous, and hospitable spirit the university was founded and endeavors to do its work.

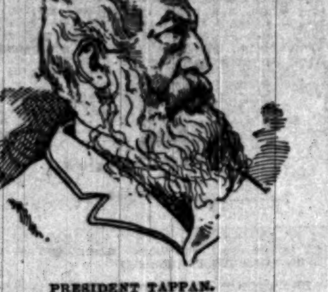
In connection with the great interest now taken in American university education, and apropos of the Heidelberg and Harvard celebrations and the coming jubilee celebration of the University of Michigan, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE herewith presents a complete and comprehensive descriptive article on the great institution of the sister State. The University of Michigan is a part of the great Northwest; it has grown up with the country, and had its origin in the same pluck and energy and indomitable spirit that took hold of a savage wilderness and within half a century made it a garden of civilization. THE TRIBUNE is proud of the institution and its founders; the latter have nearly all disappeared, but the former will live through the ages as a monument of their wisdom and a legacy for their descendants.

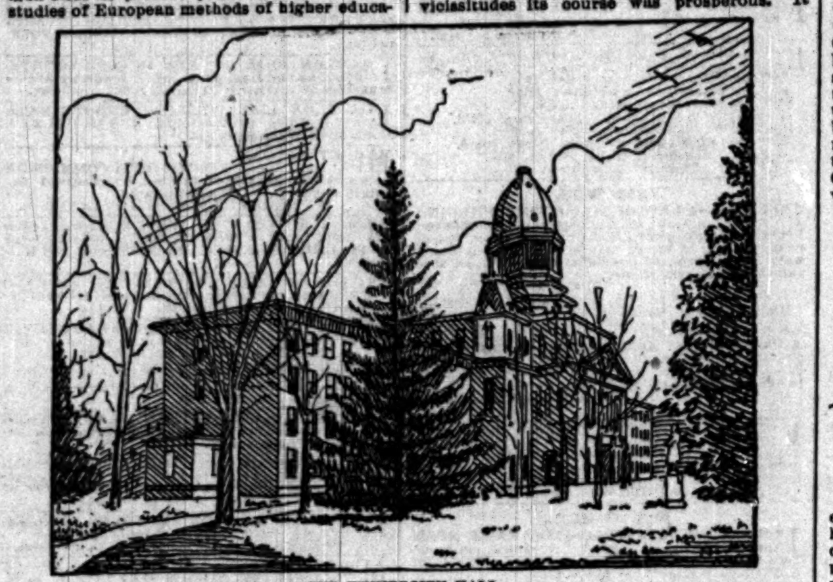
Historical Sketch of the Institution.

Ann Arbor had been selected in 1837 as the site of the university, a small company of shrewd citizens of that place having offered a free grant of forty acres as a site, and used much political wire-pulling and a plentiful distribution of the company's scrip to insure the acceptance of the offer. The Board of Regents began work on the establishment of branches or preparatory schools throughout the State, as the act empowered them. The first buildings put up at Ann Arbor were four "professors' houses," which were to be used for all necessary purposes until it became advisable to erect a main building. In 1839 the possessions of the university were gathered at these professors' houses. In 1840 a plan for a main building to cost $16,000 was adopted. In 1841 the north wing of the main building was completed, and in September of that year six young men became students of the University of Michigan. It was thus the great university had its practical beginning forty-five years ago. George D. Williams and Joseph Whiting were appointed resident professors at salaries of $500 a year and free residences. In 1842-'43 there were twenty-five students at the university, in 1843-'44 there were fifty-three, and the following year fifty-five. In 1850 there were seventy-two students, in 1851 there were 159, in 1860 there were 519, in 1870 there were 1,126, in 1880 there were 1,480, and the Monday of the present week (Nov. 15, 1886) there were exactly 1,500.


THE MUSEUM BUILDING.

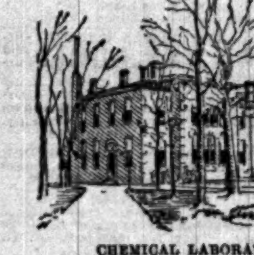
In 1851 a new State Constitution was adopted, and several important changes made in university matters. The most important of these was the one which provided that the Regents should henceforth be elected directly by the people. Hitherto the Regents had been appointed by the Governor and the Senate, and the appointments had been made more on the basis of political rewards than with regard for the welfare of the university. The Regents elected by the people were men of superior educational qualifications, and the new system proved an immediate success. By this new Constitution the Regents were made practically independent of the authority of the State Legislature, and the Regents have not hesitated to disregard the Legislature and follow the desires of the faculty in cases where the best interests of the university seemed to demand such action. According to the new Constitution the Board of Regents was called upon to elect a President of the university, and they called the Rev. Henry P. Tappan, D. D., of New York to the position. No better man could have been had for the work. Dr. Tappan had for many years occupied the Chair of Moral Philosophy in the University of New York; he had studied the educational systems of Europe, and had made a name as a writer on educational and moral subjects and as a man of unusual earnestness and intellectual ability; and it is to him more than to any other that the University of Michigan owes its present proud position. In his studies of European methods of higher education he had acquired a great admiration for the Prussian system, which Superintendent Pierce had already advocated. Mr. Pierce's policy, which had been formally indorsed by the State, had lain dormant until the advent of President Tappan, there being at that time nothing about the institution to remind one that the Prussian system had ever been adopted. President Tappan in his inaugural address announced his intention to carry out the principles already adopted. "The great merit of President Tappan's work for the university," says Dr. Charles K. Adams, "was not so much that he advanced new doctrines and proposed new theories as that he discovered the means of bringing into actual existence and practice what had previously been no more than an ideal." Nothing but the ordinary classical course had been opened until 1850, when the medical department was inaugurated, and Dr. Tappan's first work was to establish a scientific course parallel to the classical course. The basis of Dr. Tappan's method was the admission of students in different courses to the same classes, thus largely obviating the necessity for duplicate means of instruction.


PRESIDENT TAPPAN.


THE UNIVERSITY HALL.

The history of the university from the appointment of its first President to the present time is a record of substantial triumphs intermingled with many incidental troubles and embarrassments. The successes have been permanent, while the troubles have been but transient, so that today the institution stands on foundations as firm as those which uphold the existence of the State itself. Only the very briefest outline of this thirty-five years' history can be given here. In the years of Dr. Tappan's administration the observatory and chemical laboratory were erected, the medical school was developed and strengthened, and the law department was established. President Tappan consistently opposed all attempts at denominational interference, whether in the appointment of professors or otherwise. He did not want to know the religious opinions of any professor, nor did he feel called upon to defend himself, no matter what complaints were made that this or the other denomination had more than its fair share of representatives among the faculty. The qualifications of the candidates were the only considerations in all of his appointments. The character and success of this policy is indicated in the galaxy of able men whom Dr. Tappan gathered around him, the list including some of the most honored names in the educational annals of the Nation—such men as Frieze, White, Watson, Winchell, Boise, Palmer, Brünnow, Ford, Campbell, Cooley, Walker, Wood, and Armor. The first year of President Tappan's administration the university had fourteen officers and about 200 students, the last year—eleven years later—it had thirty officers and nearly 700 students.

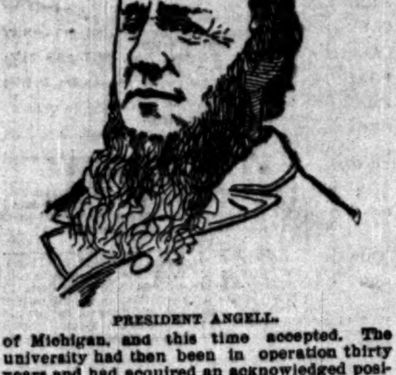
In 1863 President Tappan was succeeded by President Haven. These were troublous times for the university. The Board of Regents, as an act of personal malice, and at the close of their administration, just when they were about to be superseded by a new board elected that year, removed President Tappan from office. Dr. Haven had agreed to accept the office, but had done so under the mistaken impression that Dr. Tappan was about to resign. The utmost efforts were made by one faction to have Dr. Haven resign, and by another to have him keep his place, even many of the friends of Dr. Tappan joining in the effort to make Dr. Haven hold on in the interests of the university. The result of it all was that Dr. Haven was reëlected by the new board, and resolutions passed expressly indorsing Dr. Tappan's work and repealing and withdrawing all censure expressed or implied in the actions of the preceding Board of Regents. Under Dr. Haven the want of money began to be felt, the great increase in the number of students calling for addition expenditures. The Legislature offered the appropriation already mentioned, which was conditioned on the establishment a homeopathic chair. Great excitement followed. All the members of the medical faculty threatened to resign if the condition were accepted, and several did actually resign. The medical school was then about the most flourishing in the country, having 525 students in attendance. The Regents were reluctantly obliged to refuse the appropriation. The conciliatory and politic methods of President Haven and the willingness of the Legislature to be generous with the university resulted in a grant of equal proportions a couple of years later. In 1869 President Haven resigned, after a most successful administration of six years. During this period the university made most material progress, every department being extended, and several new branches added. For the next two years Prof. H. S. Frieze was Acting-President of the university, and might have had the post of President if he had chosen to accept the office. During this term a most noteworthy departure was the opening of the university to women. The subject had been broached as early as 1858, but for twelve years had been strenuously opposed by the faculty. In 1870 public pressure became too strong and the Regents were obliged to pass the following resolution:


CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

Resolved, That the Board of Regents recognize the right of every resident of Michigan to the enjoyment of the privileges afforded by the university, and no rule exists in any of the university statutes for the exclusion of any person from the university who possesses the requisit literary and moral qualifications.

It was determined that in the medical department women should not be taught in the same classes as men, and consequently increased facilities and appropriations for the same became necessary. In 1871 a grant of $75,000 was made for increased accommodations in the literary department, and it was chiefly out of this that the present main building known as University Hall was erected. Another measure of great importance inaugurated during Prof. Frieze's first term of administration was the formation of an official connection between the university and the high-schools, by which students were admitted from the high-schools on diploma without further examination. Under Prof. Frieze's administration, also, the library had been extensively increased.

In 1871 Dr. J. B. Angell, President of the University of Vermont, was for the second time tendered the Presidency of the University of Michigan, and this time accepted. The university had then been in operation thirty years and had acquired an acknowledged position among colleges of the first rank in the United States. Through all changes and vicissitudes its course was prosperous. It owed its greatness and success not to any one man, nor even to any set of men, but to the liberality, and ability, and far-seeing wisdom of the pioneers who founded it, the officers who controlled it, and the people who so heartily supported it. Since 1871 it has grown in every direction, gaining honor and renown, and flourishing even when storms were raging. From that time to the present Dr. Angell has been its chief executive officer, with the exception of two years, during which he served the United States as Minister to China, when Prof. Frieze again filled the place of Acting President. President Angell is now surrounded by a body of professors and assistants, many of whom have a world-wide reputation, and who, taken in the aggregate, will compare favorably with those of any similar institution in the world. The university may, therefore, while able to look back with pride on its wondrous growth and success during the half century of its existence, look forward with confidence to a great and glorious career in the future.

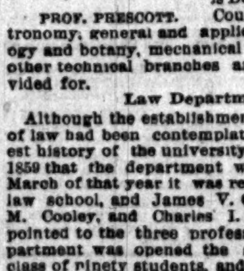

PRESIDENT ANGELL.

Literary Department.

One great feature of the educational system of the university is the elective or optional character of its courses in the department of literature, science, and the arts. There has been in years past much indiscriminating criticism by Eastern college officers of any attempt at modifying the old iron-clad curriculum, but it is noteworthy that the very colleges which have been the sources of this criticism are themselves introducing the elective system into the latter half of the course. It is chiefly to the introduction of this elective system that the present faculty of the university ascribes the earnestness, and diligence, and success of the students in this department and the flourishing condition and popularity of the department generally. It is only in the first year and part of the second year that the students' studies are now prescribed. The elective system has always in some degree had a place in the collegiate courses of the university, but it has been expanded at various periods in such measure as was found to be for the benefit of the institution and the students, until at present it applies to the last two or two and a half years of these courses. In these years the student may, except in the technical work of engineering, select his studies and pursue them in any order he pleases, subject only to certain general provisions which are necessary to guarantee the continued progress of the students and the general continuity of study. Courses are thus selected which accord with individual tastes and aptitudes, and the work is consequently prosecuted with an earnestness and appreciation that would be otherwise unknown. The fear that students would abuse or unwisely use the liberty granted them has been without foundation. Certain students may elect what they regard as easy work, merely because it is easy, but even then they will accomplish more than when compelled to do harder work, which they would perform only in the most perfunctory manner

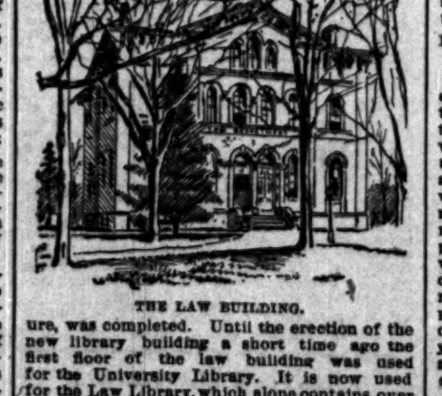
The university has established courses which omit one or both of the languages of Greek and Latin, but which furnish a generous culture by the pursuit of other linguistic studies and of scientific, historical, and literary branches. It has not, however, broken away from the traditions of the past so far as to allow of conferring the degree of Bachelor of Arts on those who have not been trained in both Latin and Greek. But each of its courses leads to an appropriate degree, while leaving large liberty of choice in the general line of study to be pursued.

In addition to the general courses there are special facilities for instruction in advanced science and in technical branches. A course in civil engineering extends through four years, and is intended to lay a foundation for the successful practice of the profession. The School of Mines offers facilities for complete technical instruction in mining engineering. The School of Pharmacy provides for a two-years' course of study in the various branches of chemical analysis. Dr. Prescott is Dean of the school. Courses in higher astronomy, general and applied chemistry, zoölogy and botany, mechanical engineering, and other technical branches are also fully provided for.

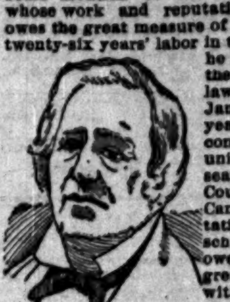

PROF. PRESCOTT.

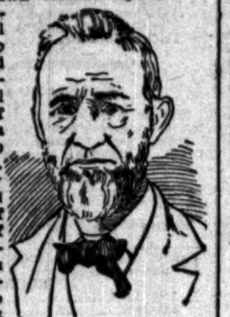
Law Department.

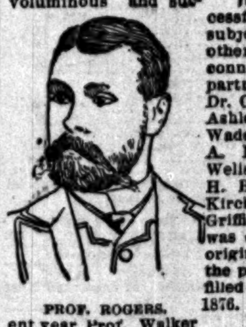
Although the establishment of a department of law had been contemplated from the earliest history of the university, it was not until 1859 that the department was organized. In March of that year it was resolved to open a law school, and James V. Campbell, Thomas M. Cooley, and Charles I. Walker were appointed to the three professorships. The department was opened the same year with a class of ninety students, and eight years later the attendance reached high-water mark with a score of 395. Since then the average attendance has been about 300. In 1863 the present law building, a massive three-story structure, was completed. Until the erection of the new library building a short time ago the first floor of the law building was used for the University Library. It is now used for the Law Library, which alone contains over 9,000 volumes, and is one of the most complete law libraries in the country. It includes the reports of every State in the Union and of the Federal Courts, as well as a large collection of English and Irish reports, and it has also a large collection of general treatises on American and English law.

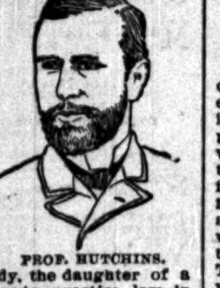

THE LAW BUILDING.

It might be well in this connection to make some mention of the few eminent jurists to whose work and reputation this department owes the great measure of its success. After twenty-six years' labor in the chair, to which he was appointed on the organization of the law department, James V. Campbell a year ago severed his connection with the university to take his seat on the Supreme Court Bench. To Judge Campbell's wide reputation as a jurist and a scholar the department owes much. The other great name connected with this department is that of Thomas M. Cooley, who also took a professorship when the department was organized, and who still occupies a place at the head of the department. Probably the largest portion of those who enter the department from other States than Michigan are drawn thither by the renown of Judge Cooley's name. Several times he has desired to leave his post, and did leave for a time during 1884-'85, but is still the head and front of the department and a tower of strength to the university. Messrs. Campbell and Cooley have both occupied seats on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State. Judge Campbell has never given much attention to authorship, but Judge Cooley has been a most voluminous and successful writer on legal subjects. Among the other notable names connected with this department are those of Dr. Charles I. Walker, Ashley Reed, Henry Wade Rogers, Charles A. Kent, William P. Wells, Alpheus Felch, H. B. Hutchins, Otto Kirchner, and Levi T. Griffin. Prof. Walker was one of the three original appointees to the professorships, and filled the chair up to 1876. During the present year Prof. Walker has again accepted a chair in the law department of the university. A fourth professorship was created in the department in 1866, and two others have since been established. The law department has students from almost every State in the Union and from several foreign countries. Two of the students are from the Sandwich Islands. One of these is a young lady, the daughter of a missionary. She proposes to practice law in the Sandwich Islands courts.


JUDGE CAMPBELL.


JUDGE COOLEY.

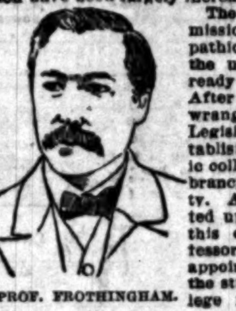

PROF. ROGERS.


PROF. HUTCHINS.

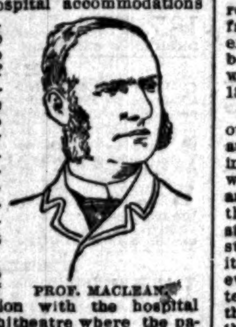
Medical Department.

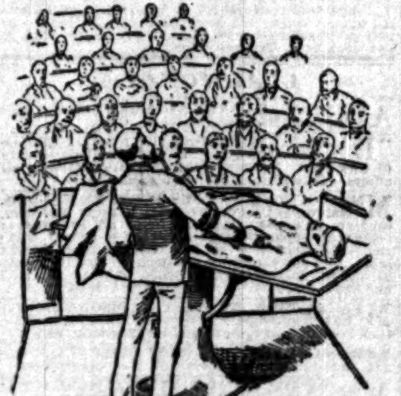
The medical department was opened in 1850, and is one of the most prosperous schools of medicine in the country. From its inception it was attended with wondrous success, growing rapidly until 1866, when it had no less than 525 students in attendance. Though the number of its students has never been so large either before or since, it has maintained a uniformly flourishing condition and a reputation nowhere excelled. Last year its students numbered 327, which has been about the average for the last twenty years. During the last few years the facilities for clinical instruction have been largely increased.

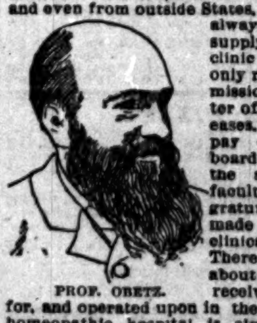
The fight over the admission of a homeopathic department in the university has already been referred to. After twenty years' wrangling the State Legislature in 1875 established a homeopathic college as a separate branch of the university. A building was fitted up for the use of this college, and professors and assistants appointed. Last year the students in this college numbered forty-nine.


PROF. FROTHINGHAM.

By the liberality of successive Legislatures, aided by contributions from the citizens of Ann Arbor, ample hospital accommodations have been provided. Two large hospitals are now in operation—one under the control of the faculty of the department of medicine and surgery, and the other under the faculty of the homeopathic department. The university hospital has, in addition to the old hospital building, two pavilions, each 115 feet long by 78 feet wide, with a capacity for a very large number of patients. In connection with the hospital there is a clinical amphitheatre where the patients, after being put under the influence of anæsthetics—that is, such patients as have to be operated upon—are operated upon before a full class. There are separate wards for patients affected with diseases of the eye and ear. Students are required to keep a detailed record of the various phases of the patients' diseases, and are given opportunity for close personal observation under proper supervision. Patients who are practically given up by the regular practitioners are sent to the hospital from all over the State, and even from outside States, so that there is always an abundant supply of subjects for clinic instruction. The only restriction on admission is in the matter of contagious diseases. The patients pay only for their board and medicines, the services of the faculty being rendered gratuitously to those made available for clinical instruction. There are annually about 1,500 patients received, prescribed for, and operated upon in the hospital. The homeopathic hospital is similarly managed throughout.


PROF. MACLEAN.


A CLASS LECTURE.

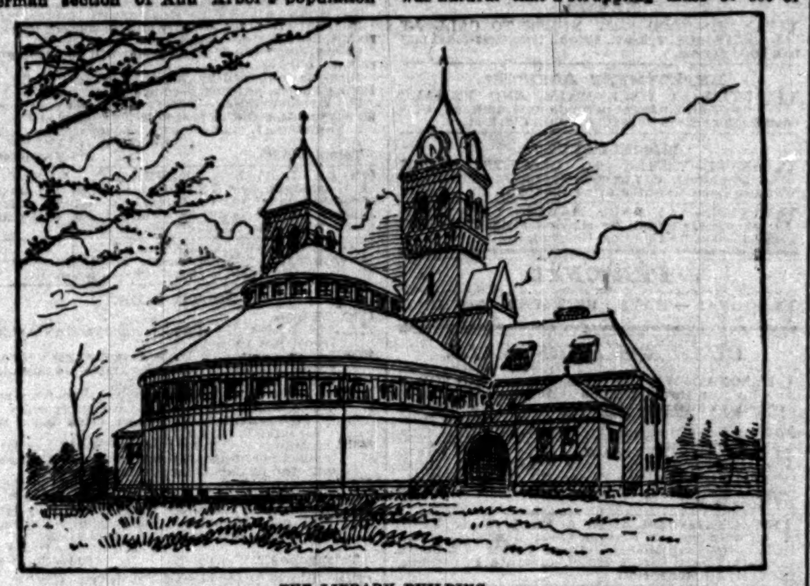

PROF. OBETZ.

Frolics of By-Gone Days—The Dormitory System.

Within the last few years a marvelous change has taken place in the "college customs" of the university. The rude and boisterous practices of college students, which were at one period especially characteristic of the students at Ann Arbor, seem to have been almost completely abolished. This, however, was not attained by the gentler influences of moral suasion, but by the radical and determined measures taken by Dr. Angell and supported by the entire faculty. About two weeks ago a couple of freshmen threw a couple of sophomores over a fence, and it was not a very high fence either, and were suspended therefor. This was the only incident of the kind this year, whereas ten or fifteen years ago such occurrences were so common as to be deemed unworthy of any notice whatever.

Life within the dormitories, as described by one of those who have been there, must have been pretty lively at times. Midnight carousals and all-night orgies were not infrequent, and drunkenness among the students was a serious trouble to the officers of the institution. The President and faculty urged upon the city officers the necessity of preventing the sale of intoxicating liquors to students, but with little effect. "Rushing," or the meeting of two classes in muscular contest, had its origin in those days, and has been kept up in a greater or less degree ever since. Tearing up sidewalks and moving fences and gates were popular pastimes with the students; public entertainments had almost to be abandoned owing to the unruly conduct of the young men, and the night that the citizens were not awakened by the chorus of a bibulous song howled from a hundred lusty throats was more the exception than the rule. A party of theatrical barnstormers that gave an entertainment in the town one evening had a somewhat rough experience. The show was bad, to begin with. The students who were present contented themselves for a time with guying the actors and making rude personal comments on their attire and make-up and on their possible legitimate occupations and probable parentage. One of the actors got angry and made a speech. The students did not wait to be called "no gentlemen" twice, but swooped down on the stage with a rush that made the performers flee for their lives regardless of what became of their property. The offending actor, however, was not caught, and "no serious damage resulted."

It was about this period that the "Dutch war" arose. Two students had a fight with the proprietor of a saloon and got worsted. The students were reinforced by others, and a free fight followed, but "no serious damage resulted." The squabble, however, left an ill-feeling behind, so that the students and the German section of Ann Arbor's population came to look upon each other as natural-born enemies. Six students concealed themselves in a building in which a German ball was in progress, having gained entrance through the window of the refreshment-room. Before they could do anything they were discovered; five escaped and one was captured. The escaping five aroused the whole body of students, an attacking force was organized, large timbers were procured for battering-rams, and finally the muskets from the campus were sent for. Then the prisoner was given up. Next day warrants were issued for the arrest of the six offenders, but the officer who undertook to arrest the six found he had a pretty heavy contract on hand. He found that the whole body of students had conscientious scruples against the arrest of anybody, and were willing, when suitable occasion offered, to fight for their principles. A body of officers visited the recitation-rooms to catch the offenders, it having been found impossible to catch or even identify them elsewhere. When one of the six was called upon to recite some other student would rise and answer, and the officer would learn his error only after he had made the arrest. The professors, it is charged, aided in shielding the men sought, and the charge seems to be well grounded. It is known that the resident Regent helped to hide the fugitives from justice, for he kept them in his house when pursuit became hot in other quarters. The men hid sometimes in the woods, sometimes in the observatory—everywhere, in fact, except where officers or enemies were likely to be—and the officers, though making many arrests, could never catch the right parties. Finally a complaint was entered against the saloonkeeper for selling liquor to minors contrary to ordinance, and the saloonkeeper, who was complainant against the six fugitives, was glad to compromise by letting both cases drop.


THE LIBRARY BUILDING.

The "Burning of Mechanics" took place first in 1860, the mourners being members of the class of 1861. The ceremonies were in some respects peculiar to this one celebration. There was "Ye procession," "Ye hornes, emitting ye dolorous strains," "Ye remaines," "Ye eulogists," "Ye odists," and "Ye disconsolate juniores, uttering ye harrowing lamentations." It was the burial of a friend, stern but true, and not the trial and execution of a malefactor as the ceremony became some years later. These ceremonies were kept up in one form or another until 1881.

It has already been mentioned that boisterous practices reached their worst about 1870 and the three or four years thereafter following. It was at this period that women were first admitted to the University, and possibly the boys, in view of this fact, thought it incumbent upon them to make a stronger display of the robustness of the institution as shown by the manly exercises of its students. It is not to be inferred, however, that the boys were at any time discourteous to the female students; on the contrary, they always treated them and continue to treat them with the fullest respect and good-fellowship. But that most of the students and practically the whole faculty had then a decided objection against the admission of women—objected, as they said, to have the university "made into a girls' seminary and flirting school"—there can be no question. It was at this time that "rushing," "bolting," "hazing," and similar practices became common customs with the students. The class spirit grew so that "rushes" between the classes very frequently occurred, inside as well as outside the college walls, and fights and contests between sophomores and freshmen were a great source of annoyance to the faculty.

A year or two prior to this period there were a few students who were known as the "lower house faculty." These were students who found it useful to know what took place at the faculty meetings before the information reached them in some unpleasant form. By holes in the floors and similar devices they contrived to learn when a storm was coming time enough to get in out of the wet. The faculty soon discovered that their proceedings leaked out through illegitimate channels and set a watch in the basement where the young men usually concealed themselves. The watchman was frightened by some weird apparations with a dark-lantern, and gave a shriek that startled both students and faculty. All of the students escaped but one, and the result of it all was that the Order of the Lower House was abolished.

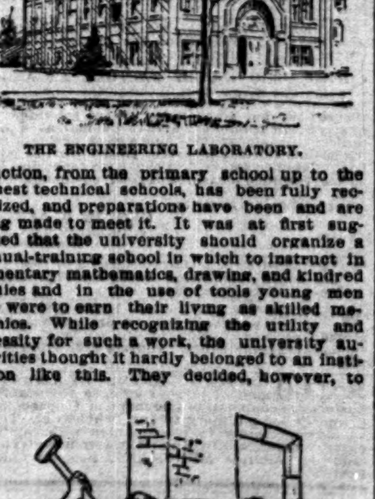
In 1872 there were some lively demonstrations between the two lower classes. The commonest form of hazing was "pumping," and dozens of straying members of the freshman and sophomore classes suffered the indignity of a cold-water bath with their clothes on. Any two sophomores were always willing and ready to place a single freshman under the pump and drench him thoroughly, and any two freshmen were always anxious to return the compliment when a sophomore dropped into their clutches. The bigger crowd never missed a chance to battle the lesser one, and the only safety was in ignominious flight. Battles between large forces were of common occurrence, the victors always hauling the prisoners of war off to the pumps for baptism. One evening in October, 1872, a spirited pumping contest occurred, followed by what was afterwards known as the "moonlight rush." This was an exceptionally hard-fought battle, but it received its greatest notoriety from the fact that one of the victorious sophomores next morning appeared carrying a banner adorned with the picture of a pump and attempted to carry it into the chapel. The attempt was prevented and the young man expelled from the university, a measure which made the class very bitter toward the authorities during the remainder of the course. In the same year a department "rush" took place, the medical and literary departments being the contestants. The medical men were vanquished. Hazing became even worse next year. Within a few days after the opening of college thirty freshmen were pumped. A freshman's life that year was hardly worth living. The outcry this created throughout the State alarmed the authorities for the well-being of the institution, and it was decided to take measures to put an end to all such practices. Three freshmen and three sophomores were suspended shortly thereafter for "pump" hazing. Meetings of the two classes were at once held, and papers drawn up declaring that the signers were as guilty as the six suspended men. Thirty-nine sophomores signed one paper and forty-five freshmen the other. The girls wanted to sign, too, but the students drew the line there. The papers were presented to the faculty. Action thereon was deferred for a week, and permission given to any student to withdraw his name. A few who were frightened at the threatened consequences did withdraw their names, but eighty-one signers still held to the declaration. These eighty-one were suspended for the remainder of the college year for the offense of hazing, and for "conduct which was practically an interference with the government of the university." The act of suspension has the following paragraph:

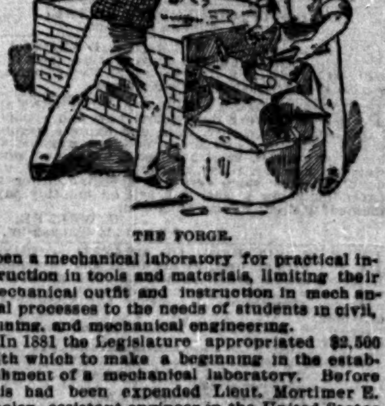
> The public voice of the State demands that the university faculties, which are but the servants of the State, shall eradicate from the university the practice of hazing and every other form of disorder which may bring upon it harm and disgrace, whether it costs the suspension or the absolute exclusion of a hundred or hundreds of those who have been admitted to its privileges. The university can better afford to be without students than without government, order, and reputation. This action of the faculty is none the less imperative because the traditions with which they have to deal have so lowered the tone of sentiment in this as in other institutions that practices which at home and away from college would be thought by students shameful and criminal are regarded as innocent amusement in the university.

Since this heroic measure was taken very little has occurred among the students themselves that can be called disorder. There was a rush in the fall of 1874, another in 1877, and rushes of a comparatively unimportant character every year since. Occasionally, however, there has been trouble between the students and the citizens, or the "townies," as the students call them. In 1879 there was a riot at the post-office, which was then located in a small and inconvenient building, without any suitable accommodations for the business. It was natural that a struggling mass of 500 or 600 students who gathered for the 6 o'clock mail should engage in jostling and other horseplay to pass the time. One night a policeman was stationed at the post-office door, who allowed them to enter only one at a time. This was the beginning of the trouble. The policeman was guyed and other policemen who came to his assistance were mercilessly ridiculed, but no overt act occurred on the part of the students, though some of their number were arrested. The next evening a great crowd had gathered, both of citizens and students, in the expectation of trouble. In the excitement which prevailed a large body of special policemen were employed to keep order, and the Ann Arbor company of the State militia was called out. These unwise measures produced the effect that might have been expected, and several conflicts occurred. Nobody was seriously injured. A citizen was wounded by a bayonet thrust from a militia-man, which was possibly intended for a student. The whole affair, however, was by no means as serious as was generally represented, and might have been altogether prevented had one or two of the citizens in authority possessed better judgment. Two years ago another rush occurred at the post-office which resulted in a squabble between the students and the police. The leader of the students was arrested and fined $50. The surplus of a large defense fund raised by the students has been used toward helping to establish a much-needed gymnasium. Taken altogether, the conduct of the students at the present time is beyond reproach. There are occasional trifling pranks, such as the overturning of movable property or the ripping up of a piece of old sidewalk that should by right be ripped up by the city authorities, but the general uniform good conduct of the young men is now everything that the most exacting faculty or the staidest citizens could reasonably expect.

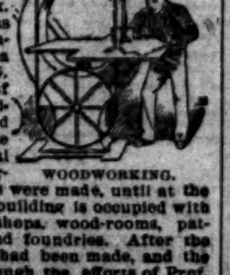
Manual Training.

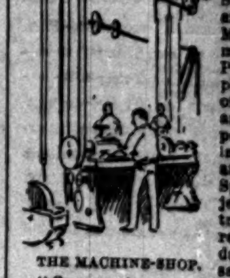
The question of the relation of shopwork or manual training in the knowledge of tools and materials has been given considerable attention in the university during the last three or four years. The desire, which is just now so generally expressed, to combine in more or less degree the use of tools with all grades of instruction, from the primary school up to the highest technical schools, has been fully recognized, and preparations have been and are being made to meet it. It was at first suggested that the university should organize a manual-training school in which to instruct in elementary mathematics, drawing, and kindred studies and in the use of tools young men who were to earn their living as skilled mechanics. While recognizing the utility and necessity for such a work, the university authorities thought it hardly belonged to an institution like this. They decided, however, to open a mechanical laboratory for practical instruction in tools and materials, limiting their mechanical outfit and instruction in mechanical processes to the needs of students in civil, mining, and mechanical engineering.


THE ENGINEERING LABORATORY.

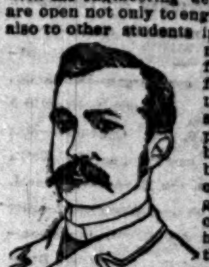

THE FORGE.

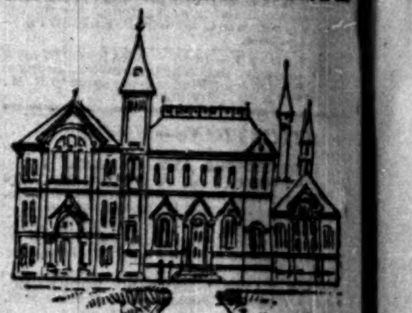
In 1881 the Legislature appropriated $2,500 with which to make a beginning in the establishment of a mechanical laboratory. Before this had been expended Lieut. Mortimer E. Cooley, assistant engineer in the United States navy, was detailed to the university to teach steam-engineering and shipbuilding. Prof. Frieze, who was the Acting-President, was especially impressed with the value of practical education in mechanics and machinery, and induced Mr. Cooley to take charge of the little appropriation and do what he could with it in the way of an engineering laboratory or place for shopwork. A little building was put up and some apparatus provided, and a little later Mr. U. G. Taylor, a graduate of Worcester Free Institute, was appointed Superintendent of the shops and practical teacher. Further legislative appropriations were made, until at the present time a large building is occupied with iron-shops, machine-shops, wood-rooms, pattern-shops, forges, and foundries. After the third appropriation had been made, and the department had, through the efforts of Prof. Frieze, Mr. Cooley, and Mr. Taylor, become firmly established, Mr. Cooley, who is an enthusiast in the work, was persuaded to resign from the United States naval service and take the chair of Mechanical Engineering at the university. Plans have been completed for an extension of this department, and an appropriation is expected from the Legislature for the purpose at the coming session. Speaking on this subject of mechanical training to a TRIBUNE representative a few days ago Mr. Cooley said:


WOODWORKING.


THE MACHINE-SHOP.

"Our engineering laboratory has been filled to overflowing with students from its very beginning. We have never had sufficient room to accommodate all who applied for the shop courses. I think it was at first a question with some whether it was desirable to have on the campus of a university work-shops where young men might gain a knowledge of the mechanic arts while they were pursuing their work in other subjects. But any such question must have long since been set at rest, for it has been amply demonstrated that our shops supply a long-felt want in connection with the engineering department. Our shops are open not only to engineering students, but also to other students in the university. The number of applications for work in the shops from students other than engineering students is very surprising. Some of our best students have been those pursuing classical studies. I regret sincerely that the capacity of our shops has been inadequate to the demands of the engineering students, so that other students have had but little opportunity to take that work. For two years as many students were turned away as were admitted. The question of manual training in connection with an engineering school needs no argument; that it enables us to send out more practical and better educated young men for the engineering profession all will admit. Our engineering alumni are unanimous in their opinion of its good, not only to the profession, but to the people at large, and regret that they did not have equal opportunities when they were in college. A little reflection will convince one that a laboratory for manual training in connection with such a university as this is of benefit to other than engineering students. Frequently have I heard lawyers making a specialty of patent law say that a course of training in mechanics and the mechanical appliances, and also in the mechanic arts, would be of inestimable value to them. Those expecting to engage in original work or investigation in almost any of the sciences need a training fitting them to devise and construct apparatus to facilitate their work. How many able physicists find themselves helpless because of their inability to make even simple apparatus that may be needed in connection with some experiment. All teachers of the sciences should have sufficient manual dexterity to enable them to make such simple apparatus as is needed to better illustrate their instruction. Students in dentistry and medicine would also experience benefit from a course of shop instruction. The surgeon is frequently called on to devise a difficult splint or a support to correct some deformity of the body; it would be well were he possessed of a knowledge that would at least enable him to tell a mechanic just what he wants. Indeed, it is difficult to see where a knowledge of the mechanic arts would not be useful in whatever department of life one works."

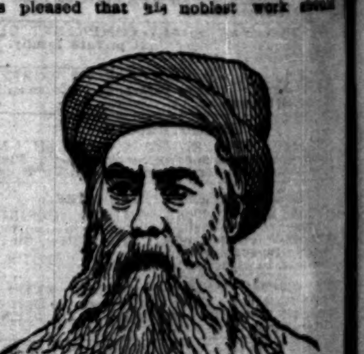

PROF. M. E. COOLEY.


THE FUTURE MECHANICAL BUILDING.

Recent Gifts.

During the last couple of years the university has received gifts of a magnitude altogether beyond precedent in its history. The chief of these were the Lewis Art Gallery, estimated at $200,000, and comprising over 700 paintings and pieces of statuary; the Rogers collection of models and casts, of inestimable value in many respects, and worth probably $100,000 if placed in the market; the exhibit which the Chinese Government sent to the World's Exposition at New Orleans; and a gift of $5,000 volumes of law books from a citizen of Detroit. The Lewis gallery still remains in charge of the widow of Mr. Lewis at Coldwater, Mich., but will be turned over to the university as soon as a suitable building has been provided for its reception.

In 1859, when some friends of the university purchased for the newly-formed art gallery a copy in marble of Randolph Rogers' statue Nydia, with an expressed desire to honor the sculptor as well as to enrich the university, they unconsciously planted a seedling that has brought forth fruit a hundredfold. Rogers had received his education at Ann Arbor, and was pleased that his noblest work should be desired for a gallery in his native town. A year or two after, after an active career of thirty-five years, the distinguished sculptor gave up work and tendered to the university of his native State—or the State he regarded as his home—the works accumulated in his studio during all those years as a free gift on condition that the university would undertake the transhipment of the collection. The collection includes the original and finished casts of all his great works, with all his tools and implements, and comprises not only a gallery of sculpture but an instructive school in art. The place which Rogers occupies in the esteem of Roman sculptors is attested by the fact that after his earlier works were produced, now nearly thirty years ago, he was appointed to a vacant chair in the Academy of St. Luke at Rome; and it might be added that the valuation put upon the Rogers casts by this academy is $200,000. About one-half of the collection has already been received and placed in the art gallery, and the remainder will shortly be shipped across from Rome. The freight charges will amount to about $10,000, which the State will pay. The part of the collection already here numbers fifty-three statues and groups, and includes some of the most famous works of the sculptor.

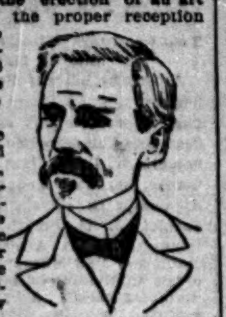

THE SCULPTOR ROGERS.

While Dr. Angell was in China as this country's representative he became intimately acquainted with Sir Robert Hart, the Belfast Irishman who holds the position of Inspector General of the Chinese Maritime Customs. The magnificent Chinese exhibit at the New Orleans exhibition had been gotten up under the direction of Sir Robert Hart, and when Dr. Angell learned this he cabled some good advice to Sir Robert, to the effect that it would be advisable to let the collection remain in this country and that the one place fitted by providence and the Board of Regents for its reception was the State University at Ann Arbor. Sir Robert readily complied with the suggestion, and the collection became the property of the State. It consists of several thousand articles, for the most part such as illustrate the industrial products and processes of the Chinese, and especially the growth and manufacture of cotton. It includes a large number of exhibits in porcelain, and a collection of the costumes worn by people of different ranks.

The university expects the state will

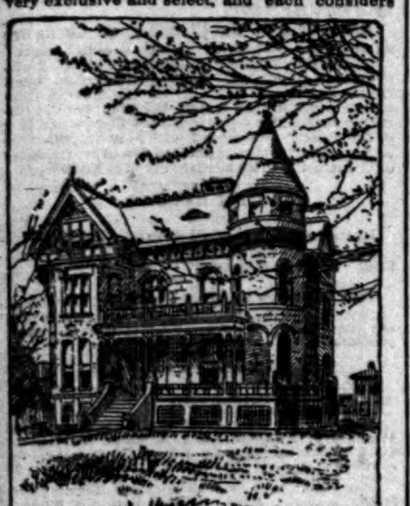
an appropriation for the erection of an art gallery building for the proper reception of these gifts, and the Board of Regents propose to ask for $75,000 for that purpose at the coming session of the Legislature.

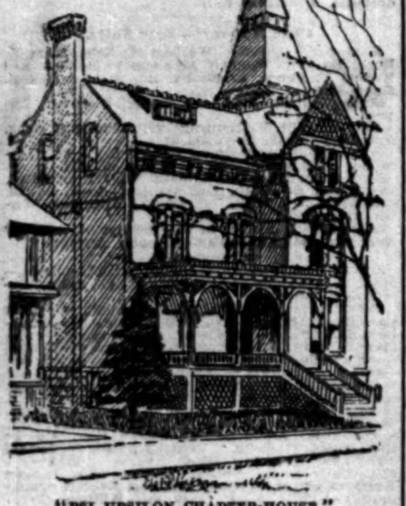
Mr. James H. Wade Secretary and Steward of the university, and, next to President Angell, its chief executive officer, says the Legislature will also be asked to provide for an extension of the grounds of the university, which has be now come necessary.


SECRETARY WADE.

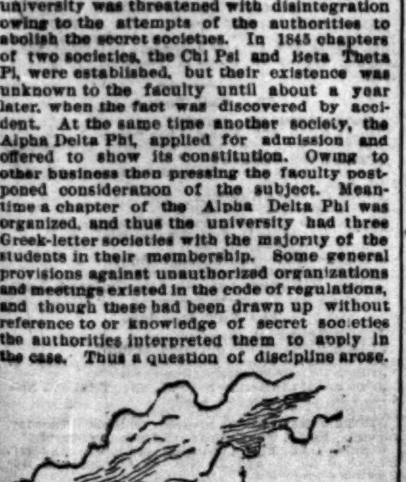
Greek-Letter Societies.

The university is noted among college students everywhere for the number and flourishing character of its secret societies. There are some sixteen or seventeen of these fraternities connected with the institution, all of them flourishing and many of them quite wealthy. The Alpha Delta Phi fraternity about three years ago erected a beautiful chapter-house on University avenue, outside the grounds and near the southwest corner of the campus. The building and lot cost $22,000. It contains apartments and accommodation for fourteen of the seventeen active members, and is handsomely furnished throughout. On the other side of the street is the handsome chapter-house of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, an equally pretentious structure. This society has thirty-two active members. The Delta Kappa Epsilon (eighteen active members) and Psi Kappa Psi (twenty-seven active members) also own handsome buildings, as do several of the other fraternities. Among the other fraternities are Chi Psi, with twelve active members; Sigma Phi, with nine; Zeta Psi, with ten; Beta Theta Pi, with twenty-one; Delta Tau Delta, with sixteen; Nu Sigma Nu, with thirteen; Delta Sigma Delta, with nineteen; Alpha Nu (literary), Phi Chi, Gamma Phi Beta, and Delta Gamma. The two latter are female societies. These societies are practically social organizations for mutual assistance and brotherly friendships. They all claim to be very exclusive and select, and each considers it is conferring a great honor when it invites any one to join its membership. It is a part of the unwritten code that any student who expresses a desire to join the fraternity is thereby and therefor ineligible to membership. There is much rivalry among the various fraternities and a good deal of jealousy manifested each year in the selection of new members, but in all cases where united action is desirable the societies work shoulder to shoulder. The united activity of these societies is shown especially in "college politics." In the University of Michigan there are several elections in the course of the year, notably the election of editors for the college papers, the election of officers for the Lecture and Athletic Associations, and the election of senior class officers. The contest is as a rule between secret society men and what are called "independents," the latter party being those who do not belong to or believe in the secret societies. The secret society men claim to be always able to conquer the leading independents by offering them membership, but the independents are usually the larger party and make up in numbers what they lack in organization, so that the balance of power is fairly maintained. In these elections caucuses are held and all the other machinery of a political campaign put in operation.

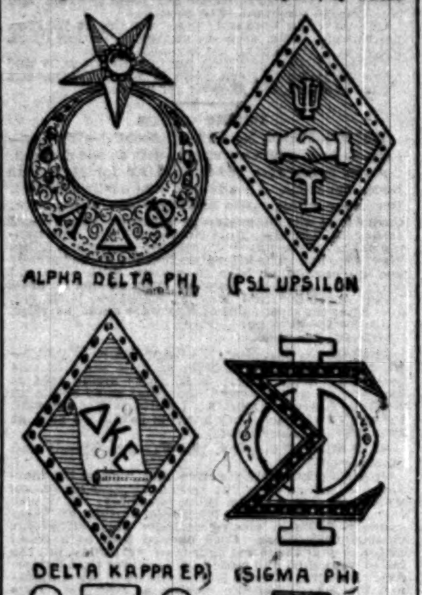

ALPHA DELTA PHI CHAPTER-HOUSE.


"PSI UPSILON CHAPTER-HOUSE."

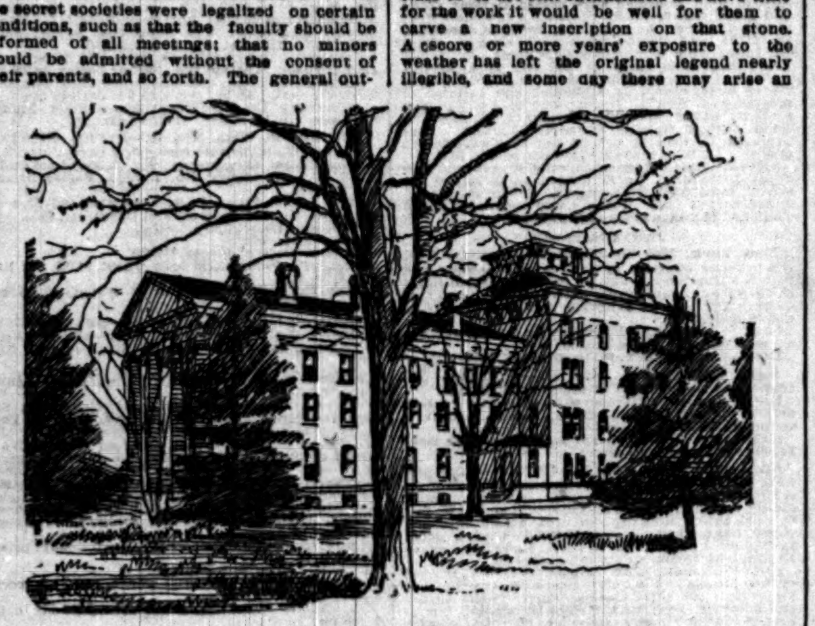
During the two or three years prior to Dr. Tappan's appointment to the Presidency the university was threatened with disintegration owing to the attempts of the authorities to abolish the secret societies. In 1845 chapters of two societies, the Chi Psi and Beta Theta Pi, were established, but their existence was unknown to the faculty until about a year later, when the fact was discovered by accident. At the same time another society, the Alpha Delta Phi, applied for admission and offered to show its constitution. Owing to other business then pressing the faculty postponed consideration of the subject. Meantime a chapter of the Alpha Delta Phi was organized, and thus the university had three Greek-letter societies with the majority of the students in their membership. Some general provisions against unauthorized organizations and meetings existed in the code of regulations, and though these had been drawn up without reference to or knowledge of secret societies the authorities interpreted them to apply in the case. Thus a question of discipline arose.


DELTA KAPPA EPSILON CHAPTER HOUSE.

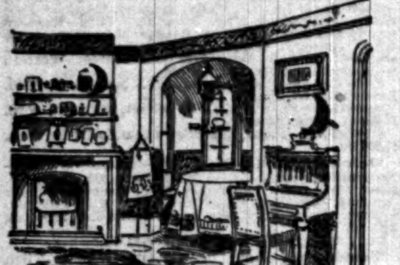
Two parties were formed, one claiming the right of the students to organize such societies as they pleased, and the other insisting that all who belonged to such societies should be expelled. The faculty took a middle course—they allowed the societies to remain, but drew up a document which each applicant for admission to the university thenceforth had to sign and which pledged the applicant to join no society without the express permission of the faculty. In this way it was hoped the secret societies would die out. Alpha Delta Phi claimed to exist by sufferance of the faculty and subsequently received pledged students to membership, an action which reopened the contest and eventually resulted in the perpetuation of the societies. There were suspensions and readmissions, and much hard feeling on both sides. November, 1847, the Alpha Delta Phi again offered to submit its constitution to the faculty, and about nine months later the Beta Theta Pi did the same. But the faculty would have none of it. The matter finally came before the Board of Regents. In December, 1849, and again in September, 1850, a large number of students were expelled—all, in fact, who persisted in their secret society membership. Great excitement followed these acts, a feeling going abroad that the faculty was striking at secret societies in general. The citizens of Ann Arbor sympathized with the students and memorialized the Legislature for a change in the administration of the university. The Board of Regents made a special report to the Legislature on the subject. The students also laid their case before the Legislature. The claims of the faculty that secret society meetings were lawless, mischievous, and convivial were strenuously denied. The Legislature investigated the case, but took no action. Finally a compromise measure was accepted, by which the secret societies were legalized on certain conditions, such as that the faculty should be informed of all meetings; that no minors would be admitted without the consent of their parents, and so forth. The general outcome was an undoubted victory for the societies. Since then they have continued to flourish without interference, and many members of the faculty may now be found in their ranks.



SOME SECRET SOCIETY BADGES.


THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Greek-letter societies for female students are of quite recent origin, and little is known of them outside their own membership. They are said to be very popular and successful, however; and then they give the girls a chance to play at Freemasonry as well as help them in forming inner cliques for social and friendly purposes. A broader bond of union than these societies can give would seem to be desirable for female students. From force of circumstances women cannot possibly be as self-reliant as men, and any college organizations they form should, from an outsider's view of the case, aim to bind together the whole body of female students for mutual assistance rather than divide them into cliques and factions. But this criticism calls for an apology—the girls, of course, know their own business best.


A ROOM IN THE ALPHA DETA PHI CHAPTER HOUSE.

Literary Societies.

It is an unqualified delight for the old alumni to revisit the debating halls of the literary societies and hear the college fledglings wrestle with the ponderous, brain-racking subjects that they too had in their time been called upon to grapple with. The university has two leading literary societies, the Alpha Un, established in 1843, and the Adelphi, in 1857. Saturday evening a week ago a TRIBUNE representative had the pleasure of being present at the weekly meeting of the Adelphi Literary Society in Adelphi Hall. It was the first regular meeting of the season, and the hall was filled, every seat being occupied. Of the 150 or more people present about a dozen were women students. Women are admitted to full membership in both societies, but, though they attend the meetings, they don't often speak. The women are proportionately much older than the men of the literary societies, and go more for the fun of the thing than with any desire to practice oratory. The women, as a rule, have already learned the art of public speaking, while the boys are comparatively green at the work.

The subject of debate last Saturday evening was something relating to the subject of polygamy—whether the United States laws against the Mormons should be repealed, or something of that sort—and, while an excellent piece of oratorical practice for the participants, it was as funny as a circus for the older heads in the crowd. The speakers were all juveniles, whose faces are not as yet on speaking terms with a razor. A serious young fellow opened the debate by explaining that Mormonism was a religion. He quoted the Constitution and law in support of the freedom of religion and denounced the legislation of the United States against Mormonism as a frightful piece of religious and political oppression.

"Does it seem possible, gentlemen," he thundered forth—"candidly, does it seem possible that this infamous tyranny can exist in the blazing daylight of the enlightened nineteenth century?"

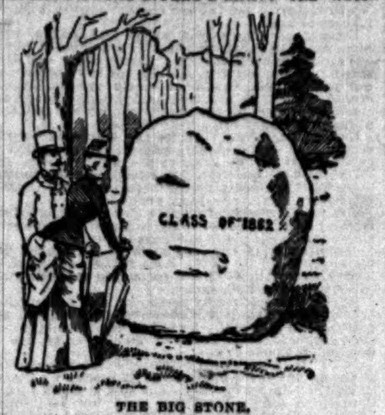
Then a youth with a habit of drawling out the last word of his sentences and ending them with a moaning "a—ah" made a speech in the negative. He held that marriage was a glorious thing. Laws were necessary. If a mother killed her innocent babe could not the law interfere? He charged his opponent with wanting to monopolize the female sex-a-ah. Other speakers followed, but how the question was eventually decided is unknown.

In another year those young men will be able to "orate" with a freedom and facility that only such societies can give, and a few years hence they will be trying to befog Judges and juries with their talk or to speechify themselves or somebody else into political offices. Such societies are of immense benefit, and deserving of the fullest approbation and encouragement.

Besides the secret and literary societies the university has over twenty other associations for athletic, social, musical, religious, or other purposes. It has also its fair quota of flourishing college papers and publications.

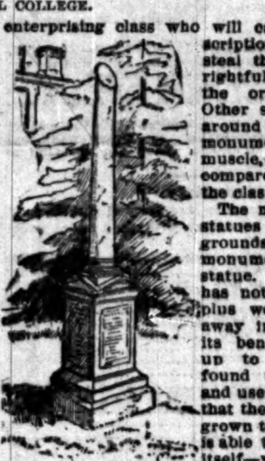
The "Big Stone" and the "Cat-Hole"—Mementos and Customs—Muller's Monument.

Since the graduation of the first class in the university forty-one years ago it has been the custom for the classes to leave behind them some souvenir to remind succeeding classes and generations of its existence. In the earlier years the classes were wont to plant trees and groves of trees which they called by fancy names. This was a good system. The trees, or many of them, remain to beautify the grounds today, while the fancy names and the classes who did the planting and christening are alike forgotten. Plenty of trees and groups of trees there are here and there on the campus that are known to have been planted as class land-marks, but what particular class is to be thanked for any of them nobody knows and hardly anybody cares. The class of 1858, it is known, set out fifty maples in concentric circles around a native oak which they named the "Tappan Oak." Most of the maples are dead, but the oak still survives.

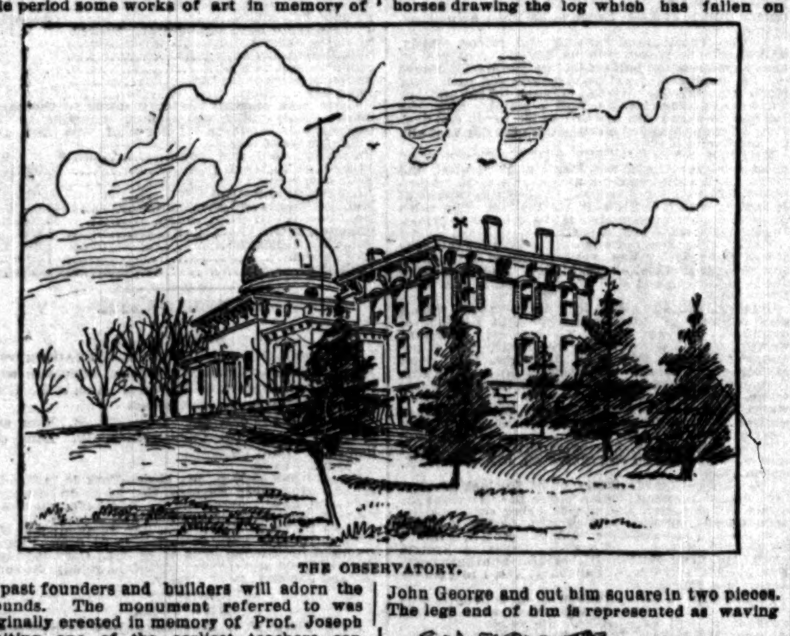


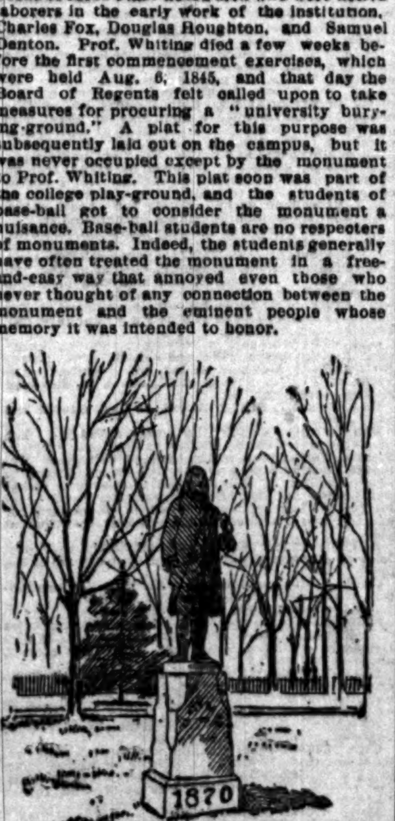
THE BIG STONE.

Inside the main entrance at the northwest corner of the campus there is a great bowlder, correctly called the "Big Stone," which, according to an inscription thereon, was placed there by the class of '62. The stone is about seven feet high, five feet wide, and six feet deep, and in general contour it approaches the form of a human skull. As to where they got the stone or how they brought it there there is no information on record—possibly Prof. Frieze or Judge Cooley could tell if they were asked—however, that is of no importance. The point is that the class of '62 had a great head—as manifested by the stone—for this memorial permanently perpetuates their memory, even though it adds nothing to the treasures and but little to the beauty of the university. More recent classes are inclined to run to art, leaving behind them bits of statuary, groups of photographs, or painted portraits of eminent professors, but for every person who sees any of these things at least a hundred see the big stone and decipher its inscription. And, by the way, if any of that class of '62 are still enthusiastic and have time for the work it would be well for them to carve a new inscription on that stone. A score or more years' exposure to the weather has left the original legend nearly illegible, and some day there may arise an enterprising class who will carve a new inscription thereon and steal the credit which rightfully belongs to the original owners. Other stones there are around the campus, all monuments of class muscle, but none can compare with that of the class of '62.


THE MONUMENT.

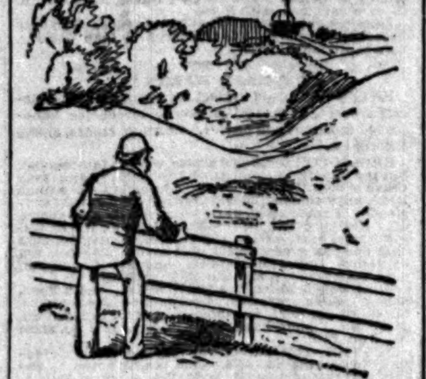
The monuments and statues about the grounds consist of one monument and one statue. The university has not had any surplus wealth to fool away in statues, and its benefactors have, up to the present, found more suitable and useful gifts. Now that the institution has grown to manhood and is able to take care of itself—with an occasional allowance from the State—it is probable that within a reasonable period some works of art in memory of its past founders and builders will adorn the grounds. The monument referred to was originally erected in memory of Prof. Joseph Whiting, one of the earliest teachers connected with the university, but it has been made to do quadruple service by commemorating with suitable inscriptions the lives and deeds of three other noted men who were active laborers in the early work of the institution, Charles Fox, Douglas Roughton, and Samuel Denton. Prof. Whiting died a few weeks before the first commencement exercises, which were held Aug. 6, 1845, and that day the Board of Regents felt called upon to take measures for procuring a "university burying-ground." A plat for this purpose was subsequently laid out on the campus, but it was never occupied except by the monument to Prof. Whiting. This plat soon was part of the college play-ground, and the students of base-ball got to consider the monument a nuisance. Base-ball students are no respecters of monuments. Indeed, the students generally have often treated the monument in a free-and-easy way that annoyed even those who never thought of any connection between the monument and the eminent people whose memory it was intended to honor.


THE OBSERVATORY.



THE FRANKLIN STATUE.

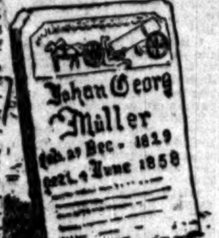
But the statue of Ben Franklin was often treated even worse. The erection of this metallic work of art, of a not too expensive nature, gave great relief to the Whiting monument. The latter was a broken column with a square base, and offered small scope for the mischievous ingenuity of the students—all they could do was to haul it into extraordinary positions—but the new statue, with a life-size representation of Dr. Franklin, offered a much wider field for that sort of effort. Many a new coat of paint of most unseemly color has that unfortunate statue been treated to; many a morning has it appeared clothed in discarded undergarments, and with a helmet of bedroom crockery; many a time has it been bedecked with many stripes or with the motley garb of a circus clown. Although the students of former days who played such pranks had no object other than to aggravate the faculty and find a vent for their own vigorous spirits, it is gratifying to record that such practices have fallen into disrepute and that the statue has for the last two or three years been left in undisturbed serenity in its place in front of University Hall.


VIEW OF THE CAT-HOLE.

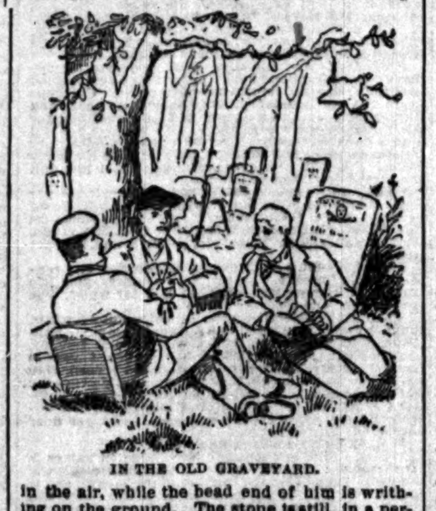
Among the many landmarks and resorts that have a prominent place in the memories of the older students are the "Cat-Hole," the "Cup and Saucer," the "School-girls' Glen," and the old cemetery. In the days when hazing was popular the "cat-hole" was a favorit ducking pond for the unfortunates who had to suffer an unwilling bath. When there was a crowd to be ducked and no time or facilities for "pumping" them thoroughly, the lictors in charge usually received the command: "Away with them to the cat-hole." The cat-hole is a large, natural hollow between the hills northeast of the university grounds, and about midway between them and the observatory. This year, for the first time in the cat-hole's history, it ran dry; in its normal condition it is a pool of water from one to eight or ten feet deep and of a changeable superficial area, averaging usually about 500 feet in diameter. It takes its name from the fact that more dead cats floated around in it than any other species of animal. The measurement of the superficial area of the cat-hole pond used to be one of the tasks given some of the students to practice their ingenuity upon. Usually the student was not aware that any approximate answer was as good as one absolutely correct, for, owing to the continual changes in the area of the pool, whether by showers of rain or other natural causes, the professor who set the task could not tell whether the answer was right. The student, therefore, who strained his energies and worried his brains over the cat-hole problem very often felt like kicking himself when he found out the facts. But, as the great use of the Franklin statue was that it was "handy to hang things on," so the great use of the cat-hole was that it was "handy to drop things into." The things dropped into it were mostly students. On one occasion the smoke-stack of the old boiler-house was dropped into it, and more than once the steps of a citizen's residence have been dropped into it, but these were exceptional cases. A sophomore once piously remarked that he believed Providence had placed the cat-hole where it was for the purpose of a ducking-pond for freshies, and this was generally regarded in those days as its legitimate use.

The "Cup and Saucer" and the "School-Girls' Glen" are things of the past. The former was a gravel hill that has recently been leveled, the latter was a grove that has recently been cut down.

But the old cemetery with its queer, rickety tombstones and its thickets of brushwood is still there, although just now its trees and shrubs are bare in the blasts of autumn and afford no hiding place for convivial students. It was there the boys used to hold some of their wildest orgies, spending the summer Sundays in card-playing and drinking among the tombstones. It is, perhaps, something to their credit that these stones were never disturbed, nor any liberties taken with their strange emblems and inscriptions. One of the most curious of these is the stone that marks the burial-place of John George Müller, a German who was accidentally killed by a saw-log in 1858. There is carved on the stone a pictorial representation of the accident, the horses drawing the log which has fallen on John George and cut him square in two pieces. The legs end of him is represented as waving in the air, while the head end of him is writhing on the ground. The stone is still in a perfect state of preservation.



THE FAMOUS GRAVESTONE

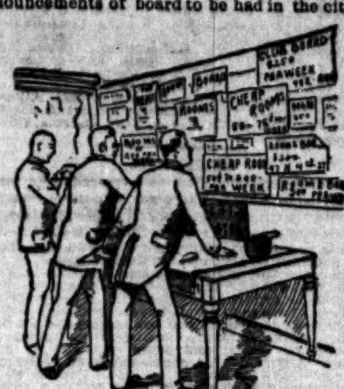

IN THE OLD GRAVEYARD.

Fees—Boarding-Houses—James C. Watson.

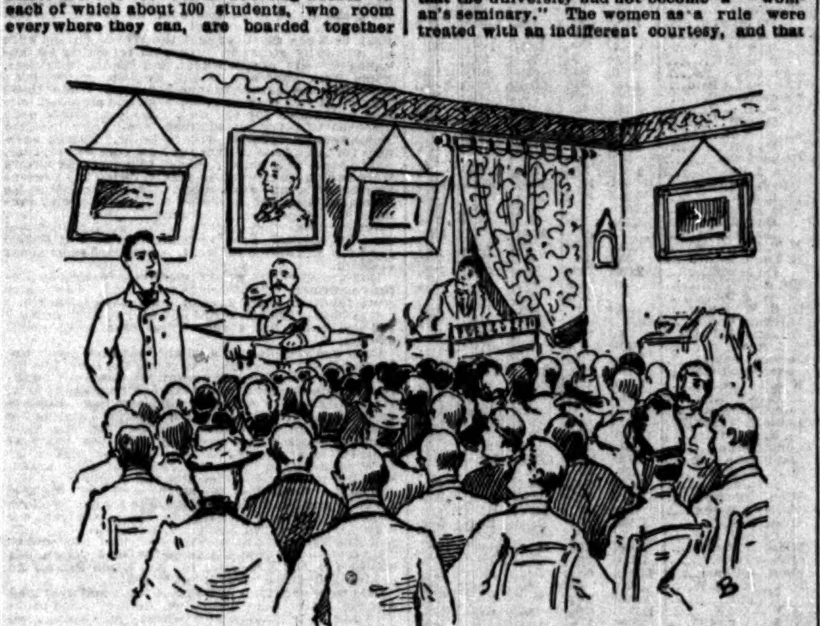
The feature of the university that deserves the fullest recognition is the free character of its tuition. Its courses of instruction are offered free to all persons of either sex who are qualified for admission. The only charges made by the university are such sums as have been found necessary for the payment of incidental expenses. Students from Michigan are required to pay an admission fee of $10, while residents of other States and countries are charged $25. The annual fees in the literary department are $20 for Michigan students and $30 for all other students; and in all other departments $25 for Michigan students and $35 for other students. Twice within the last eight years it has been found necessary to raise the fees; in 1877 the annual fee was increased $5, and in 1882 a similar unimportant increase was made. The only additional expenses of the student arise from the payment for material consumed by himself, as, for example, in the study of applied chemistry or of practical anatomy, where he has to pay for the materials used in his experimental labor.

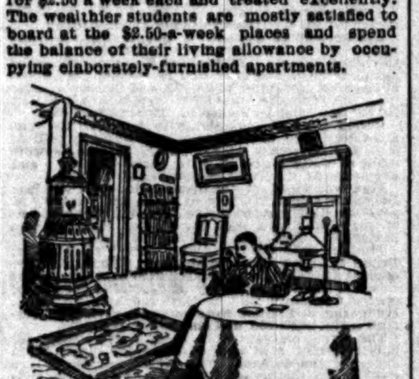
In the latest statistical report of the university to the State Legislature the annual cost of tuition is put down at $48 per student, and the annual average total expenses paid by the student, including board and room, is put down at $208. The cost of each student to the State averages $67. It will be noticed then that the student may live at Ann Arbor and get a university education at an expense of $4 a week and even less.

It is a surprise to many on entering the Steward's office in the University Hall to see the wall behind the registry table covered with announcements of board to be had in the city at $1.50, $1.75, $2, and $2.50 a week. Excellent board can be had in Ann Arbor for $2.50 a week, and good substantial board, it is stated, can be had for $2 or even less. These prices, of course, do not include room-rent, but students who wish to be economical can crowd themselves into very small compass in the matter of sleeping accommodations. Students are boarded in the $2-a-day hotels at $4 a week, and at places of lesser pretensions at a proportionately reduced rate. What makes the boarding so extraordinarily cheap is said to be the fact that so many poor people who desire to give their children a good education are attracted to Ann Arbor for the facilities it offers in free tuition, and they try to eke out a livelihood by keeping boarders while their children attend the university. There are two or three boarding-houses in each of which about 100 students, who room everywhere they can, are boarded together for $2.50 a week each and treated excellently. The wealthier students are mostly satisfied to board at the $2.50-a-week places and spend the balance of their living allowance by occupying elaborately-furnished apartments.

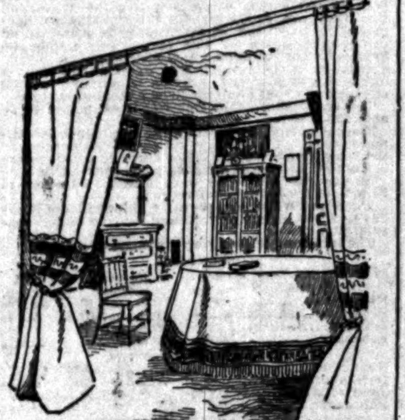


LOOKING FOR BOARD.


THE ADELPHI LITERARY CLUB.


A STUDENT'S ROOM.

It is a matter of history that some of the most successful scholars the university has produced were among those who, as students, earned their daily bread while receiving their education. Many students there are, even now, who are making noble efforts to earn their support. Such workers attract no attention until they rise far above their fellows, when some one will call to mind the fact that the much-lauded scholar once sawed wood or did chores for 50 cents a day to support himself while getting his university education. It would be easy to recall many successful men to whom these remarks would apply. One of the foremost is James C. Watson, called the most distinguished son of the university, and who is probably as widely known as any of her faculty. His parents were attracted to Ann Arbor by the fact that education there was substantially free. While a student at the university he supported himself by giving private lessons and any other methods by which he could earn an honest living. His scholarship was so preëminent that when he was but 21 years and 6 months old he was appointed to fill the chair of astronomy, left vacant by the resignation of his friend and instructor, Dr. Brünnow. Even before this time Watson had become a prolific writer on scientific subjects for the leading scientific journals of America and Europe. Of his phenomenal record as a scholar and discoverer in astronomical science there is no need here to speak. The world of science has freely recognized it. In 1879 he resigned the professorship of astronomy to accept the directorship of the Washburn Observatory at Madison, Wis., and a year later he died.

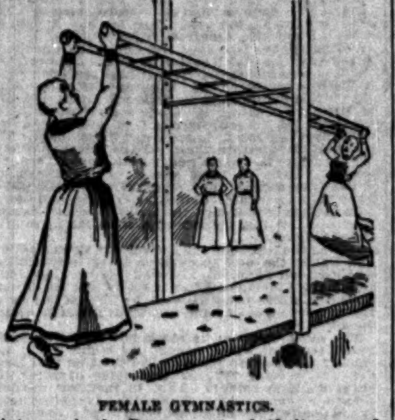

COMFORTABLE QUARTERS.

Women in the University.

One of the most difficult problems the university has been called upon to contend with was the question of the admission of women to the institution. In 1858 a Miss Burger announced to the Board of Regents that a class of twelve young women would apply for admission to the university. The question was carefully considered by the board, and an elaborate report drawn up denying the request of these young women. The report recognized the right of women to a university education, but objected to "coeducation" and the association of young boys and girls unrestrained by parental influence. In 1867 the Legislature resolved:

> That it is the deliberate opinion of this Legislature that the high objects for which the University of Michigan was organized will never be fully attained until women are admitted to all its rights and privileges.

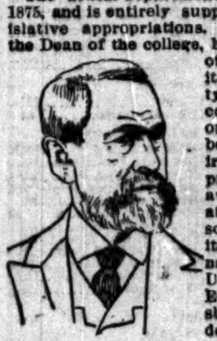
President Haven, the Board of Regents, and most of the faculty were decidedly opposed to the proposed innovation. "I am confident," said Dr. Haven, "that such a change could not be made without a radical revolution that would require a large expenditure of money and give a totally new character to the university, and infallibly be attended by a breaking up of its prosperity and success." After three years' fighting the authorities of the institution had to succumb to the wishes of the Legislature, and in 1870 a solitary woman from Kalamazoo was admitted to the university. Miss Stockton was the only female student in the institution for eight months, until the fall of 1870, when a number entered. Next year there were thirty-four women students admitted, and the number gradually increased year by year until the present, when an average of over 200 has been reached. There were 229 women students in attendance during the college year last closed, 135 of whom were in the literary department, sixty-one in the Department of Medicine and Surgery, twenty in the Homeopathic College, six in the Dental College, five in the Law Department, and two in the School of Pharmacy. The classes are not yet completed for the year 1886-'87, but out of a total of 1,500 students registered up to Monday last 257 were women, distributed in the departments as follows: Literary, 169; Medical, 50; Homeopathic, 27; Law, 6; Dental, 4; Pharmacy, 1. In the Medical Department the women are taught in classes by themselves, and in all the other departments they are taught with the other members of the classes, all students being treated and taught exactly alike regardless of sex.

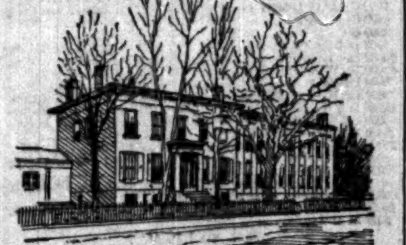

FEMALE GYMNASTICS.

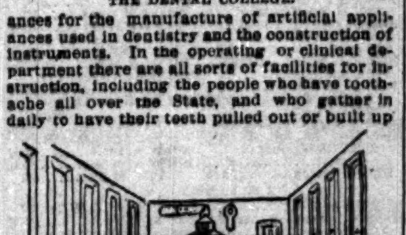
There was a decided prejudice at first in Ann Arbor against "lady students." Many of the boarding-houses would not receive them, and several years passed before the prejudice was eradicated. The presence of women did not seem to have any effect upon the male students. It has already been noted that the young men at first seemed determined to show by an increase in their rough practices that the university had not become a "woman's seminary." The women as a rule were treated with an indifferent courtesy, and that term even to this day fairly expresses the feeling of the large majority of the male students. It is now held by the faculty that the experiment of the admission of women has been an unqualified success. It is held that the standard of the university curriculum, the average intellectual capacity of its students, and its position before the public have not deteriorated since the beginning of this experiment. It is also claimed to have been demonstrated that "the mind of the average female student is as capable of the reception of abstract truth as that of the male." But it should also be borne in mind that the women who venture to face the difficulties of university education are not average women, but far above the average in pluck as well as in intellectual ability, and also that a university education is not, after all, the beginning and end of a preparation for the battle of life. But there is no need to discuss the subject here. If it is true, as some statistical writer asserts, that there are five women born into the world for every four men no one can reasonably object to the odd woman going to Ann Arbor if she so pleases. And even then it isn't a nunnery she is going into.

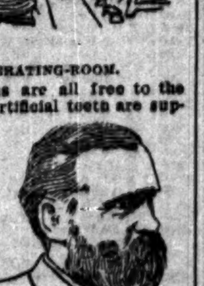
Dental College and Observatory.

The dental department was established in 1875, and is entirely supported by annual legislative appropriations. Dr. Jonathan Taft, the Dean of the college, has been at the head of the department since it was founded. Twenty students entered the college the year it was opened, and the number has increased by irregular steps to the present time, when the average attendance is about eighty. The school has won for itself an excellent name, both in the United States and in Europe. Its graduates share with those of the dental school at Harvard alone, of all the schools in the United States, the privilege of practicing their profession in the British dominions without previous examination. The laboratory has been fitted up especially for students in the dental art. It contains furnaces, rolling-mill, and other appliances for the manufacture of artificial appliances used in dentistry and the construction of instruments. In the operating or clinical department there are all sorts of facilities for instruction, including the people who have toothache all over the State, and who gather in daily to have their teeth pulled out or built up for nothing. Operations are all free to the public, and plates and artificial teeth are supplied and inserted at the cost of the material. Another university institution that deserves special mention is the Detroit Observatory, so called because it was founded through the liberality of Detroit citizens. Mark W. Harrington, A. M., is Professor of Astronomy and Director of the observatory. The observatory is thoroughly equipped, and includes in its possessions a complete technical astronomical library.


DR. JONATHAN TAFT.


THE DENTAL COLLEGE.


THE DENTAL OPERATING-ROOM.

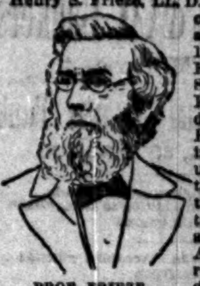

PROF. HARRINGTON.

Famous Men of the University.

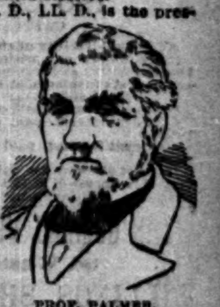
Brief as has been the history of this institution as compared with many others a list of the noted men who have been connected with it and the merest mention of their life-work would require more space than can be afforded here. A list of names is of little value to general readers, and even to select a few of the university's great men for brief biographical mention is more than can properly be attempted. Some of the leading professors have already been incidentally referred to; others will have to be left unnoticed.

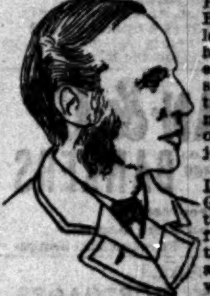
James B. Angell, LL.D., the present President of the university, graduated from Brown University in 1849. After four years' travel in Europe he accepted the Chair of Modern Languages in Brown University. In 1860 he became editor of the *Providence Journal* and held that post until 1866, when he was appointed President of Vermont University. His success in this position, his scholarly attainments and broad culture, and his well-known executive ability induced the Board of Regents to make an effort to secure him for the Presidency of the University of Michigan shortly after Dr. Haven's resignation. Two years later, in 1871, Dr. Angell accepted the post and entered upon his duties at Ann Arbor. Except during the two years Dr. Angell has been in China serving the United States Government, he has been the chief executive officer and head of the university ever since. The continuous and increasing prosperity of the institution during all these years is sufficient testimony to Dr. Angell's fitness for his high position.

Henry S. Frieze, LL. D., has been Professor of the Latin Language and Literature since 1854, and is Dean of the Faculty of Literature, Science, and the Arts. For four years, at two different periods, Dr. Frieze has been Acting-President of the university, and during that time conducted the affairs of the institution with marked ability and success. After Dr. Angell's first refusal of the Presidency Dr. Frieze was offered the place. According to the formal report of the Regents' proceedings he "replied that he did not wish the permanent position of President; that he believed that President Angell would ultimately be obtained, and that he would accept the Presidency only until such time as Dr. Angell could be secured. Dr. Frieze has done valuable work in the preparation of editions of the Latin classics.


PROF. FRIEZE.

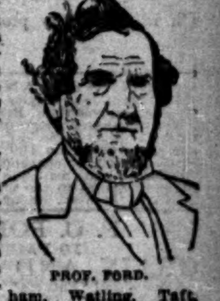
Alonzo B. Palmer, M. D., LL. D., is the present Dean of the Department of Medicine and Surgery and Professor of Pathology and the Practice of Medicine. He has held a professorship in the university since 1853, but has been several times transferred from one chair to another in the Medical Department. He has made numerous contributions to pamphlet and periodical literature, and has a wide reputation in the fields of advanced medical science. George S. Morris, Ph. D., Professor of Ethics, History of Philosophy and Logic, has held a chair in the Literary Department since 1870. He has contributed to literature many critical articles on metaphysical subjects.


PROF. PALMER.

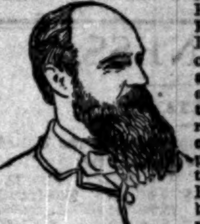

PROF. MORRIS.

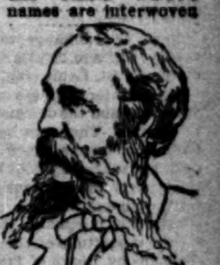
Alexander Winchell, LL. D., Professor of Geology and Paleontology, has been a professor in the institution since 1854. He is a most voluminous writer, and has made a great record in the field of authorship. His best-known works for general reading are probably his "Reconciliation of Science and Religion" and his "Pre-Adamites; or, The Demonstration of the Existence of Man Before Adam." He is the author of 140 books and pamphlets.

Corydon L. Ford, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology since 1854, has been known almost for a generation as a lecturer and expert in the branches of his profession to which he has especially devoted himself.

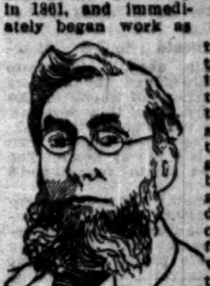

PROF. FORD.

Of the other members of the present faculty, all of them men of high culture and attainment, more than passing reference might be made to such professors and experts as McLean Frothingham, Watling, Taft, Pattengill, Prescott, Hutchins, Obetz, D'Ooge, and a score of others. Judges Cooley and Campbell and other eminent members of the faculty have been referred to in the articles on the special departments with which they are connected. Reference has also been made to such prominent men as Tappan, Haven, Watson, and others whose names are interwoven in the history of the institution.


PROF. PATTENGILL.


PROF. WATLING.

Charles Kendall Adams, the present President of Cornell University, is one of the famous sons of the University of Michigan. Born in 1835, among the hills of Vermont, and entering upon his collegiate course at Ann Arbor after he had reached manhood, he graduated at the university in 1861, and immediately began work as teacher in the institution he had just quitted as student. For twenty-four years thereafter the University of Michigan was the field of his labors and the recipient of his best endeavor. To his able efforts it owes the development of many of the successful plans for higher education which have enabled it to become the rival of the older institutions in the East. On the election of Prof. White to the Presidency of Cornell, President Adams succeeded him as Professor of History, and when, in 1885, President White left Cornell, that institution at once called Prof. Adams to its Presidency. As an author, President Adams has won much reputation, especially by his works on historical literature. His "Manual of Historical Literature" takes high rank as an educational treatise.


CHARLES K. ADAMS.

Andrew D. White, LL. D., was Professor of History in the university from 1857 to 1867, when he resigned in order to accept the Presidency of Cornell University.

Among the others who might be written of in this connection are such noted names as Boise, Fasquelle, Brunnow, Evans, Hilgard, Olney, Gunn, Cocker, Williams, Tyler, Chapin Douglass, Whedon, Agnew, and Ten Brook. Not singly but almost by the hundred might be counted the names of those who have had part in building up the University of Michigan and who stand in the front rows of the world's great workers and thinkers.

Matthew Arnold's First Buckwheat Cake.

Philadelphia *Press*: It was at Cincinnati that Mr. Matthew Arnold had his first experience with the American buckwheat cake. He was late for breakfast his first morning in Cincinnati, which was in itself an amiable not to say elegant fault, only in this case it gave the excellent Porkopolitan with whom he staid two hours of dread lest he had outraged the fitness of things by setting the meal hour too early. Finally Mr. and Mrs. Arnold did appear and the first thing that greeted their eyes was a pile of buckwheat cakes. They gazed at the wooleny-looking things with half-concealed horror, and no doubt made internal comparison between them and the material of the gray flannel shirts which the traveling Englishman delights to wear in countries which he deems barbaric. In vain the host pressed the cakes upon them. They would have none of them. Finally the Cincinnatian burst out: "Really, Mr. Arnold, you must try one. They're the National dish. Come, now, I'll butter one for you myself." And, suiting the action to the word, he began the greasy operation, and in a trice had popped a smoking cake on Mr. Arnold's plate. Envying Clough his early death, Mr. Arnold extracted a segment and raised it to his mouth. The Cincinnatian regarded him with awful doubt and expectation. It was only for a moment. The Master's rigid face was wreathed with unctuous smiles, and, turning to his wife, he said: "Try one, me dear; they're not haff so nashty as they look."

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Address of John Taylor of the London Stock Exchange, representing British shareholders to the American shareholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and reply of Mr. Milliken, on behalf of the managers, at Association Hall, Philadelphia, Nov. 5, 1886. Price, 25 cents; or shareholders in the Penna. R. R. will have a copy mailed to them free on their sending their names to the printers. G. S. HARRIS & SONS, 718 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

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BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Nov. 19.	Nov. 12.
New York	$119,301,188	$109,112,255
Boston	15,898,222	14,124,561
Chicago	8,586,000	8,863,000
Philadelphia	11,115,857	9,806,887
St. Louis	2,831,685	2,593,908
Baltimore	1,900,091	1,878,973
New Orleans	1,767,777	1,399,614

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 25@50c discount; Boston, 10@17c discount; St. Louis, 50@75c discount.

The counter business of the banks was large yesterday and the demand for loans all that could be desired. There has been no little complaint among the business-men recently that trade was dull, but that complaint has not increased, and the reports are generally pretty favorable now for the time of the year. The banks that make a specialty of merchants' accounts are conspicuous for the magnitude of their operations. The calls for loans by Board of Trade people are naturally moderate at this time of the month, but they will soon be in the market again. They do not wait for the end of the month, but make their arrangements in a majority of cases a little ahead. Meanwhile plenty of opportunities are offered the bankers to lend their funds to carriers of wheat in the country. The number of loans of that sort now being placed is, however, not large, as the bankers prefer not to have too many eggs in one basket, and the demand is heavy at home. The quotations are unchanged at 6 to 7 for call and 6 to 8 for time.

The shipments of currency to the country were small. The supply of Eastern bills was moderate and after selling at 50c discount early in the day they advanced to 25c, at which price they closed. Sterling bills were posted half a cent higher, but bankers' actual rates were about as heretofore. The following were the quotations of foreign bills in this city:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Bankers' sterling, posted rates	482	485½
Bankers' actual	481	484½
Commercial sterling	479¾	482¾
Bankers' francs	523¾	520⅝
Commercial francs	527½	525
Bankers' marks	94⅝	95¼
Commercial marks	94	94½

Trade in securities was moderate. The following were among the sales over the counter:

100 shares Continental National Bank	116
$4,000 City 4s	103¾
$16,000 Cook County 4s	103⅜
$1,000 West Chicago 5s	103½
$2,000 Glenwood Mfg. Co. 6s	100¾
$1,000 City Railway 4½s	100½
$6,500 City Railway 4½s	100⅛
$500 Chicago Art Institute 5s	102¼
$2,000 Ill. Vault Co. 6s	105
$4,000 C. & W. Ind. 6s	109½

Generally speaking, the trade among the stock speculators was not active, but two or three of the brokers' offices did a large business. Operators who were willing to take great risks for the chance of great profits gave good buying orders and were successful. Richmond & West Point Terminals have so established themselves in the confidence of men who have heretofore been considered conservative that the dealings in them in this city are now quite heavy. Reading is still a favorit, and heavy purchases of it were made yesterday. The Vanderbilts, too, came in for their share of attention. It is claimed that London is buying them on a considerable scale. It was reported that the Canadian Pacific is to come into Chicago and New York by the Canada Southern. The Southern and Southwestern stocks are claimants of favor. It is said that the Atchison will issue 5 per cent gold bonds at the rate of $35,000 a mile for its extension to Chicago and that the sale of most of these securities has already been arranged for in Europe. The stock will remain in the treasury for the present.

The earnings of the Chicago & Northwestern Road increased $40,000 the second week of this month; Omaha, $17,000; St. Paul & Duluth, $5,076; Chicago & Atlantic, $7,362; Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago, $4,505; Northern Pacific, $22,341; Toledo & Ohio Central, $13,829; New York City & Northern, $996; Mexican Central, $10,700. The earnings of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern decreased $3,081.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "The great public, with its pocketbooks and bank books fairly well filled with saved up earnings—the same public for which the stock brokers pleaded so plaintively in 1883-'84—is eying the stock market more favorably than at any time since the last great crop of lamb's wool was gathered. They have seen the market advance gradually with more or less composure, under the impression that it could not be maintained, but now that the whole list is moderately high there are increasing signs that the outside public are more interested than ever. If prices improve materially between now and Jan. 1 it will be due in large measure to outside buying. Insiders are well filled up."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The market was generally higher throughout the day. The leading feature was the Richmond Terminal, which made an extreme advance of 15 points from its lowest of 49⅝ yesterday to 65 this afternoon, the dealings in it being about one-quarter of the whole business in stocks for the day. The other special features were Reading, Hocking Valley, Memphis & Charleston, and Atlantic & Pacific, and in the outside stocks Philadelphia Gas, Joliet Steel and Virginia Midland. The general market closed strong. The net advances for the day were: Richmond & West Point 12¼, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe 2, Hocking Valley 1¾, Cleveland Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis 1¼, Houston & Texas 1, Joliet Steel 3½, Memphis & Charleston 1½, Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western preferred 2¾, Reading ⅝, Camden Coal 1¾, Canada Southern ⅛, Delaware & Hudson ⅜, Erie ¼, Michigan Central ⅛, Norfolk & Western ¾, do preferred 1¾, Northwestern ⅜, Ohio Southern ⅜, Oregon Improvement 2, do preferred ¾, Omaha ⅝. The point of greatest interest in the afternoon was the discovery last night that the Richmond Terminal people purchased 25,000 shares of the Richmond & Danville (though they required only 3,000), which gave them the control of the latter stock, and therefore the power to dictate the terms of consolidation. It was on this that the Terminal stock ran up to 65 in the afternoon.

During the forenoon the market was strong, active, and higher, the local speculation in such specialties as Richmond Terminal, Hocking Valley, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, and the bituminous coal stocks being assisted by foreign buying of the trunk-line stocks and Boston dealings in Atlantic & Pacific.

The most conspicuous stock, however, was Richmond terminal, which opened 1¼ higher at 54, and rapidly advanced to 59 before 11 o'clock on very large dealings, it being reported that some operator was short of a large amount. This, in fact, was the only plausible explanation of the sudden advance of nearly ten points from the lowest price of 49⅝ yesterday, as there had been no new developments yet in connection with the struggle between this company and the Richmond & Danville each for the control of the other, and the consequent power to dictate the terms of consolidation. Erie was active, but the trading in it was thought to be largely arbitrage dealings, which only have a steadying effect on the price. Hocking Valley, however, was a live speculation, and showed an advance of 2 points, to 45, also Joliet Steel, which was up 3½ points, to 125¼, making 18 since Tuesday. Northwestern was more active and stronger on the very favorable report this morning of the earnings for the second week in November. The Omaha earnings were equally favorable, but the stock did not advance. St. Paul continues dead, and sold today at the same prices as the first few days of July. Lake Shore, which was spurted up yesterday on the hackneyed rumor of a settlement with the Nickel-Plate bondholders, was only dull and steady today, and the rumored settlement gets the usual official denial. On the whole, while there is still a bullish fever in the dealings, it waits on the movements of foreign operators to a larger extent than usual.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing— N'v. 19	Closing— Nov 18
Atlantic & Pacific	18,640	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	12¾
Alt. & Ter. H.	500	36	36	36	36
Atchison	1,210	98⅝	98	98⅝	97⅞
Canadian Pacific	1,000	70⅛	69⅝	69⅝	70⅛
Canada Southern	14,940	65⅞	65⅛	65¼	65⅛
Ches. & O.	200	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10
Do 1st pfd	1,151	20	19¼	19¾	19¾
Chi. & Alton	26	144	144	144	
C., B. & Q.	131	140¼	140¼	140¼	140
C., C., C. & I	9,300	75¼	74	75¼	74
Con. Gas	200	85¾	85¼	85¼	85¾
Col. Coal & Iron	1,142	36½	36¼	36¼	36⅝
Cameron Coal	6,750	28⅝	25½	27¾	26
C., St. L. & P.	750	15	14½	15	14¼
Do pfd	1,300	35⅝	35	35¾	35⅜
C., W. & B.	4,100	6⅞	6⅜	6¾	6¼
Do pfd	2,900	12	11¾	11¾	11¾
Cedar Falls	500	17¾	17	17¾	
Den. & Rio G.	1,835	34½	33⅝	33⅝	33¾
Del. & Hudson	900	107	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
D., L. & W.	16,480	141¾	141¼	141⅛	141⅛
Erie	28,350	37	36⅛	36⅞	36¼
Do pfd	1,400	78⅝	78	78	78⅝
Do seconds		103	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
E. T. & G. (new)	1,220	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛
E. Tenn. 1st pfd	330	76	75½	75½	77¾
Do 2d pfd	2,000	32¾	32⅛	32¾	32⅝
Ev. & T. H.	300	86¾	86½	86½	86½
Ft. W. & D.	175	25¾	25¼	25¾	25
G. B., W. & S. P.	530	12	11¾	11¾	11¼
Hocking Valley	34,312	44⅝	43	44⅞	42⅝
Houston & Texas	700	38⅝	37	38	37
I. B. & W.	272	17¾	17½	17½	
Jersey Central	3,800	53⅞	52⅞	53⅝	53¾
Joliet Steel Co.	116	125¼	120	120	122
K. & Texas	8,350	37⅝	36⅝	37¼	37⅛
L. E. & W	640	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	16⅝
Lake Shore	9,950	97⅞	96⅞	97⅜	97⅝
Louis. & Nashville	7,407	62⅞	62⅜	62⅞	62¾
L., N. A. & C.	300	70⅝	70	70	70
Long Island	1,000	97	96⅞	97	
Manhattan Con	410	164½	163⅝	164	165⅞
M., L. S. & W.	300	59	59	59	
Do pfd	1,570	94⅞	93	94⅞	92
Mich. Central	3,315	96⅞	96¾	96⅝	96⅞
Morris & Essex	150	142	141¾	142	
Minn. & St. L.	1,940	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	23⅛
Do pfd	3,075	51¼	50⅝	51¼	50⅞
Missouri Pacific	2,455	116⅝	116⅛	116⅝	116⅛
Mob. & Ohio	1,110	19⅝	19½	19⅝	19⅝
Mem. & Chas	12,500	60¾	57⅞	59	57½
N. Y., Sus. & W.	1,068	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜
Do pfd	1,320	25⅝	25	25⅜	25¾
N. Y. & N. E.	11,300	63⅞	62¾	63⅝	63⅜
N. Y., C. & St. L.	1,738	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	15¼
Do pfd	1,385	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	29½
N. Y. Central	1,085	113⅞	113⅝	113⅞	113⅝
Nor & W.	5,532	22	21	22	21¾
Do pref	14,125	52⅞	51	52⅜	51
Nor. Pacific	840	29⅜	29	29	29¼
Do pfd	1,689	64⅝	64¼	64⅝	64⅜
Northwestern	9,900	120⅞	120¼	120⅝	120⅜
Nash. & Chatt	2,400	89	87½	88⅝	88¼
New Con. Coal	2,090	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	19⅞
Ohio & Miss	9,855	34⅝	33⅞	34⅝	34⅛
Ont. & Western	600	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20¼
O. Ry. & N. Co.	100	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	108
O. Transcon	6,230	37⅛	36⅝	36⅞	37¼
Ohio Southern	900	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	20¾
Oregon Imp	1,905	40	38	40	38
Pacific Mail	1,340	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝	54⅝
P. P.-C. Co.	210	143⅞	143⅛	143⅞	
Peo., D. & E.	4,400	34⅛	33⅜	34⅛	33⅜
Phila. Co.	1,910	127⅞	126⅛	127	127⅞
Reading	98,100	40⅛	39¼	40⅛	39⅞
Rock Island	20	127½	127½	127½	127
R. & W. P. T.	100,230	65	54	65	52¾
Rich. & Ally	250	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	13⅛
St. L. & S. F.	1,200	36	35⅞	35⅞	36⅞
Do pref	700	71⅝	71⅛	71⅝	71⅛
Do 1st pfd	305	117⅛	117	117⅛	
St. Paul	3,318	95⅝	95¼	95⅜	95⅛
Do pfd	1,100	121⅛	121	121⅛	121
St. Paul & Duluth	800	63⅝	63⅛	63⅝	63⅛
Do pfd	64	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
St. Paul & Omaha	9,330	55	53⅞	54⅞	54⅛
Do pfd	100	116⅛	116	116⅛	116
St. Paul, M. & M.	36	119	119	119	118⅛
Southern Pacific	500	37⅛	37	37⅛	
Tennessee Coal	675	95⅝	94	94	96⅝
Tex. P. tr. rcts	3,950	23	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
Union Pacific	3,410	62⅛	61½	62	62⅜
Va. Midland	3,150	47	43	46½	43
Wabash	300	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	21
Do pfd	2,250	38	37½	37⅞	38⅛
Western Union	19,900	79	78½	78⅞	78⅞
South Carolina	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
N. Y., N. H. & H.	64	222	222	222½	
Union & O. C. pfd.	300	62	62	62½	
Boston Min. pref.	30	102	102	101	
Harlem pref	200	220	220	220	

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	137	Fargo	127
American	107	United States	61

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

United States 3s	100¾	M. K. & T. gen. 6s	104¾
U. S. 4s coupons	121⅝	Northern Pac. firsts	116⅛
U. S. 4½s coupons	110⅞	Northern Pac. 2ds	102⅞
Pacific 6s of 1895	126⅛	Northwestern consols	139⅜
Louisiana stamped 4s	83	N. W'n deb. 5s	108
Missouri 6s	104	St. L. & S. F. gen. m.	113⅛
Tenn. 6s settlements	105	St. Paul consols	132
Tenn. 5s settlements	102	St. P., C. & P. firsts	122
Tenn. 3s settlements	77¼	Tex. Pac. land grants	56
Central Pacific firsts	115½	T. P. R. G. ex coup.	70⅛
Den. & R. G. 1sts	118	Union Pacific firsts	116⅛
Den. & R. G. W. firsts	81	West Shore	102⅜
Erie seconds	102⅞		

Bond transactions yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

20000 U S 4½s reg......109¾
30000 U S 4s reg..127⅛@127¼
161000 A & P inc......30@30¼
5000 A&P—W D 1st......87⅛
18000 C S L & N O 5s......117½
40000 Can Sols gt. 107⅛@107¼
20000 Can So 2d......94⅛
10000 C & I C 1st......98⅛
1000 C & O cur......33⅜
10000 C&O 1st—Series B. ex cp......76⅝
1000 CB&Q—De Div 4s......99⅛
8000 Col H & T 5s......88⅜
2000 C C C & I g m......108⅜
5000 D & H rg '91......112¼
20000 D & RG W 1st......80
62000 Ft W & D ist. 94¾@95¼
5000 I B & W 1st—E D......93⅜
3000 L&N—Pen&A 1st......95
15000 L & N—NO&M 1st 107
5000 L&N—NO&M 2d......94
2000 M&SP 1-C&PW 5s. 108⅛
21000 M & O 1st deb 74¼@74⅜
5000 M & O new......115
10000 M & C 6s......106
4000 MK&T gn 5s. 92¼@92⅜
64000 MK&T g 6s..104⅞@105⅛
13000 do (csh)......104⅞
5000 M U Tel 6s......85⅛

4000 M Cen 7s..127⅛@127¼
30000 NYLE&Wn 2d en. e cp......103
1000 N Y C deb......109
5000 N Y El 1st......126
45000 NYS&W deb e c. 62
40000 NYC&N g m tr rec 71¼
15000 NYC&StL 1st tr.. 97
3000 NO Pac 1s......81
75000 N O P 1st tr 81¾@82¼
1000 N P term 1st......105⅜
5000 N P 1st cop......116⅛
6000 N Pac 2d cp......102⅝
500 N J C adjm......104⅜
1000 N W—New R 1st......113¼
7000 Ore Im Co 1st......97⅛
6000 Ore S L 6s. 106⅛@106¼
40000 O & T 6s......101⅛@101½
11000 O & M 1s—Sp D 110@110¼
35000 Ohio So inc......46@46½
10000 P D & E inc—Ev D. 80⅜
1000 R & Al s tr ret......78
1000 St J & C 1st......117
75000 T P inc l g tr. 58⅜@58⅝
10000 T P Rio......74
65000 T P Rio tst..73⅞@74¼
2000 U Pac s f......118
269000 W S gtd 4s 102⅛@102⅜

12 M. TO 1 P. M.

180000 A & P inc......30⅞@31
10000 A&P—W 1st......87⅛
10000 C & O cur......33⅜
21000 C H V & T 5s. 88⅜@89⅛
20000 Can So 2d......94⅛@94⅜
2000 C Coal & I 6s......99⅛
6000 D&R G W 1st......81
38000 Ft W & D 1st......95@95¼
1000 I B & W 1st......94
18000 L E & W inc......35
5000 M K & T g 5s......92⅜
19000 MK&T g 6s......105
43000 M & O 2d deb 43⅛@44
10000 Mo P 1st con s20. 114⅛
2000 NYL&W const m (cash)......108⅛
8000 N P 1st cp......116⅜

10000 N C & SL 2d......110
3000 Ogn S L 6s......106⅜
4000 O Imp Co 1s......97
2000 O & M con s f......123
2000 P D & E inc......82⅛
5000 P D & E inc—Ev D 82
13000 S L&SF g m......113⅛
3000 St L & I M 2d......112⅝
16000 SLKC&N-OD 1s tr......102@102¼
25000 T P R inc l g tr......58⅜@58⅝
1000 T P Rio trs......74⅛
500 Vall R of Ohio 6s. 105
50000 W S gtd 4s......102⅜
1000 W S reg 4s......102⅝
25 Pac Bk......162

1 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

20000 La con 4s......83
10000 N Car spl tax......12
3000 Tenn set 3s......77¼
10000 Va 6s dfd trs......13⅛
74000 A & P inc......30⅛@30⅞
45000 A&P—W D is..88@88⅛
5000 Am D & I 5s......99
4000 B & O 5s......111
14000 Col C & I 6s......99⅛
35000 C H V & T 5s.. 88⅜@89⅛
4000 C So 1st gtd......107⅛
5000 C & O 1st—S B e c. 76⅜
10000 D M & M l g......48
21000 E T cn gd 5s. 97⅛@98
20000 Ft W & D 1s. 94⅜@95¼
5000 GC&SF g 6s......103
9000 GBW&SP in 38⅛@38⅜
3000 Hend Bdg 1st......108⅛
4000 K & O 1st......102⅛
28000 L & N tr b 6s......106
5000 L&N—St L D 2d......94⅛
3000 L Island con 6s......114⅛
10000 L & W B cn astd. 111
20000 M&StP 1 C&PW 5s 108⅛
2000 M & SP 1st-SM D L 116⅛
25000 M & O 1s deb..74@74⅛
5000 M & O 2d deb......44⅛
25000 M & O 3d deb. 34⅛@35
10000 MK&T g 6s......104⅞
31000 NYLE&Wn 2d cn. ex cp......102⅞@103

10000 N Y Ont & W 1st. 107
5000 N Y C 6s '87......103⅜
5000 NYC&N g m tr rc 71
5000 N J C cons......108⅛
35000 N C & St L 2d 110⅛@111
5000 N P Tm 1st......105⅛
25000 N Pac 1st cp......116⅛
2000 N Pac 2d cp......102⅝
5000 N W cons......139⅛
5000 N O P 1st tr......82⅛
10000 O & T 6s......101⅛
25000 O Ry & N 5s......107
20000 O So inc......46@46⅛
1000 Pac of Mo 1st......104⅛
5000 R&Al s tr rc......78
11000 R & D 6s......114⅛
5400 R & D deb......113⅛
10000 St J & G I 1st......107⅛
5000 Shend V g m......47
10000 T & W 1st......113
91000 T P Rio tr......74@74⅜
6000 T Pac trm 6s trst. 69
5000 T P & W 1s trs......105⅛
1000 U Pac 1st......116⅛
25000 Va Mid inc......96@97
238000 W S 4s gtd 102⅞@103
5000 WSL&P 1-Det Div......88@90
5000 Wab 7s 1879......85
25 Fourth N Bk......142

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	12,174	97¾	100	97⅛	98
A. & Pac	8,135	12⅝	13⅛	12½	13
C., B. & Q.	300	140⅝	140¼	140⅝	140⅜
C., B. & Northern	100	33	33	33	33
Flint & P. M.	200	32⅛	33	32⅛	33
Do pref	220	100	100	100	100
Mexican Central	9,870	13	13	12⅝	12¾
N. Y. & N. E.	6,000	63⅞	63⅞	62⅞	63⅜
Union Pacific	1,585	62⅛	62⅛	62¼	62⅛
Wis. Cent.	6,000	24⅛	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛

Bond sales and quotations:

228000 Mexican 4s....52@53⅛
21000 Mex deb 10s..77@80
60000 Mex Cent inc. 15@16
141000 A. & P. Inc. 29⅞@ 30⅞
35000 Eastern 6s. 131 @133

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The market closed firm: Pennsylvania, 57⅜@58⅛; Lehigh Valley, 56⅛@56⅜; Lehigh Navigation, 52⅞@53.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—4 p. m.—Consols, 102 for money and 102 1-16 for the account. United States bonds, 4s, 130¼; 4½s, 112⅜; Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 34⅛; do seconds, 13⅛; Canadian Pacific, 71⅞; Erie, 38; do seconds, 105⅛; Illinois Central, 138⅛; Mexican ordinary, 50¾; St. Paul common, 98; New York Central, 117¼; Pennsylvania, 59¼; Reading, 20¾.

The Bank of England gained £24,000 on balance today.

Refined petroleum 5 13-16@5 15-16d per gallon.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Three per cent rentes, 82f 82½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 19.—The closing prices today were as follows: Alta, $2.12½; Bulwer, $2.75; Best & Belcher, $1.75; Bodie Consolidated, $5.12½; Chollar, $5.25; Consolidated California & Virginia, $18.75; Crown Point, $2.12½; Eureka Consolidated, $4.50; Gould & Curry, $3.00; Hale & Norcross, $2.75; Mexican, $4.37½; Mono, $2.62½; Mount Diablo, $3.00; Navajo, 80c; Ophir, $8.25; Potosi, $3.87½; Savage, $7.12½; Sierra Nevada, $2.87½; Union Consolidated, $3.25; Utah, $2.75; Yellow Jacket, $2.62½.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 18.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Company (new), $2.87½; Calumet & Hecla, $22.00; Franklin, $17.00; Huron, $2.50; Osceola, $30.50; Quincy, $61.00.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets averaged firmer yesterday, led by wheat. There was war news enough to give a very unsettled feeling, if not to justify confidence that there will soon be fighting in the Orient, and the receipts of produce were light, which fact may naturally be attributed to the late storm.

Provisions were rather more active, but the bulk of the trading was confined to the local operators, but few outside orders being received. Hogs were in good supply at easier prices, but the weather favored the shipping movement, and cables quoted a steady and firm market in Liverpool. Under these influences the tone was strong, and prices were slightly advanced. A good deal of pork was offered at the improvement, and the market fell back. Packers were not apparently selling anything, except in a small way for shipment. Pork opened 2½c lower, at $10.10 for January, sold up to $10.17½, and closed at $10.12½, with December at 60c discount and February at 10c premium. Lard was steady and unchanged, except that cash lard was a shade firmer. January sold at $5.97½@6.00, and closed at $5.95 bid, with December at 2½c discount and February at 7½c premium. Ribs were fairly active, the aggregate of trading being much larger than for some time past. February opened unchanged, at $5.25, sold up to $5.27½, and declined to $5.20 bid at the close, with January nominally at the same price, and March at 7½c premium. Cash sales were reported of 700 tcs lard at $5.95; 2,000 pieces green hams (20 lbs) at 7⅛c; 50,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at 7¾@8c; 50,000 lbs do at 8c; 25,000 lbs do December at 7¾c; 75,000 lbs green shoulders at 4⅝c; 75 tcs sweet-pickled shoulders (11@12 lbs) at 5⅛c; and 100,000 lbs short rib sides, partly cured, on private terms.

Flour was more active, local jobbers taking rather more than usual, and one lot was sold for export. Sales were reported of 50 sacks buckwheat at $2.25; 80 brls winter at $2.50; also 1,120 brls and 3,650 sacks on private terms. Total equal to about 3,800 brls.

Wheat was more active and stronger. The recent reports relating to the yield in the Northwest seemed to have lost their effect, and some dealers suggested that these reports had been circulated because of the large short sales made here for Minneapolis account. The buying orders yesterday came principally from the seaboard, as has been the case for several days past, and the market was to a great extent a fight between the East and the West. Cables were all decidedly stronger, Liverpool reporting an advance of ½@1d in spot wheat, and ¼@½d in futures, while Mark Lane was 6d, and English country markets 6d@1s dearer than previous reports. Under these influences our market ruled firm, and closed at outside quotations for the day. The local crowd were disposed to favor an advance, principally because Northwestern receipts were smaller. Export business for immediate delivery at New York was smaller, only 3 boat-loads being reported taken, but exporters were buying futures quite freely, owing to a present scarcity of ocean vessel-room. December opened ⅛c higher, at 74⅛c, and advanced to 74⅝@74¾c, with January at ⅝c premium and May 7c premium. Cash sales were reported in store of No. 2 at 74⅛@74⅝c and No. 3 at 67@68½c. Free-on-board lots sold at 66@70c for No. 3 and 55@63c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 43,000 bu.

Red winter wheat was in moderate request at improved prices. The offerings were light. Cash sales were reported of No. 2 red in store at 74⅝c and No. 3 red at 70½c. Free on board lots sold at 71½c for No. 3 red and 61c for No. 4 red. Total cash sales about 4,500 bu.

Corn was very dull at a slight advance over the latest prices of Thursday. Much of the time the pit was nearly deserted, and quotations were only nominal. There was more doing in the afternoon, several large lines of May changing hands at 41⅛c. Reports from the country continue to be received stating the outturn of the crop is disappointing, but the light shipping demand here is pointed at by the bears as their strong argument. May opened ⅛c higher, at 41⅜c, advanced to 41⅝c, and closed at 41⅝c asked, with December at 4⅞c discount and January at 4⅛c discount. Cash lots in store sold at 36@36⅛c for No. 2 and No. 2 yellow, 35⅛@35⅜c for No. 3 yellow, 34⅛@34⅜c for No. 3, and 33⅜c for No. 4. On track ear corn sold at 45c, No. 3 and No. 3 white at 34⅞@35⅛c, and 32⅛@34c for No. 4. Free-on-board lots sold at 37⅛c for No. 2 yellow, 36⅛@36⅜c for No. 3 yellow, 34⅞@35⅛c for No. 3, 34@34⅛c for No. 4, and 30c for no grade. Total cash sales about 165,500 bu.

Oats were very slow but firm in tone, and averaged a shade better than Thursday, the fact being probably due to sympathy with wheat. May sold at 30⅛@30⅜c, closing at the inside bid, with this month at 4⅛c discount. Cash lots of No. 2 in store sold at 26⅛@26⅜c, both gilt-edged receipts. Free-on-board lots sold at 30⅛c for barley oats, 29@30c for No. 2 white, 28⅛@29⅛c for No. 3 white, 26⅛@27⅛c for No. 2, and 23⅛@27⅛c for No. 3. Total cash sales about 95,000 bu.

Rye was quoted unchanged, but the cash demand was very light, and there was a little more inquiry for the longer futures. May sold at 60c, that being the asking price of Thursday, and November was quoted at 52⅛c bid, December at 53c bid, and January at 53½c bid. No. 2 in store sold at 53c. Samples sold at 54@55c for No. 2 and 49c for No. 3. Total sales, 9 cars.

Barley was firm and quiet, with light arrivals. The sales averaged about ½c higher. January sold at 54½c and February at 55c. Sales by sample were made at 54@60c for No. 2, with 45@53c for No. 3 and 42@43c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 16 cars.

Flax was quiet at the inside prices of Thursday. December sold at 93c, May at $1.02, and January at 93⅞@94c, closing at the inside. No. 1 in store sold at 93c for regular and 93⅞c for choice. Rejected sold at 91@91½c. Total cash sales about 15 cars.

Timothy seed was firm, with very little on sale. Prime for cash was quotable at $1.67@1.68, with December at $1.68@1.70 and March held at $1.84. Clover was firm and a shade higher at $4.50@4.55 for prime; choice mammoth sold at $4.60 and Alaska at $5.40. Hungarian and millet were nominal at 45@55c, German millet at 50@65c, and buckwheat at 50@60c.

The street markets were fairly active, except for poultry, which continued dull and the supply far in excess of the demand. The potato market is in a most unsatisfactory condition by reason of the sudden change to cold weather and the fact that a large number of loaded cars cannot be side-tracked for lack of accommodation on the part of the railroad companies. It is estimated that 75 car-loads were more or less frozen during Thursday night, and those shippers who accompanied their stocks found themselves in an awkward predicament. The only way out of it was to sell the product for what could be got for it, and this many of them did at a heavy sacrifice. Buyers here are slow to purchase owing to the bad condition of the roads and the scarcity of men to sack the potatoes. The condition of the dry-goods market was unchanged, a fair volume of orders coming in and mostly for seasonable fabrics. Trading was quiet at the millinery and clothing establishments, while the boot and shoe houses were kept moderately busy. In the markets for iron and general metals and hardware a slight improvement was noted in the demand, especially for finished iron, the prices for which have advanced $1.00@2.00 per ton. Values ruled strong all round. The inquiry for steel rails for next year's delivery continues active, the contracts already aggregating $700,000. The quotations are $38.00 for standard and $34.50 for seconds.

It was remarked early yesterday morning as singular that there was no news about wheat from either London, Paris, or Pillsbury. Also one gentleman made the sage remark that there is no hope for outside orders to buy till the market has advanced a few cents. All of which suggests the statement of a gentleman immortalized by Joe Miller, "I see very plainly I shall never be able to get these boots on till I have worn them for a week or two."

A decidedly better foreign demand for wheat was reported yesterday by New York, and parties there were paying a slight premium for cash lots over the price for December. The impossibility of getting a premium the other way was commented on as one of the unfavorable features of the trade. Some lots are engaged for shipment in the latter part of next month, and have to be carried till then at the expense of the shipper.

J. T. Lester, just returned from Europe, is credited with saying that "England has no wheat to speak of, and India and Russia are out of the market, offering nothing."

It is pretty well known in the trade that certain parties in the Northwest are short on wheat in this market to a large extent. The probability is that they are short to just about the extent to which they hold cash wheat in that section, and no more, so that they have the wheat to deliver in case they should be called on for it. The latest rumor on the subject is that a movement is on foot to corner them, and that they are preparing for it by making arrangements to have the wheat brought here and stored through the winter. If this should prove to be the motive for the agitation which has drawn a Chicago delegation to Duluth it will explain the sudden awakening of anxiety to provide machinery for the cleaning of wheat up to grade on a wholesale scale.

The stock of wool in this city is estimated to be about 5,500,000 lbs.

The packing of the West during this month is estimated to be not far from 40 per cent less than that of the same time last year. How much of this decrease is due to the strike at the packing-houses in this city?

An exporter yesterday bought 200,000 bu wheat in New York for January delivery.

A cargo of wheat was recently shipped from Bombay to Alexandria, in Egypt, and said to be for consumption there.

The following table shows the range of prices:

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
MESS PORK.			
November	$ 9.55	$ 9.50 @ 9.60	$ 9.52½
December	9.55	9.50 @ 9.60	9.52½
January	10.12½	10.10 @10.20	10.12½
February	10.22½	10.20 @10.30	10.22½
LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.			
November	$ 5.92½	$.......@ 5.92½	$ 5.92½
December	5.92½	.......@ 5.92½	5.92½
January	5.97½	5.97½@ 6.00	5.95
February	6.05	6.05 @ 6.07½	6.02½
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
January	$ 5.22½	$ 5.20 @ 5.22½	$ 5.20
February	5.25	5.20 @ 5.27½	5.20
WHEAT.			
November	73⅞	73⅝@ 74¼	74⅛
December	74⅝	74⅛@ 74⅝	74⅝
January	74⅞	75 @ 75⅝	75⅛
May	81	81¼@ 81⅝	81⅝
CORN.			
November	35⅞	35⅞@ 36	36
December	36⅛	36⅛@ 36⅜	36⅜
January	36⅞	36⅞@ 37⅛	36⅞
May	41⅜	41⅜@ 41⅝	41⅝
OATS.			
November	25¾	....@ 26⅛	26⅛
December	26⅛	26⅛@ 26⅜	26⅜
January	26⅛	26⅜@ 26⅞	26⅞
May	30⅛	30⅛@ 30⅜	30⅜

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	November.	December.	January.
No. 2 spring	$ 89⅞	89⅞	$ 90⅞
No. 2 corn	43⅞	42⅞	39⅞
No. 2 oats	28⅞	28⅞	
Pork	9.00	9.02½	10.45
Lard	6.20	6.20	....
Short ribs	4.82½	4.85	....

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in the city during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1886.	RECEIPTS. 1885.	SHIPMENTS. 1886.	SHIPMENTS. 1885.
Flour, brls	13,796	16,485	18,969	18,941
Wheat, bu	84,279	52,231	16,461	11,304
Corn, bu	125,536	135,444	17,935	100,296
Oats, bu	97,581	89,781	49,801	39,486
Rye, bu	1,645	6,385	2,304	2,718
Barley, bu	39,699	46,682	64,571	27,961
Grass-seed, lbs	132,695	136,835	9,000	27,500
Flaxseed, bu	49,711	42,105	31,010	12,469
Broom-corn, lbs	270,650	210,770	66,830	110,400
Cured meats, lbs	224,280	652,310	2,316,734	2,672,329
Canned meats, cases	....	....	1,283	2,175
Dressed beef, lbs	86,240	....	773,114	1,703,404
Beef, brls	....	....	287	420
Pork, brls	....	100	1,129	2,405
Lard, lbs	81,800	48,900	683,081	1,496,025
Cheese, lbs	185,165	151,432	190,440	87,422
Butter, lbs	371,080	276,951	325,149	235,625
Dressed hogs, No	76	5	83	117
Live hogs, No	33,204	47,324	12,431	7,089
Cattle, No	5,162	6,298	2,704	2,608
Sheep, No	1,466	3,587	952	473
Hides, lbs	301,330	203,641	522,465	561,930
Wool, lbs	42,984	91,846	510	201,814
Coal, tons	10,304	12,032	3,121	3,912
Lumber, m feet	5,639	7,416	3,612	3,416
Shingles, m	1,700	7,923	328	113
Salt, brls	2,540	4,874	3,697	3,970

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Nov 19	RECEIPTS, BU. Nov 18	RECEIPTS, BU. Nov. 17	SHIPMENTS, BU. Nov 19	SHIPMENTS, BU. Nov 18	SHIPMENTS, BU. Nov 17
Chicago	84,500	83,500	169,000	16,500	19,000	52,500
Milwaukee	34,000	32,000	18,500	46,500	2,000	2,000
St. Louis	14,500	16,500	7,500	500	2,000	10,000
Toledo	16,500	34,500	29,500	8,000	62,500	26,500
Detroit	48,500	51,500	26,500	7,000	50,000	20,000
Kansas City	11,500	19,500	15,000	28,000	6,000	10,500
Minneapolis	11,000	92,500	307,500	28,000	53,500	55,500
Duluth	80,000	153,000	159,000	50,000	62,000	15,000
Total	300,500	483,000	732,500	184,500	266,000	192,000

The following grain was inspected as received in this city during Thursday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	20	6	1	27
Spring wheat	91	23	6	120
Corn	43	114	18	175
Oats	77	12	....	89
Rye	8	....	....	8
Barley	10	20	3	33
Total	249	175	28	452

Total about 265,000 bu. Inspected out: 7,758 bu wheat, 85,422 bu corn, 709 bu oats, 506 bu rye, 6,832 bu barley. The receipts to be reported today are expected to include about 140 cars wheat, 195 cars corn, 75 cars oats, and 15,000 hogs.

Lake freights were quiet at ⅛c advance. The only vessel on the market was chartered to take 66,000 bu corn to Buffalo at 3⅝c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—Firm, and in good request from the wholesale grocers, at $1.40@1.50 per bu for choice hand-picked mediums and navies. Common stocks, $1.00@1.15 per bu.

BROOM-CORN—Choice grades were in fair request, but the supply is comparatively light, while long brush is plentiful and slow. The arrivals continue large, notwithstanding which the market ruled fairly steady. Choice green hurl, 4@5c; rough and coarse do, 2½@3½c; green, self-working, 5@5½c; red or yellow tipped hurl, 4@4½c; coarse, seedy, common, 2½@3½c; fine pea green, inside and covers, 5½@6½c; red or yellow tipped do, 4@4½c; common do, 3½@4c; long, stalky, seedy, and bad color, 2½@3½c.

BROOMS—Trading was fairly active, and a good, steady feeling prevailed. Best parlor-carpet brooms, $3.25@4.00 per doz; warehouse do, $4.00; railroad do, $3.75; No. 1 plain-handled do, $2.50; No. 2 do, $2.25; No. 3 do, $2.00.

BUTTER—This market was very firm under a gradually improving demand. This is attributed to the fact that retailers must keep the genuine article. Trading is confined to local consumption and the receipts are fair for this season of the year. Fancy selections of creamery and dairies were taken as fast as they came in, the former at 26@27c and the latter at 22@24c per lb. Choice Iowa, Wisconsin, and similar grades sold at 23@25c. Held goods were quotably 13@16c, but they were not wanted. Common and packing stocks met with a fair sale at 8@10c per lb.

CHEESE—A good active demand existed for choice full creams, and the market ruled firm. The arrivals are getting small by degrees and beautifully less, the factories in the Northwest having been well cleaned up. Cheddars, 12@12½c per lb; flats (two in a box), 12¼@12½c, and Young Americas, 12½@13½c. Choice skims were in light request at 5@7c per lb, but there was scarcely anything doing in common skims, which were offered at 2@3c per lb.

COAL—The great trouble in this market is the lightness of the receipts of anthracite coal. The shortage is estimated at over 200,000 tons, and there seems to be no rapid road out of the difficulty. Holders show no desire to fill large orders at the current rates and the local retail trade is comparatively quiet. Dealers who can fill orders promptly easily obtain 25@50c above the current rates. The quotations are per net ton by car-load: Anthracite—Grate and egg, $5.50; stove and nut, $5.75; Lehigh lump, $7.50. Bituminous—Erie and Briar Hill, $4.50; Pittsburg, $3.50; Indiana block, $2.65; Hocking Valley, $3.00; Blossburg, $3.50.

COOPERAGE—Was in light demand and steady. Quotations are 92½@95c for pork barrels and $1.07½@1.10 for lard tierces.

DRIED FRUITS—A good volume of business was reported, especially for small fruits. Prices were firm, evaporated apples advancing 1c and blackberries ½c. The supply of peaches and raspberries continued light. Valencia raisins, 7c per lb.; Malaga L. M. do, $2.00 per box; California loose muscatels, $1.75 per 22-lb box; do, London layers, $2.00; new Turkish prunes, 5½c; currants, 6c; citron, 19c; apples, quarters, 2¾@4c; do, sliced, 3@5c; do, evaporated, 9@10c; half peaches, 4½@5c; California half peaches, 11@13c; blackberries, 8½c; raspberries, 19c; pitted cherries, 10@11c; pitted plums, 11@12½c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Steady and trading fair for both city and country. Collections were slow. We quote: Citric acid, 66@70c; tartaric acid, 49@50c; carbolic acid, 30@35c; carbolic ammonia, 13@15c; brom. ammonia, 58@60c; balsam of Peru, $1.60@1.65; balsam, Tolu, 45@50c; bay rum, $2.00@3.00; Tonka beans, $1.75@1.85; vanilla beans, $10.50@13.50; cubeb berries, $1.25@1.35; borax, 8@9c; calomel, 80@85c; camphor, 25@28c; cantharides, $2.20@2.25; cassia buds, 14@15c; chloroform, 40@45c; ergot, 40@50c; glycerine, 20@25c; gum arabic, 75@95c; lycopodii, 50@55c; mercury, 60@65c; morphine, sulph., $2.10@2.35; opium, $3.00@3.20; quinine, P. & W., 65@70c.

EGGS—Higher, at 19@20c per doz for strictly fresh stock, and in some instances 20c was obtained. Cold-storage eggs, 17½@18½c per doz. There was a good local demand. Pickled eggs were slow, at 10@12½c, the bakeries being the only buyers.

FISH—Very active, more so than usual at this time of the year, and prices firm. The situation with reference to the catch of lake fish is unchanged, although the nets are still out. New whitefish, No. 1, per 100 lbs, $6.50; do family, $3.00; codfish, extra George's, $4.25; do boneless, 4@7c; mackerel, half brls, extra shore, $16.50; mackerel, No. 1 shore, $14.00@14.50; do No. 1 medium, $7.50@8.50; do large family, $5.50; do family, $5.00; new Walkhoff Holland herring, 95c, and dark hoop do, 65c; new Labrador herring, split, $8.50; do Halifax, split, $8.00; George's Bay split herring, $8.50; scaled herring, 25c; Norway herring, $12.00 per brl; Norwegian stockfish, 9c per lb; smoked bloaters, $1.00 per box; do haddies, 10c per lb; do halibut, 10c per lb.

GAME—The arrivals continue light, but they are mostly in good condition, and the demand active with a firm market. Partridges, $2.00@2.75 per doz; quail, $1.75@2.00; prairie chickens, $4.75@5.00; woodcock, $4.50@5.00; jacksnipe, $1.00@1.25; plover, $1.00@1.25; mallard ducks, $3.00@3.25; canvasbacks, $6.00@8.00; teal, $1.75@2.00 for green wing and $2.00@2.25 for blue wing; small ducks, 75c@$1.25; venison saddles, 12@14c per lb; rabbits, $1.25@1.50 per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Sales were fair and the supply ample except of apples. Lemons ruled firmer at $4.00 per case for Malagas and $4.50@5.00 for Messinas. Jamaica oranges $6.50@7.00 per brl, and Florida do $4.00 per box, but they are scarcely ripe yet. Bananas ranged at 75c@2.50 per bunch. Malaga grapes $5.00@7.00 per brl, and fancy mammoth clusters $5.00 per case. Concord, Catawba, and Isabella grapes 35@45c per 10-lb basket, and fresh receipts heavy. Apples were in continued good demand for local consumption and shipment at $1.75@2.00 per brl on track, and $2.00@2.50 from store. Cranberries $4.00@7.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—Sugars were steady and fairly active. Coffees have advanced ½c during the week and are in brisk request in small lots. It is confidently asserted that they will go 2c higher before the next crop comes in in June. Rice was unchanged, with heavy sales. Coffees—Java, 20@26c; Mocha, 24½c; Rio, choice to fancy, 13¾@14½c; fair, 13½c; good, 12½c; common, 11¾@12½c. Sugars—Cut loaf, 6⅛@6⅜c; standard A, 5½c; powdered, 6⅛@6⅜c; standard granulated, 5⅞c; white extra C, 5⅛c; yellow to extra C, 5c; yellow, 4⅜@4⅝c. Rice—Fancy head, 6⅛@6⅜c; choice, 4⅝c; good, 4⅛c; and common, 3⅛@4c.

HAY—Was firm and in good demand for all samples offered. Prices show but little change. Sales were reported on track of No 1 timothy at $10.25@10.50, No. 2 do at $9.00, and upland prairie Iowa at $8.00@9.50. Free-on-board No 1 timothy sold at $10.50 and Illinois upland prairie at $7.00. Receipts, 340 tons; shipments, 32 tons.

HIDES—The demand was fair and prices steady, with slightly increased receipts. Salted bull hides, 6½c; heavy green-salted bull hides (full cured), 8½c; light do, 9c; damaged, 7½@7¾c; green-salted calf, 9½c; No. 2, damaged, 8½c; dry-salted hides, 11@12c, and No. 2 dry-salted and skins two-third price; dry flint, 13@14c, and damaged 10c; dry calf at 14c per lb and deacons 25c each; branded hides 15 per cent off; veal kip, 9c, and damaged, 7c.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Pig-tin ruled quiet at 26c for "Lamb and Flag" and "Straits" and 27c for bars, while roofing-plates were in good request at the $6.00 rate for charcoal. Coke-plates ranged at $4.75@5.25, with I. C. 20x28 at $10.00@10.50. The sales of sheet copper were moderate at combination prices. Ingot copper ruled firm at 11@12c.

NAILS—The demand was very active for this season of the year. Prices were advanced at the mills to a $2.25 card, which is 5c higher. The store rates are $2.25 for iron and $2.35 for steel nails, with 5c off for car-lots.

OILS—Advanced ¼@½c in most instances, with a good volume of trading, except that linseed oil continued dull and weak. Quotations: Standard white, 110°, 8½c; prime white, 50°, 9c; snow and water-white, 150°, 10½c; headlight, 175°, 11½c; Michigan test, prime white, 10½c; do, water white, 11½c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 8½c; do, water white, 10c; Indiana test, prime white, 9½c; do, water white, 10½c; Elaine, 16c; Eocene, 11½c; Oleane, 11½c; Scarlet Rose, 12½c; linseed, raw 37c and boiled 40c in 5-brl lots and upwards and 38c and 41c in less than 5-brl lots; turpentine, 39c; extra lard oil, 52c; No. 1 lard oil, 40c; No. 2 do, 35c; whale oil, 60c; and W. B. sperm, $1.10.

PIG-IRON—Comparatively quiet for lack of offerings, agents showing no disposition to sell except for direct consumption, the object being to check the speculative demand. Prices were higher in some instances. Lake Superior charcoal, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, $21.50@22.50; Nos. 4, 5, and 6, $22.50; imported Scotch, $24.00; American Scotch, $17.50@21.00; Southern coke, Nos. 1 and 2, $19.00@20.50; Salisbury, Nos. 1 to 6, $35.00; anthracite, $20.00@21.00.

POTATOES—This market was in a demoralized condition with reference to car-lots, holders being anxious to sell by reason of the sudden change in weather, and sales of fine stocks were made at $100.00@150.00 per car-load, which is about 20@30c per bu. The store trade was slow, at 50@55c per brl for choice varieties and 40@50c for ordinary stocks.

POULTRY—Arrivals were only moderate, but the heavy stocks on hand kept the market oversupplied and there was no improvement in prices. Chickens were almost unsalable, but fine dressed ducks and turkeys sold well. Live hens and chickens, 3@4c per lb; roosters, 3c; young ducks and turkeys, 7c; old ducks and gobblers, 6c; dressed chickens, 5@6½c per lb; ducks, 7@8c; and turkeys, 6@9c, outside for fancy stock. Plucked live geese, $3.50@4.00, and fine, full feathered do $5.00@6.00 per doz.

SALT—Fairly active and steady. Fine salt, 85c per brl; coarse do, $1.35; dairy, with bags, $1.90@2.15; do without bags, $1.65; Ashton's Liverpool, sacks 224 lbs, 80c@$2.85; Genesee, factory filled, $2.25@2.40; do, cheese salt, $2.00@2.20, and do, packers' fine, $4.80 per ton.

TALLOW—Slow and weak at 4@4¼c for city rendered, 3¾c for cake, 3¼c for No. 1 country, and 2½c for No. 2. Grease was quiet at 3¼c for white, 2½c for brown, and 2½c for yellow.

VEGETABLES—The orders for shipment were fair, but the local trade ruled dull. Supply ample. Cabbage, $3.00@4.50 per 100; beets, carrots, and turnips, $1.25 per brl; parsnips, $1.50 per brl; onions, $2.00@2.50 per brl; celery, 20@30c per doz; Hubbard squash, $1.00@1.50 per doz; spinach, $1.00 per brl; cauliflowers, 75c@$1.00 per doz, as to condition; Jersey sweet potatoes, $4.50@5.00, and Illinois do, $2.50@3.00 per brl; lettuce, 20@30c per doz; oyster plant, 40@50c per doz; horseradish, 6@7c per lb.

WHISKY—Firm and quotably $1.18.

WOOL—Quiet and steady. No change in values is anticipated until the result of the London sales is known. They begin the last day of the month, and if prices do not suffer any reaction the market here will be stronger, owing to the light stocks on hand and the small arrivals of fall wools. Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub, 25@28c; medium tub, 31@35c; fine unwashed, 19@23c; medium unwashed, 20@28c; coarse unwashed, 24@25c; burry unwashed, 15@17c; fine washed, 29@30c; medium washed, 32@33c; coarse washed, 28@29c. Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 18@22c; medium unwashed, 22@24c; coarse unwashed, 21@23c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 15	6,314	130	14,817	4,136
Tuesday, Nov. 16	6,997	131	25,698	5,743
Wednesday, Nov. 17	6,650	57	33,766	4,962
Thursday, Nov. 18	5,162	132	35,204	1,466
Friday, Nov. 19	3,900	100	42,000	3,000
Total	29,023	580	151,485	19,307
Same time last week	34,319	563	112,863	18,228
Shipments—				
Monday, Nov. 15	1,687	62	16,386	1,166
Tuesday, Nov. 16	1,370	55	11,162	1,525
Wednesday, Nov. 17	1,637	285	13,922	607
Thursday, Nov. 18	2,704	......	12,431	952
Friday, Nov. 19	1,800	......	11,000	800
Total	9,198	402	64,901	5,050
Same time last week	17,681	623	80,853	6,717

Less than 4,000 cattle arrived yesterday, making 29,000 for the last five days, or 5,300 less than arrived the corresponding time last week. Hog receipts have increased 38,000 and sheep gained 1,100 during the same time. Shipments of cattle for the five days were only 9,200, against almost 18,000 the same period last week. Native cattle are 15@30c lower than one week ago. Hogs closed 20c higher than one week ago and sheep 15@20c higher.

Small offerings and a good demand caused a strong feeling in yesterday's cattle market. Local buyers were the principal operators. Prices ruled firm at Thursday's advance. The dropping off of the Texas and Western cattle runs tends to give the native cows and mixed butchering cattle a better chance. Prices have been so extremely low, however, that there is plenty of room for improvement.

Almost 900 car-loads of live-stock arrived yesterday, including 640 cars of hogs. The Milwaukee & St. Paul Road furnished 153 cars of hogs, the Chicago & Northwestern Road 140, and the Burlington & Quincy 145 cars of hogs.

Estimating today's receipts at 1,000 cattle, 30,000 hogs, and 1,000 sheep, arrivals for the present month to date figure up 98,300 cattle, 491,200 hogs, and 61,300 sheep. Compared with receipts for the corresponding period last November cattle exhibit 7,700 decrease, hogs 225,000 decrease, and sheep 8,000 decrease. Receipts of hogs for the present month will fall short of last November's run about 200,000.

Exports from New York for the last week were 867 cattle, 5,020 beef quarters, and 83 sheep, against 415 cattle, 5,780 quarters, 69 sheep the previous week, and 345 cattle, 6,428 quarters, 114 sheep, and 315 mutton carcasses the corresponding week last year. Export buyers at Chicago are doing very little.

Chicago dressed beef in New York is reported extremely dull at 6@8c per lb for common to best native sides, and 5@5½c per lb for Texas sides.

Receipts during the last week of November, 1885, were: Cattle, 37,061 head; hogs, 258,388; sheep, 18,635. Arrivals for next week are estimated at 35,000 cattle, 280,000 hogs, and 20,000 sheep.

Stock cattle sold freely yesterday, and prices ruled 15@25c higher than last Wednesday's quotations. Six car-loads of 1,063@1,067-lb feeding steers sold to an Ohio feeder at $3.60. Cattle of good quality are in demand at strong prices.

CATTLE—Native beef cattle sold freely yesterday to the extent of the offerings at Thursday's advance of 10@15c. Native butcher stock sold at about former quotations, and the few Texas cattle on sale found buyers at 10c advance. Eastern shippers bought less than 500 cattle at $3.50@4.35, with one load of 1,428-lb steers at $4.95, which was the top of the market. Dressed-beef men were the principal buyers at $3.25@4.75, largely at $3.80@4.40 for 1,140@1,473-lb steers. No real choice cattle were on sale. Some 1,354-lb Colorados sold at $4.10. Native cows sold freely to city butchers and canners at $1.25@3.10, largely at $2.25@2.60; other native butchers' stock sold at $2.00@4.00, with veal calves as high as $6.00. Through Texans sold at $2.25@2.45 for cows and mixed and $2.60@3.35 for steers. Stockers sold at $2.05@2.80 and feeders at $2.85@3.60. Revised quotations are as follows:

Christmas beeves, 1,700@1,900 lbs	$ 5.20@ 5.40
Prime steers, 1,500 to 1,650 lbs	4.90@ 5.15
Choice to fancy, 1,350 to 1,550 lbs	4.25@ 4.80
Fair to choice, 1,200 to 1,450 lbs	3.85@ 4.35
Common to good, 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.05@ 3.75
Poor and medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs	2.90@ 3.40
Northern rangers, 800 to 1,400 lbs	2.50@ 3.50
Wintered Texans, 860 to 1,100 lbs	2.60@ 3.00
Through Texans, 600 to 1,000 lbs	1.80@ 2.70
Fair to choice native cows	1.40@ 2.50
Inferior to medium cows	1.00@ 1.65
Poor to fancy bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs	1.40@ 2.60
Stockers, 500 to 900 lbs	2.00@ 2.80
Feeders, 900 to 1,200 lbs	2.85@ 3.60
Veal calves, 100 to 300 lbs	3.00@ 6.00
Milch cows, per head	18.00@45.00
Eastern calves, per head	7.00@13.00

HOGS—Forty-two thousand hogs arrived yesterday, which, with 5,000 "stale" offerings, made 47,000 on sale. Fifteen packers, city butchers, and Eastern shippers purchased about 34,500, leaving nearly 13,000 unsold. Early in the day receipts were estimated at 30,000 to 35,000; salesmen were firmer in their views and asked higher prices, which in a few cases were obtained. Later, however, the receipts increased to 42,000, and values weakened, closing about 10c lower than Thursday's quotations. Fully 1,500 heavy hogs sold early in the day at $4.10@4.15, which was 10c higher than best heavy closed. Fair to choice heavy closed at $3.80@4.00, and inferior to medium at $3.55@3.75. Extra prime light sold as high as $4.10, but fair to choice offerings closed at $3.75@4.00. Mixed weights closed at $3.75@3.95. Pigs averaging 126 lbs sold at $4.00, but they were fine in quality. Culls, of the same average, sold at $3.00.

SHEEP—The market again ruled firm at full previous quotations. Sales ranged at $2.55@4.00 for sheep, and $4.50@5.00 for lambs. Sheep and lambs, mixed, sold at $4.25. Texas sheep nominal at $2.25@3.25, and Montana stock at $3.00@3.60.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 19.—BEEVES—Receipts, 2,400 head; better offerings of natives were strong and active, while common natives and all sorts of range cattle were dull and lower; native steers sold at $3.25@5.00: a few tops at $5.10@5.15; fair Texas do, $3.15; Colorado do, $3.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,500; steady, with fair clearances; sheep, $3.00@4.65; lambs, $5.00@6.35.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,700; rather firmer at $4.25@4.75.

East Liberty, Pa., Nov. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 228; shipments, 52; market, nothing doing.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,000 head; shipments, 4,900; market active; Philadelphias, $4.30@4.35; Yorkers, $4.15@4.25; common and light, $3.90@4.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 1,000; market slow at yesterday's prices.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,900; shipments, 900; market ruled a shade higher on desirable grades of natives and Indians and about steady on others; choice native steers, $4.30@4.80; fair to good native shipping steers, $3.50@4.30; butchers' steers, fair to choice, $3.00@4.10; feeders, fair to good, $2.60@3.20; stockers, fair to good, $1.90@2.75; Texans and Indians, common to prime, $1.85@3.85.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,100; shipments, 1,300; market opened strong, and a quick clearance was made at yesterday's advance, closing easier; choice heavy and butchers' selections, $4.00@4.15; packing, fair to best, $3.90@4.10; Yorkers, medium to choice, $3.85@4.05; pigs, common to good, $2.60@3.70.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,120; shipments, 400; movement slow; prices steady.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,800; shipments, 2,000; grass range active and strong; corn fed steady; good to choice, $4.10@4.60; common to medium, $3.30@4.00; stockers, $2.25@2.75; feeding steers, $2.80@3.60; cows, $1.50@2.70; grass-range steers, $2.25@2.30.

HOGS—Receipts, 12,407; shipments, 110; the market opened active and 5c higher, but closed weak and 7½c lower; good to choice, $3.95@4.05; common to medium, $1.50@3.20.

LUMBER.

There is no falling off in the demand at the yards, which continued very active, with the current price-list well maintained:

First, second, and third clears, 1¼@2-inch	$42.00@47.00
A and B select, 1¼@2-inch	30.00@40.00
A stock boards, 12 to 16 ft, 12 in	42.00
B stock boards, 12 to 16 ft, 12 in	37.00
C stock boards, 12 to 16 ft, 12 in	32.00
D stock boards, 12 to 16 ft, 12 in	20.00
A box, 13 in. and upward	48.00
B box, 13 in. and upward	43.00
C box, 13 in. and upward	33.00
A flooring, 6 in	34.00
B flooring, 6 in	32.00
Siding, first and second clear, 12 to 16 ft	21.50
A siding	20.00
B siding	19.00
Common boards, 10 to 20 ft	12.00
Common boards, 1¼ and 1½ in	13.00
Fencing, first, 12 to 16 ft	13.50
Fencing, No. 2, 12 to 20 ft	10.50
Timber, 2x4, 12 to 24 ft	12.00@13.50
Timber, 2x6, 12 to 24 ft	12.00@16.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24 ft	12.00@15.00
Pickets, flat, rough	9.00@12.00
Pickets, fancy head and dressed, selected	18.00
Shingles, extra A	2.40
Shingles, choice A	2.20
Shingles, standard A	2.10
Shingles, extra cedar "A"	2.20
Lath, dry	1.75

There was scarcely anything doing in the cargo market, only one vessel coming in owing to the tempestuous weather. Piece-stuff was firm and other grades steady.

Piece-stuff, short and green	$ 9.50
Piece-stuff, long and green	10.00@14.00
No. 2 boards and strips, green	10.00@11.50
No. 2 boards and strips, dry	10.00@12.50
Medium boards and strips, green	12.00@15.00
No. 1 boards and strips, green	15.00@22.00
Shingles, extra A	1.90@ 2.10
Shingles, standard	1.70@ 1.80
Lath, green	1.25@ 1.45
Lath, dry	1.30@ 1.35

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm; fair demand; offerings moderate; winter, 6s 10d@7s; spring, 6s 9d@6s 11d; club, 7s 2d. Corn firm and in fair demand at 4s 4½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 66s. Lard, 32s 3d. Long and short clears, 37s 6d; Cumberlands, 39s. Long cut hams, 50s. Lard, 32s.

CHEESE—60s 9d.

PROVISIONS—3:30 p. m., close—Pork is in fair demand; prime mess Eastern, 66s, firm; do Western, steady at 62s 6d. Lard is in poor demand; spot, November, December, and January, 32s 3d; dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is in fair demand; new No. 2 winter, 6s 10d, firm; do spring, 6s 9d, firm. Flour—Demand improving; firm at 8s 10d. Corn is in fair demand; spot and December, 4s 4d½, steady; November and January, 4s 4d, steady.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Speculative trading in winter of unusual magnitude—interest centering in the December and January options—and through various fluctuations prices of No. 2 red on the futures list advanced for the day ½@⅝c a bu, closing firmly. Cable advices were stimulating. Western accounts also favorable, and for early delivery values also ruled stronger—about ½@1c on, however, a comparatively moderate business. Export call fair, but scarcity of desirable lots afloat and more confident views of holders seriously impeded negotiations. Local millers evinced more interest. No. 2 red for November closed at 85c; do for December at 85⅛c bid; January, 1887, at 87⅛c asked; February at 88⅛c asked; May at 93⅛c; and June at 94½c. Sales: No. 2 red, afloat, at 86@86⅛c for canal and railroad stock, closing for the latter at 86⅛c, and for canal at 86c bid; No. 2 red, in elevator, at 85¼@85⅜c, closing at 85⅛c and 86c asked; free on board, from store, for export, at 85⅛c; No. 1 northern spring, in store, to a local miller, at 87c; and old No. 2 Milwaukee spring, afloat, for export, at 83c, with other sales rumored but not authenticated.

CORN—Advanced for the day ¼@⅛c on, however, a tame market. Export call light. Sales, including No. 2, in elevator, at 45¼@45⅜c, closing at 45⅛c asked, and delivered, afloat, 46⅛@46⅜c, closing at 46⅛c bid; No. 2 white, elevator, 45⅛c, and ungraded mixed, in lots, 44@45⅛c, as to quality and condition. And in the way of futures No. 2 corn for November closed at 45⅛c bid, do December closed at 46⅛c bid, do January, 1887, 47⅛c bid, and May 50⅛c.

OATS—Though again in very light request, hardened for the day a trifle and closed firm. Sales: No. 1 white, in elevator, at 38c; No. 2 white, in elevator, at 35⅛@36c, closing at 36c; No. 2, in elevator, 33@33⅛c, closing at 33⅛c.

RYE, BARLEY, MALT—About as last quoted and very quiet.

PROVISIONS—A fair business noted in hog products, which varied slightly as to prices. Of pork, mess sold on private terms; quoted as before. Cut meats fairly active at steady prices, including pickled bellies, 12@10 lbs, at 6⅛@7⅛c, also loose smoking bellies at 7⅛c. Bacon irregular and neglected. A light call for Western steam lard for early delivery, with contract quoted at the close at $6.22.

BUTTER—In fair request and held firmly, with best Eastern creameries at 28@30c and Western do at 27@30c.

CHEESE—In slack demand, with best Eastern factory at 12⅞c and Ohio flats, fine, at 12@12⅛c.

TALLOW—4⅛c, closing at 4⅛c bid.

SUGARS—Raw a shade higher and active, with sales of Antiqua, 86° test, at 4 5-16c; do, 83° test, at 4⅛c; Demerara centrifugal, 96° test, at 5 3-16c; refined, about as last quoted.

FREIGHTS—Moderately active on berth and charter, with rates on berth for grain quoted easy; provisions, flour, and oil cake, etc., for Great Britain, strong—otherwise little changed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—FLOUR—Receipts, 26,529 brls; exports, 1,700 brls, 21,813 sacks.

GROCERIES—Sugar; steadier and more active: refined steadier; standard "A" 5 5-16c; powdered 5 15-16@6⅛c. Molasses dull. Rice steady. Coffee—Fair; Rio steady, 12⅞c; options less active and lower; sales, 64,500 bags.

LEAD—Quiet; common, 4⅛c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 26,529 brls; wheat, 158,550 bu; corn, 107,450 bu; oats, 75,050 bu; rye, none; barley, 31,675 bu; malt, 7,600 bu; corn-meal, 207 brls and 1,715 sacks; pork, 869 brls; beef, 1,028 pkgs; cut meats, 214 pkgs; lard, 4,325 pkgs.

EXPORTS—Flour, 1,700 brls and 21,813 sacks; wheat, 47,728 bu; corn, 66,622 bu; oats, 175 bu; corn-meal, 455 brls; pork, 252 brls; lard, 2,991,387 lbs; bacon, 1,539,441 lbs.

PETROLEUM—Steady; United closed at 75⅝c.

Oil City, Pa.—Transit opened at 75⅛c; highest, 75⅝c; lowest, 74⅝c; closed, 75c. Sales, 1,067,000 brls; clearances, 2,540,000 brls; charters, 56,349 brls; shipments, 10,903 brls.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Quiet but steady; Transit opened at 74⅝c; closed at 75⅛c; highest 75⅝c; lowest, 74⅝c.

Bradford, Pa.—Transit opened at 75⅛c; closed at 75⅛c; highest, 75⅛c; lowest, 75c; clearances, 936,000 brls.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Northern and Eastern creamery, 28@32c per lb for choice to extra, 23@27c for firsts; Western creamery at 26@29c for firsts to extra; Northern dairy, 20½@26c per lb for firsts to choice and 17@19c for seconds; Western dairy, 12@16c for firsts to extra, 9@10c for seconds; imitation creamery, 18@22c for choice to extra; ladle-packed, 12@15c for firsts to extra and 6@10c per lb for common to good.

CHEESE—New York and Vermont extra at 12@12½c, firsts at 10½@11½c, seconds at 7@9c; Western extra, 11¾@12c; firsts, 10@11c; extra sage, 13@13½c.

EGGS—Are held at 27@28c per doz for near by and Cape, 23@26c for Eastern, 21½@27c for Northern, 16@22c for Western, and 23½@25c for provincial.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Curb feeling was very strong, with a good demand. Opening prices were ¼c better, at 82c for May, with December at 75c. An advance was easily managed, December selling up to 75⅛@75½c and May to 82⅝c. Cash wheat was in moderate demand; No. 1 hard selling at 74⅛@74⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 71⅛c. The feeling at the close was very steady; December, 75⅛c; May, 82⅝c bid. The afternoon market opened steady and unchanged at 75⅛c December, with 82⅝c bid May; December sold later at 75⅛c, closing at 75¼@75⅛c; December and May at 82⅝@82⅝c both bid. Just after the close sales of May were made at 82⅝c.

RECEIPTS—80,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—50,000.

Buffalo N. Y., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—WHEAT—No. 1 hard closed firm at 86⅛c; no spot sales of this grade were made today; 30,000 bu to arrive sold at 85c. Winter wheat active and firm; sales of 43 cars No. 2 red to arrive at 81c; No. 1 white held at 80c; spot red quoted at 81⅛c. Corn firm; 24 cars No. 3 sold at 41⅛c in store; No. 2 at 42c.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 19.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat fairly active and higher; the market ruled strong early but fell off towards the close, which was ¼@⅜c higher than yesterday; No. 2 red, cash, 75⅜c; December, 76⅛@76⅜c, closing at 76⅛c; January, 78@78⅛c, closing at 78⅛c; May, 84¼@84⅝c, closing at 84⅝@84½c. Corn opened firm at a small advance over the latest figures of yesterday, but the latter weakened and closed ⅛@¼c lower than yesterday. No. 2 mixed, cash, 33⅛c; December, 34⅛c; January, 35c; May, 38⅛@38⅜c, closing at 38⅛c bid. Oats very dull, but nominally steady; No. 2 mixed, cash, 26⅛@26⅜c; December, 26⅞c bid; May, 30⅛c asked. Rye firm; 50@51c bid, according to location. Barley dull but steady at 54@65c, according to quality.

LEAD—Dull at $4.05 bid for chemically hard.

HAY—Active and firm.

BUTTER—Quiet but firm; creamery, 22@27c; dairy, 14@25c.

EGGS—Steady at 19c.

FLAXSEED—Nominally firm at 92@93c.

BRAN—Firm at 56c.

CORN-MEAL—Steady at $1.95.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.13.

WOOL—Quiet and unchanged; medium clothing, 21½@26c; combing, 25@25½c; low and coarse, 14@22c; fine light, 19@24c; heavy, 16@20c; black, 17@23c.

PROVISIONS—Very dull and irregular. Pork firm $10.00. Lard firm; $5.85@5.90. Bulk meats easier; loose lots, long clear, $5.40@5.50; short ribs, $5.55@5.65; short clear, $5.80@5.87½; boxed lots, long clear, $5.50; short ribs, $5.62½; short clear, $5.80@5.85. Bacon steady; long clear, $6.75; short ribs, $6.87½; short clear, $7.25. Hams steady at $9.50@11.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 44,000 bu; oats, 24,000 bu; rye 1,000 bu; barley, 18,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

AFTERNOON BOARD—Wheat firm and ⅛c higher. Corn easy and ⅛c lower. Oats unchanged.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 19.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; cash, 72⅛c; December, 72⅝c; January, 73⅛c. Corn steady; No. 2, 36c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 26c. Rye higher; No. 1, 57⅛c. Barley firmer; No. 2, 52⅝c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Pork, November and December, $9.55. Lard, November and December, $5.95.

BUTTER—Steady; dairy, 15@18c.

EGGS—Firm; 19c.

CHEESE—Dull; cheddars, 11@12c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 13,770 brls; wheat, 34,220 bu; barley, 33,795 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 13,984 brls; wheat, 46,395 bu; barley, 6,900 bu.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat—Firmer; No. 2 red, 75c bid. Corn—Steady; No. 2 mixed, 32⅛c bid. Oats—Firmer; No. 2 mixed, 27⅛c bid.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 19.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, November, 84@84⅛c; December, 84⅛@84⅜c; January, 85⅝@86c; February, 87@87⅛c. Corn firm; new No. 3 mixed, 43c; old No. 3 mixed, elevator, 45c; new steamer No. 2 mixed, track, 43⅛c; old steamer No. 2 mixed, grain depot and elevator, 46c; No. 2 mixed, November, 45⅛@45⅜c; December, 45⅛@45⅜c; January, 45⅝@46c; February, 46@46⅛c. Oats firm, but demand light; Western No. 3 white, 34⅛c; No. 2 white, November, 35@35⅛; December, 35⅛@35⅜c; January, 36⅛@36⅜c; February, 36⅛@37c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but steady. Lard steady; prime steam, $6.20.

CHEESE—Firm; fair demand.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; oats, 18,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 95,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 19.—WHEAT—Market strong; futures higher, with more disposition to purchase; little done in sample lots owing to light receipts; all roads impeded by snowdrifts and on some freight-trains abandoned; No. 1 hard, cash, 71⅛c; December, 72c; January, 73⅛c; May, 79⅛c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 69⅛c; December, 70c; January, 71⅛c; May, 77⅛c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 67⅛c; December, 68c; January, 69⅛c; May, 75c.

FLOUR—Firmly held; most of the mills shut down temporarily; patents, $4.15@4.25; bakers', $3.15@3.25.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 28,050 bu; flour, 7,865 brls.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher and dull; No. 2 winter red, spot, 83¼@83⅛c; December, 84⅛@84⅜c; January, 85⅝@86c; February, 87⅛@87⅜c; May, 91⅛@92c. Corn—Western steady and dull; mixed, spot, 44⅛c bid; year, 44⅛@44⅜c; January, 45⅛@45⅜c; February, 46c asked; steamer, 43c bid. Oats firm and scarce; Western white, 34@36c; do mixed, 32@33c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady. Mess pork, $11.00. Lard—Refined, 7⅛c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,455 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,065 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 white, cash, 76⅛c; cash Michigan red, 77⅛c; No. 2 red, 77⅛c cash; November, 76⅜c; December, 77⅛c; January, 78⅛c; May, 85⅛c. Corn—No. 2, 37⅛c; receipts, 8,700 bu. Oats—No. 2, 28c; No. 2 white, 31c; receipts, 2,800 bu.

CLOVER-SEED—$4.60; December, $4.65.

Toledo, O., Nov. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat—Firm and dull; cash, 77⅛c; December, 77⅛c; January, 79⅛c; May, 86⅛c. Corn—Steady; cash, 38c; May, 42⅛c. Oats—Neglected.

CLOVER-SEED—Firm; cash, $4.55; December, $4.60; January, $4.65.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 19.—WHISKY—Steady; sales, 976 brls finished goods on basis $1.13.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 19.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 33⅛c.

THE GOVERNMENT GUNS.

Gen. Benet's Report on the Manufacture of Heavy Ordnance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17.—Brig.-Gen. S. V. Benet, the Chief of Ordnance in the army, in his annual report to the Secretary of War claims that the interest taken in rifle practice has brought our army up to a higher standard of marksmanship than ever before, and that our facilities exceed those of other armies in this direction. He hopes the bill for arming the militia will become a law.

He says the appropriation of $255,000 for ordnance was totally inadequate. Plants already commenced for gun factories had to be abandoned, while the force of civilians employed at the proving ground, consisting of men of long experience in handling guns and explosives and doing the technical work, has been lost to the department, and the operations now practicable at that point must be carried on by means of enlisted men taken from the arsenals, who will require very considerable instruction and practice to fit them for the proper discharge of their new duties.

The same state of affairs prevails at the Watertown Arsenal, where the experimental ten-inch wire guns were under construction and other work in progress. All this work has practically ceased, and the large skilled force has been discharged.

After stating that the results of experiments with the muzzle-loading mortars and large breech-loading rifles have been fairly satisfactory, he thinks that the Government works are now able to produce the miscellaneous steel forgings for guns of small calibre and hoops of considerable size. It is thought that these manufacturers could commence delivering the heavier forgings, say for a ten-inch rifle, from eighteen months to two years after date of contract, but the production of such forgings would for several years be slow, as the manufacturers wish to feel sure of their ground before assuming the risk of a number of possible rejections.

The General, in conclusion, recommends that the Government, instead of attempting large strides, work up by degrees to the manufacture of immense sizes of ordinance.

THE MILWAUKEE ANARCHISTS.

Cases Against Those Not Yet Convicted to Be Called Next Week.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—It is now expected that Judge Sloan will be called here for Monday next and in the Municipal Court will call the several cases of conspiracy and riot which resulted from the labor troubles last May. District-Attorney Williams will in all probability first call up the cases against Robert Schilling, the labor agitator, and Paul Grottkau, the Socialistic editor. At a former trial the jury in the case against the former disagreed. If the State fails to secure a conviction against either of these defendants at the coming trial the remainder of the conspiracy cases on the docket will undoubtedly be nolled, as the trial of the cases would only result in an expense to the State. Mr. Wegner, the new District Attorney, is anxious to have the present District Attorney settle up these cases, though he says that if they are not settled before he assumes the duties of his new position he proposes to do his sworn duty in the premises and try the cases for all they are worth. Mr. Wegner says he never made any promises which would affect the trying of the boycott cases, and declares that such a proposition has never been broached by the persons under indictment or by any of their friends.

AFTER THE "SUN'S" STOCKHOLDERS.

Two Creditors Who Have Bills They Would Like to Have Settled.

A lengthy bill was filed yesterday in the Superior Court by Frank P. Elliott and the Chicago Paper Company against the defunct Chicago *Sun* Company and its numerous stockholders, W. D. St. Clair, Palmer L. Clark, J. J. Clause, Bernhard Meuser, William S. Gilbert, Alexander H. Revell, P. L. Garrity, Joseph Spiegel, J. M. Smyth, H. G. Foreman, C. R. Dennett, James Armstrong, Arthur P. Seymour, and Max Morgenthau, to compel them to pay up the unpaid balance on their stock. Elliott obtained a judgment for $1,100 against the *Sun*, and the Chicago Paper Company one for $493 against the same company, and neither has been able to realize anything by execution. They charge that the Chicago *Sun* Company (limited) was organized Oct. 15, 1885, with a capital of $200,000, which was subscribed for as follows: W. D. St. Clair, 1,500 shares; P. L. Clark, 200 shares; Bernhard Meuser, 150 shares; and W. S. Gilbert, 150 shares. Dec. 10 following the directors of the *Sun* Company passed a resolution authorizing the purchase of the *Sun* from its owners, St. Clair, Meuser, Clark, and Gilbert, for $200,000, which was the amount of the stock they held, thus exactly canceling their stock by the purchase of the property. Considerable of this stock has since been sold by the above parties to the other stockholders above-named. It is charged that the assets of the *Sun* at the time it was sold were not worth over $30,000; that the company has ceased doing business and its property has been sold, and its only remaining assets are the liability of its stockholders. Complainants therefore ask for an accounting and a decree compelling the defendants to pay the $200,000 less the real value of the *Sun* when it was sold to the company.

Items.

The case of Carroll against Lowther is still pending before Judge Williamson's jury. The parties are two old men, who, with a gnarled stick, make up the "mise en scene." Thomas D. Lowther hit Daniel Carroll over the head with the stick, which is frequently passed about before the eyes of the jury, and the defendant thereupon sued for $10,000.

In the case of the Chamber of Commerce against the Board of Trade on Judge Rogers' calendar the demurrer of the Board of Trade was overruled yesterday. The question raised comes from a suit on a lease of the Chamber of Commerce Building, on which the Chamber of Commerce sues. The defense is that there was a flaw in the lease. The Board of Trade was ruled to plead instanter to the declaration of the Chamber of Commerce. The sum involved is $5,000.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

20,372—H. A. Tiffany vs. Thomas Wilce. Asst., $5,000. Edgar Terhune, atty.

United States District Court—New Suits.

8,302—Vessel-Owners' Towing Co. vs. Schooner Orkney Lass. Libel for towage, $73. Schuyler & Kremer, proctors.

Superior Court—New Suits.

106,464—James H. Willard vs. Richard Melcher. Asst., $250. C. S. Cutting, atty.

106,465—Asst. Suppressed.

106,466—C. M. Henderson vs. Mary and James Woodley, J. H. Bissell, and J. R. Mann. Bill to foreclose three trust-deeds for $755, $2,500, and $1,000, respectively, on Lots 29 and 30 of Henderson's Sub. of Lots 16 and 17 in Forrestville. J. R. Mann, solr.

106,467—John M. Stowell vs. Albion K. Norris. Debt, $4,000; damages, $1,000. Payne, Porter & Russell, attys.

106,468—H. B. Mantz vs. Albert Goldston. Appeal.

106,469—Franklin MacVeagh & Co. vs. Benjamin Holstein. Attcht., $3,133. Hamlin & Scott, attys.

106,470—Mois Hahn vs. Charles Henry. Appeal.

106,471—Christian Hansen vs. R. Lispinasse. Asst., $600. Jenkins & Harkness, attys.

106,472—J. F. Carey vs. Adolph Heile, Francis A. H. Jackson et al. Petition to establish title. W. H. Lowrey, solr.

106,473—J. M. Little et al. vs. W. C. Miller. Appeal.

106,474—A. H. Parker vs. Charles E. Davies. Appeal.

106,475—Louisa Small vs. Robert B. Small. Bill for divorce for bigamy. John B. Campbell, solr.

106,476—W. R. Stebbins et al. vs. S. D. Ludden. Case, $5,000. Wilber, Eldridge & Smith, attys.

106,477—Bertha Wenzel vs. Fred Wenzel. Bill for divorce for cruelty. P. C. Feeney, solr.

106,478—F. P. Elliott et al. vs. Chicago Sun Company, W. D. St. Clair, Palmer L. Clark, J. J. Clause, Bernhard Meuser, W. S. Gilbert, Alex. H. Revell, P. L. Garrity, Joseph Spiegel, J. M. Smyth, H. G. Foreman, C. R. Dennett, James Armstrong, A. P. Seymour, and Max Morgenthau. Bill to enforce stockholders' liability. E. S. Walker, solr.

106,479—Geo. F. Harding vs. Chicago & Lake Calumet Railway Co. Asst., $3,000. Saunders & Grant, attys.

Suppressed Thursday—106,449—Herman Barth and Frederick Frederickson vs. Herman Barth & Co., use of themselves and Hanisk & Co., vs. Thomas J. Gannon, James J. McGrath, Chicago Cracker Co., Citizens' Insurance Co. of Cincinnati, Clinton Fire-Insurance Co. of New York, Concordia Fire-Insurance Co. of Milwaukee, Amazon Insurance Co. of Cincinnati, German Insurance Co. of Freeport, Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual Insurance Co., Kenton Insurance Co. of Covington, and A. D. Kennedy. Creditor's bill, $450. E. L. Chamberlain, solr.

106,458—W. M. C. Higgins and T. Frank Hinckley, copartners as Higgins & Hinckley, vs. Charles H. Coffin. Attachment, $4,405. Abbott & Baker, attys.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE GARY—7,049—L. Everingham vs. John Linderholm. Judgment, $2,397.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

58,815—Fred Peirce vs. Wallace H. Reed, Mary E. Reed, David C. Wagner, Abraham F. Boileau, and Millard F. Perry. Creditor's bill, $142. James E. Mann, solr.

58,816—William Foley vs. Frederick Miller. Appeal.

58,817—Horace U. Kennedy vs. Charles E. Cook. Asst., $500. M. W. Robinson, atty.

58,818—Annie Longreen vs. Francis S. Fuller. Confession of judgment, $425. C. R. Judson, atty.

58,819—John Biggs vs. William Titley, John Titley, Daniel Fox, E. Smith, and William Boswick Tate, copartners as William Titley & Co. Asst., $302. Wilber, Eldridge & Smith, attys.

58,820—In the matter of the petition of Anthony Anna and Kate Anna to adopt Robert Klossner.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—1,569, Stack vs. Stack. Decree.—58,820, In re petition of Anthony and Kate Anna. Decree of adoption.

JUDGE SHEPARD—2,643, Isaac Casselberg vs. Sarah Casselberg. Decree, divorce, desertion.—2,908, Elizabeth Burns vs. Martin Burns. Same, cruelty.—2,938, Mary Lyon vs. Julius Lyon. Same, desertion.—3,326, George Bailey vs. Mary E. Bailey. Same, impotency.—3,028, Mary Ludwig vs. Andrew Ludwig. Same, desertion.—2,998, Nannie Metzger vs. Gotlieb Metzger. Same.—2,651, Kitty A. Kirby vs. Edward Kirby. Same, cruelty.—2,178, Nettie Loranger vs. Daniel Loranger. Same, desertion.—3,041, Laura Voll vs. Gustav Voll. Same.—2,665, Adolfiene Biegerman vs. Gustav Biegerman. Same, cruelty.—3,200, Oswald Pfaff vs. Minnie Pfaff. Same, adultery.—2,9.8—Lothrop vs. Nelson. Decree—2,946, Imogen Kurth vs. Frederick Kurth. Decree, divorce, drunkenness—2,965, Charlott Clark vs. William Clark. Same—2,997, Patrick Scanlan vs. Bridget Scanlan. Same.

JUDGE GARNETT—3,620, Olsson vs. Olsson. Decree—1,789, Hitch vs. McManus. Decree.

County Court—New Suits.

6,927—Hugh T. Dickey vs. Jacob M. Saenger. Confession of judgment, $360. L. F. Cummings, atty.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

5,884—John H. Stebbins, use of John S. Field, vs. Richard Keating, John J. Keating, Michael Keating, John Apple, and Andrew Johnson. Judgment, $580—Hugh T. Dickey vs. Jacob N. Saenger. Judgment, $360.

The Call Today.

JUDGE GRESHAM—No court.
JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.
APPELLATE COURT—Adjourned until Wednesday.
JUDGE GARY—Motions.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Motions for new trial in Nos. 3,948, 3,945, and 3,738.
JUDGE HAWES—No court.
JUDGE SHEPARD—No court.
JUDGE GARNETT—No court. Set case.
JUDGE ROGERS—Motions for new trial.
JUDGE TULEY—Divorces.
JUDGE BAGBY—Assists Judge Tuley.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—No court.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—No. 5,758, Fuller vs. Jones.

The Call Monday.

JUDGE GRESHAM—No court.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.
APPELLATE COURT—Adjourned until Wednesday.
JUDGE GARY—Condemnation cases.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call Nos. 4,115, 4,307, 4,312, 4,315, and 4,316.
JUDGE HAWES—No announcement.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Contested motions. Tuesday, no call. No. 34, Vaughan vs. Coffman, on hearing.
JUDGE GARNETT—Contested motions. Tuesday, Nos. 33, 34, 35, 36, and 31. No. 33, Augustine vs. Augustine, on hearing.
JUDGE ROGERS—No. 184. No case on trial.
JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.
JUDGE BAGBY—Contested motions.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Nos. 5,899, 5,901, 5,912, 5,922, 5,930, 5,944, 5,953, 5,955, 5,981, 5,984, and 5,988. No case on trial.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 58, 376, 381, 382, 383, 384, and 385.
JUDGE COLLINS—Nos. 330, 337, 341, 342, 345, and 349.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The following business was transacted in the Supreme Court of the United States today:

Admitted to the bar—A. B. Cummins of Des Moines, Ia.

No. 56—Franklin Coit, admr., etc., appll., vs. The N. C. Gold Amalgamating Company et al.; argument continued by H. C. McMurtrie for appellees and concluded by Charles Hart for appellant.

No. 57—E. D. Donnelly et al., exer., etc., appll., vs. the District of Columbia; submitted by V. H. Edwards for appellant and by Assistant Attorney-General Maury for appellee.

No. 58—The Clark Pomace-Holder Company, applts., vs. William H. Ferguson; argued by William E. Ward for appellant and by William H. King for appellee.

The court, upon motion of the Attorney-General, then adjourned until Tuesday next as a mark of respect for the late ex-President Arthur.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today decided the following cases:

Amelia Bailey vs. Sidney Sanger; Lake C. C.; reversed; Mitchell, J.

Rosanna Sims vs. Alfred Gay et al.; Marion S. C.; affirmed; Elliott, J.

John Higham vs. Hosier J. Harris; Switzerland C. C.; rehearing denied.

K. H. Shirk vs. Board of Commissioners of Carroll County; Carroll C. C.; petition to reconsider petition for rehearing overruled.

Dutiable Goods.

The following dutiable goods was received at the Custom-House yesterday: R. B. Boak, 400 barrels herring, 60 barrels mackerel; Benson Bros., 77 barrels Labrador herring; J. Bernstein, 20 cases champagne; Verdin Bros., 570 sacks salt; C. J. Patterson, 75 sacks rice flour; J. B. McNab & Co., 100 barrels herring; E. W. Bromelow & Co., 100 barrels herring. Collections, $4,978.

ASSESSMENT OF RAILROAD PROPERTY.

How It Would Work if the Plan of the Revenue Commission Were Adopted.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The attention of the General Assembly will soon be directed to changes in the revenue laws of this State, as proposed by the late Revenue Commission. A few suggestions as to some of the leading features of the proposed law may not be out of place, as it is evident the people have given the matter but little consideration.

A radical change is proposed in the matter of assessing the property of railroad companies. It requires returns to be made of the gross receipts of a railroad, "without any deduction for any rebate, drawback, or expense whatever, or payment to any person or corporation for use of cars run over the railroad operated by the person or corporation from whom such statement is required." This gross amount is to be multiplied by five, and "the product shall be deemed to be the taxable value of all the franchises and privileges legally exercised by such person or corporation in this State, and of all property [mark!] of such corporation or corporations necessary for and used in the prosecution of his or its said business in this State, and such franchises, privileges, and property shall not be taxed in any manner or for any purpose except as herein provided."

It will be for the Legislature, and eventually the courts, to determine whether this arbitrary mode of ascertaining the value of railroad property is obnoxious to Art. 9 of the Constitution, which provides that "the General Assembly shall provide such revenue as may be needful by levying a tax by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her, or its property, such value to be ascertained by some person or persons to be elected or appointed in such manner as the General Assembly shall direct." The Supreme Court, in construing this article of the Constitution, has repeatedly said that one of the cardinal principles is uniformity. In this case, however, there seems to be no person or persons to ascertain the value, but it is ascertained solely by operation of law and by a fixed and arbitrary percentage. All other people and corporations are assessed in proportion to property owned, the value of which is ascertained by an Assessor. It may be that many of the farmers of Illinois would be glad to multiply their income by five, and call the product the total value of their farms. By this means they would have the benefit of poor crops. They might reasonably conclude that they, as well as the railroads, should have the benefit of the proposed change.

Now let us see how the taxes raised on this property are disposed of. The law provides that all taxes on this class of property shall be paid into the State Treasury. Not a dollar goes to support schools or to maintain roads and bridges or to bear any share of county, city, village, town, or other local burdens.

The State arrogates to itself all this tax, and contributes nothing to the expense incurred by localities in protecting railroad property.

In case a railroad is partly in Illinois and partly in another State the valuation is as follows: The gross earnings of the entire line in both States are ascertained, then the number of miles of track, including second and side tracks, constituting the whole line. Then the total gross receipts are divided by the number of miles of track, and the quotient multiplied by the number of miles of track in Illinois, and the product is deemed the gross receipts for the Illinois portion. This multiplied by five gives the valuation on which the tax is extended. This plan entirely ignores differences in value along the line of the road. To illustrate: A railroad has ten miles of track in Cook County and ninety miles in Indiana, making 100 in all, so that Illinois gets one-tenth only of the gross receipts for the purposes of taxation. Now, it might happen—and it is true in several instances—that the value of the property in Illinois is ten times as much as that of all the rest of the road. It might consist of depots, and shops, and right of way worth $5,000,000, while all the rest of the road might not be worth $10,000 a mile. This is a matter for the people in the counties, towns, cities, and school districts to think about.

Reference has been made to the Constitution regarding the valuation of property, and attention has been called to the rule of uniformity in assessments, which the courts have enforced in every case; but Art. IX. contains an additional clause, as follows: "But the General Assembly shall have power to tax [naming several interests], and persons or corporations owning or using franchises and privileges in such manner as it shall from time to time direct by general law, uniform as to the class upon which it operates." Undoubtedly the Revenue Commission framed their scheme for taxing railroads upon this clause, and if it is good at all it is undoubtedly uniform as to all railroads, although it does not necessarily follow that the road having the greatest amount of valuable property has the greatest income every year. If the Constitution means that this latter clause is to take the place of the other whenever the General Assembly shall so determine, then without doubt it will stand the test of the courts; but if the courts should happen to hold that it is an additional method and that railroad property must be assessed as a farm is, but that for the franchise an additional tax may be imposed, then so much of this law as exempts railroads from paying on the same basis as a farmer must fall to the ground. A railroad company is a corporation owning and using a franchise and privilege. Is it not this franchise and privilege that the Constitution contemplates may be taxed in addition to the tangible property? And should not the tangible property be taxed the same as the tangible property of the merchant and farmer, who possess no franchise? These questions must first be met by the General Assembly, and later on by the courts.

But the Revenue Commission, in their proposed law, adopt a different principle regarding insurance companies. Why the difference is made is not apparent to the writer. All insurance companies, foreign and home, are required to pay into the State Treasury 2 per cent of their gross earnings, but it does not exempt such companies from taxes on their tangible property, to be assessed and levied as in case of the ordinary citizen. Whether the amount is too much or too little, or whether it ought to be imposed at all is purely a question of policy addressed to the wisdom of the General Assembly; but the Commissioners evidently did not construe the Constitution in relation to insurance companies as they did regarding railroads, although they come in the same category.

Public warehousemen are by the bill treated in the same manner as insurance companies; that is, they are required to pay into the State Treasury one-third of 1 per cent for every bushel of the capacity of the elevator or granary, but there is no exemption from assessment on the tangible property of the warehousemen. Express business is taxed by paying into the State Treasury 2½ per cent of the gross earnings, but the tax on tangible property is not remitted. Telephone companies are required to pay into the State Treasury $2 for each telephone, and are also required to pay tax on real estate, and poles, wire, and right of way are declared to be real estate. Telegraph companies are required to pay to the State Treasurer 75 cents for each mile of wire, and they pay no other tax except on real estate, and poles, wires, and right of way are specially declared not to be real estate. So that according to the commission a telephone pole is real estate and a telegraph pole is not. Just what a pole used by both is will have to be settled by the colored preacher of Richmond.

It will be observed that in the case of telegraph companies there can be no local taxes; nor can any city, town, or village lay any license upon insurance, telegraph, telephone, express, or elevator companies. We have seen that all the taxes from the foregoing corporations and interests go directly into the State Treasury.

There is no limitation as to amount of legislative appropriations if within the scope of legislative authority, and the power still remains in the General Assembly to make appropriations and cause them to be collected by taxation on all property in the State. The proposed bill eliminates the two greatest taxable interests in the State, and the people have no assurance that an improvident Legislature will be satisfied with the income derived from the amount thus paid directly into the State Treasury. By this bill the power to tax the people ad libitum still remains, and the only parties absolutely safe are those who own and use franchises and privileges; and though asylums should be erected in every county and the salaries of officials increased all over the State, yet railroad companies and telegraph companies are protected by the limitations in the law. In my next I will explain the principal process proposed for assessing personal property.

LEX.

A New Way to Pay Old Debts.

Shakspeare tells how this can be accomplished in one of his immortal plays; but debts to nature must be paid on demand unless days of grace be obtained through the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is not a "cure all," but invaluable for sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, consumption, and all diseases of the pulmonary and other organs, caused by scrofula or "bad blood." Scrofulous ulcers, swellings, and tumors are cured by its wonderful alterative action. By druggists.

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[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

A Correction.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The large floral offering at the funeral of John Wade, representing a large platform scale symbolizing his business, was designed and presented as a token of esteem and regard by his employés, and not from the Board of Trade as stated. C. C. SWINBURNE.

Making a Thanksgiving for the Foundlings' Home.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have no doubt that Dr. Shipman and his assistants, not to mention the more than 100 other members of his family at the Foundlings' Home, always look forward to Thanksgiving with peculiar interest. For many years the liberal-hearted people of Chicago have remembered their needs at this season. I happen to know that they especially need to be remembered now. Now, shall we not all "chip in" and place the good doctor beyond need of care for a little while at least, and will not THE TRIBUNE act as Treasurer and acknowledge our gifts from day to day, at least until Thanksgiving? Inclosed is my check for $10. I wish I could make it $100; but it goes with a hearty good-will. S. E.

The Great "Dehorner" Makes Another Suggestion.

ATKINSON, Ill., Nov. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Is it not remarkable that the learned doctors of all the colleges and universities are such beastly stickiers on questions of mere etiquet and aristocratic and royal precedence? For all the world they ape the old cows in one home herd which stand and go through the gates or over the bars in stately order, beginning with the boss cow, which first has right of way because she is boss, and ending with the underling that is a sort of "Binny" for the rest to play upon.

An now comes Dr. McCosh and objects to being "Binny." Says he:

Princeton's on her dig—by gosh;
Let Harvard know I am McCosh.

There is but one way with cows or doctors: "Dehorn 'em."—(Matt., xxiii., 8.) It works well in the former case, and in the latter there is full warrant in Matthew. These D. D.'s are a crying evil in the land. Dehorn 'em.

H. H. HAAFF.

The Case of Private Blackburn.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Permit me to make a statement in regard to the circumstances connected with the death of Private F. J. Blackburn of my company.

When the order came calling the regiment together the different non-commissioned officers were given the names of four or five men whom they were to notify. One of the corporals notified Private Blackburn at his place of business, and he at once reported for duty. He made no complaint nor protest; neither did he show nor mention a physician's certificate. Had he done so he would have been excused from duty at once. He went with his company, and the only duty he performed was guarding our arms upon our arrival at the barracks. This was done in the bright sunlight, and after three-quarters of an hour he was relieved. Tuesday he complained of feeling unwell and I relieved him from further duty, sending him home Wednesday. The published reports have produced the impression that Private Blackburn was the victim of great injustice at the hands of his superior officers. To correct this I make this explanation, in justice to the regiment, as well as to myself. ARTHUR HEURTLEY,
First Lieutenant, First Infantry, I. N. G., commanding Company B.

Amendment of the Election Law of 1885.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have noticed the discussion in THE TRIBUNE in regard to the amendment of the Election Law of 1885 and now in force in Chicago. It is conceded, I believe, that it would be desirable to have the law amended in some particulars, and the discussion turns upon the question whether or not an act amendatory thereof should of necessity be submitted to a vote of the people affected thereby. If the act is to be amended in any particular it will be well to consider the matter in all its bearings. If it is proposed to change the mode of appointing the Commissioners your attention is called to the decision of the Supreme Court in the South Park case—Ill. Rep., vol. 107, p. 372—where the court declared the act of 1881 amending the original act of 1869 unconstitutional. In the South Park case the Commissioners exercise taxing powers. The Election Commissioners do not possess such powers direct, but the effect of their acts is to increase expenses and indirectly to cause additional taxation. Judge Jamieson, in discussing the question, does not refer to the South Park case. Whether it did not occur to him, or whether he does not regard it as a parallel case, of course I have no means of knowing. In reading his communication in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday last it occurred to me that an examination of the case above referred to might throw a good deal of light upon the subject. J. M. ADAIR.

PRIZES GIVEN TO CUSTOMERS.

A Decatur Judge Declares the Plan a Lottery and Orders Indictments.

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—This evening Judge Hughes gave the grand jury a highly complimentary address for their work in bringing in 127 indictments against evil-doers, mostly violators of the Liquor law and those who participated in the recent boxing matches. The Judge dismissed the jury for ten days and created another sensation in Decatur by urging that when the jury assembled again it should investigate all lottery schemes used by merchants to command and keep trade and bring in indictments against every one of them. He also directed that all churches that have had lottery or chance schemes at their festivals should be indicted. There are no less than six leading business firms in Decatur that have for several years been having annual drawings, giving away goods to patrons who have bought articles of them during the twelve months. The jury has plenty of work before it and will make a record for searching inquiry never equaled by any similar body.

A Cow with Crumpled Horns.

Near Hawkinsville, Ga., recently, a cow with crumpled horns was licking her calf, and by some means the calf got its head in the circle of the horns and could not get away. The cow became excited, and, in her efforts to get rid of the calf, strangled it and broke her own neck.

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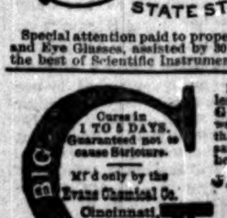
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(Under Sherman House.) 131 Randolph-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE
OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,
Carrying the British and United States Mails. New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown. Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.
These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent,
32 South Clark-st., Chicago.
☞ DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

ANCHOR LINE.
U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY from NEW YORK for
GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
Rates of Passage to or from
New York, Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, or Belfast, Cabins, $45 and $55; Second-Class, $30. Steerage outward or prepaid, $20.
For Books of Tours, Tickets, or other information, HENDERSON BROTHERS, 70 La Salle-st.

ATLANTIC AND WEST INDIA LINE.
New and Charming Winter Tours.
British, Danish, and French West India Islands, Etc.
ss. BARRACOUTA, sailing Dec. 8th, and thereafter. Stopping a day or more at St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Martinique, Barbados, Demerara, Trinidad, etc. Superb Passenger Accommodation, Excellent Cuisine, Smoking-Room, Bath-Rooms, etc. Apply to
LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
140 Pearl-st., New York.

THE U. S. AND BRAZIL MAIL S. S. CO.
American Passenger Line from New York.
For St. Thomas, Barbados, Para, Maranham, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, with connections for Santos, Montevideo, and the principal ports in Southern Brazil.
S. S. FINANCE, Saturday, Nov. 20.
From Newport News, Va., three days later, 7 p. m.
For St. Thomas, Barbados, Para, Maranham, and Ceara
S. S. BONAVISTA, Tuesday, Nov. 30.
PAUL F. GERHARD & CO., G. Agts., 84 Broad-st., N.Y.
B. V. JACKSON, Agt., 10 & 12 Pacific-av., Chicago.

FRENCH LINE MAIL STEAMERS.
Fastest Line to the Continent. In New York service five new ocean greyhounds, unexcelled in dimensions, speed, and elegance, leave New York every Saturday, and arrive at Havre the following Saturday, where passengers are transferred direct from docks by company's own special train to Paris and other continental cities.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York every Thursday. Cabin passage, $35 and $40, according to location of stateroom. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates.
JOHN BLEGEN, 166 Randolph-st., Western Manager.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha, and Council Bluffs	§12:00 m §10:30 p m	§ 2:15 p m § 6:50 a m
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, & Des Moines	* 8:30 a m §12:00 m §10:30 p m	* 6:15 p m § 3:15 p m § 6:50 a m
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	§12:00 m §10:30 p m	§ 2:15 p m § 6:50 a m
Aurora, Batavia & Geneva	* 8:30 a m *12:00 m * 3:45 p m * 4:15 p m * 5:15 p m	* 6:15 p m * 2:15 p m *11:00 a m *10:30 a m * 8:45 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	*10:15 a m * 4:15 p m *11:30 p m	* 2:40 p m *10:30 a m *11:15 p m
Rockford & Elgin	* 7:15 a m	§ 5:50 p m
Rockford	§ 9:00 a m	§ 6:55 p m
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Beloit & Madison & Janesville	§ 2:45 p m §10:35 p m	§ 1:00 p m § 7:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis—Limited	§ 7:30 p m	§ 7:55 a m
Huron, Pierre, Winona, and	§ 9:00 a m	§ 6:55 p m
Madison, Janesville & Beloit	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:25 a m
Janesville, Watertown	* 9:20 a m	* 4:45 p m
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh	* 4:45 p m	*10:25 a m
Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield Superior, Duluth	§10:35 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Madison & Milwaukee	* 8:00 a m x 8:30 a m *11:30 a m * 3:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m § 4:00 p m * 2:00 p m § 7:00 p m
Waukesha, Racine, Milwaukee & Kenosha	* 8:00 a m x 8:30 a m *11:30 a m * 3:00 p m * 5:00 p m	* 4:00 p m * 4:00 p m * 2:00 p m § 7:00 p m *10:30 a m
Milwaukee—Limited	§ 7:30 p m	* 9:00 p m
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Green Bay	*11:30 a m § 9:05 p m	* 2:00 p m § 6:30 a m
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Marinette, Ishpeming & Sheboygan	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton, Sheboygan	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Central Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	†10:30 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Lake Geneva	* 7:15 a m * 3:15 p m * 4:15 p m	* 6:50 p m * 9:45 a m *10:30 a m

Reference marks: *Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. xSunday only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depots, Polk-st., between Third and Fourth-avs. Twenty-second-st. and Archer-av., and Thirty-first-st. and Stewart-av., State-st., Clark-st., Wentworth-av., and Hanover-st. cars pass within one block of Polk-st. Depot. Ticket offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel and Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	* 8:25 a m	* 7:00 p m
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Kansas City, Hannibal & Jacksonville Express	§12:30 p m	§ 2:20 p m
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottumwa Express	* 8:25 a m	* 7:00 p m
Peoria, Keokuk, & C. Bluffs Ex.	§12:30 p m	§ 2:20 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Custer Park & Essex Accom.	§ 4:30 p m	§ 9:35 a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.
NOTE—Wagner sleeping-cars and free reclining-chair cars, Chicago to St. Louis, and Pullman and Woodruff sleeping-cars for Peoria, Jacksonville, Springfield, Quincy, Hannibal, and Kansas City.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	*‡8:00 a m
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 p m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:50 p m	* 8:00 a m
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 p m	* 6:35 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:35 pm

a On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	* 9:10 a m	* 5:40 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Ex.	§12:05 p m	§ 2:00 p m
Kansas City & Leavenworth Ex.	§12:05 p m	§ 2:20 p m
St. Joseph & Atchison Express	§12:05 p m	§ 2:20 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	§ 1:00 p m	§ 2:00 p m
Peoria Express	§ 1:00 p m	§ 2:20 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	§10:30 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Kansas City & Leavenworth Night Express	†11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
St. Joseph & Atchison Night Ex.	†11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 am
Peoria Night Express	†11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 am

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:50 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 6:50 a m

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday Excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN. (Continued.)

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For maps, time tables, sleeping-car berths, through tickets, apply at city offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Racine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Racine, Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Racine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Racine, Freeport & Burlington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Racine, Freeport & Burlington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin & Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin & Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin & Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin, Sunday only	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Crosse—Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis, Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Aberdeen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clinton & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clinton & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison, Beloit, Janesville & Mineral Point	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison & Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay & Iron Mountain	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh & Berlin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mason City, Algona, Canton, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, Chamberlain, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Wolsey, Aberdeen, etc	[illegible]	[illegible]

a Daily. b Daily except Sunday. c Daily except Saturday. d Daily except Monday.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 211 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.:

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	8:30 a m	6:40 p m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 6:50 p m
Sioux City Express via Aurora	b11:00 a m	b 3:50 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:30 a m	b 1:45 p m
Council Bluffs Passenger	b11:50 a m	b 2:15 p m
Denver & Omaha Fast Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Kansas City & Mexico Ex.	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:00 p m	10:00 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:45 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	a 3:00 p m	a 7:05 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:30 p m	b10:25 a m
Rockford & Rochelle Express	b 4:30 p m	b10:25 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:30 p m	b10:25 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 5:45 p m	b 8:15 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 6:20 p m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:40 p m	b10:45 p m
Downer's Grove Sunday Passenger	6:20 p m	10:00 a m
Marshalltown Ex.	c 9:15 p m	d 7:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b10:00 p m	b 6:45 a m
Sioux City Express via Aurora	c10:30 p m	d 6:35 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Fast Ex.	a10:30 p m	a 9:30 a m
St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver & California Express	a10:40 p m	a 6:55 a m
Des Moines Express	a10:40 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:40 p m	d 5:45 a m
Kansas City Night Express	a10:40 p m	a 5:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	9:45 p m	2:30 p m
Aurora Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	[illegible]

a Daily. b Daily except Sunday. c Daily except Saturday. d Except Monday.
Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 5:25 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 4:15 p m	§10:50 a m
Cairo Through Car Line	§ 4:15 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:15 a m

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M., Mexico, Ariz., & Cal. Fast Ex.	§12:30 p m	§ 3:00 p m
Kansas City & Colorado Fast Ex.	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	§11:20 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 8:45 a m § 9:00 p m	* 7:30 p m § 7:30 a m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:00 p m
Joliet, Dwight & Streator Accom	* 5:00 p m	* 9:30 a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily.

Wisconsin Central Line.

Depot corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue. City ticket offices, 205 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a 4:00 p m	11:25 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a10:30 p m	7:00 a m
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a 4:00 p m	11:25 a m
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a10:30 p m	7:00 a m
Waukesha	a 4:00 p m	11:25 a m
Waukesha	a10:30 p m	7:00 a m
Waukesha	b 8:45 a m	7:30 p m
Waukesha	b 2:55 p m	10:35 a m
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a 4:00 p m	11:25 a m
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a10:30 p m	7:00 a m
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	b 8:45 a m	7:30 p m
Ashland, Lake Superior	a 4:00 p m	11:25 a m

a Daily. b Except Sunday.

EASTERN.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line), Nos. 4 & 11	† 6:50 a m	† 5:15 p m
Day Express, Nos. 2 & 3	† 9:00 a m	† 6:40 p m
New York—Limited, Nos. 6 & 5	* 3:10 p m	* 9:20 p m
Kalamazoo Accom., Nos. 10 & 13	† 4:40 p m	†10:20 a m
Atlantic Express, Nos. 8 & 9	* 8:15 p m	* 8:05 a m
Night Express, Nos. 12 & 7	*‡9:10 p m	* 7:00 a m
Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	† 5:15 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 3:55 p m	† 6:40 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'pr	† 9:10 p m	† 7:45 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Pennsylvania Lines—Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, Pan-Handle Route—Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, Fort Wayne Route.

Express trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts. Standard Time. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Union Passenger Station, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express	† 8:30 a m	† 6:55 p m
Night Express	* 8:30 p m	* 7:05 a m
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express	† 8:15 a m	† 6:45 p m
Fast Line	† 3:15 p m	* 9:20 p m
Limited Express	* 5:00 p m	*11:00 a m
Eastern Express	† 8:15 p m	* 6:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Wheeling & Pittsburg Express	8:10 a m	5:25 p m
Pittsburg—Limited	* 5:15 p m	* 8:55 a m
Wash'gton & Phil'delphia Limited	* 5:15 p m	* 8:55 a m
Baltimore & Phil'delp'a Limited	* 9:25 p m	* 5:40 a m

*Daily.
All trains run via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. Limited trains. The 5:15 p. m. train runs through to Washington in 24 hours.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket offices, 103 South Clark, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 8:05 a m	*12:40 p m
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:25 p m	§ 6:25 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:25 p m	§ 8:15 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:25 p m	* 8:45 a m
Chicago Lawn Accommodation	* 6:25 p m	* 6:40 a m
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:00 a m
Mt. Olivet, Mt. Greenwood—Spec'l	12:30 p m	3:35 p m

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st. and Fourth-av., Archer-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Lima, Marion & Columbus	† 8:30 a m	† 6:45 p m
New York & Philadelphia Exp.	* 4:20 p m	* 9:20 p m
N. York, Boston & Philadelphia	* 7:45 p m	* 7:30 a m
Columbus, Cleveland, Mansf'd	† 7:45 p m	† 6:45 p m
Pittsburg, Jamestown & Buffalo	* 4:20 p m	* 7:30 a m
Kouts Accommodation	† 6:00 a m	†11:10 a m
Hammond Accommodation	† 4:25 p m	† 7:05 p m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Twenty-third-st. Ticket offices under Sherman House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 a m	* 6:50 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 8:50 a m	* 6:50 p m
Limited Express (daily)	3:30 p m	9:20 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	5:30 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 p m	* 9:40 a m
Goshen & Old Road Accom'oda'n	* 4:00 p m	[illegible]
New York & Boston Fast Ex	[illegible]	* 9:20 p m

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st., and Palmer House (State-st.), and at Depot. General office, 109 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston—Limited	§ 3:45 p m	§ 9:45 p m
Niagara Falls, New York & Boston Express	§ 8:45 p m	§ 7:35 a m

§Daily.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m. Central Standard Time; Arrive Chicago 7:50 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

FOR THE WOMEN FOLKS.

FACTS AND FANCIES OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THE FAIR SEX.

Coming Out in Society—Growing Old Gracefully—Belles of the Kitchen—The Unexpected Visitor—Choosing a Husband—Some Royal Costumes—Changes in Note Paper—"Platform Women"—Styles in Sealskin—Couldn't "Dare" Her—Vassar Chestnuts.

London Queen: Coming out is an epoch of much importance in a girl's life. Before the momentous time arrives there has been much private exercise of mind and much speculation as to the dress which will mark the eventful occasion. It is a moment of much interest, for the young lady of the schoolroom is usually a being rather of promise than performance. There is a curious incompleteness about her, as of one whose arms and legs are too many and too much for her, whose elbows are inconveniently in the way, and whose extremities are apt to have a purple and chilled appearance, a calamity incidental to her youthful years. She wears dresses, moreover, which, however serviceable, are not apt to be very becoming. Her hair tumbles about her shoulders like a fleece; indeed, she tosses it as a pony's mane in moments of excitement and agitation. Her fingers are often inky, and she is sometimes detected in wiping her pens furtively on her dress when the governess is not looking. At breakfast she satisfies an excellent appetite with the thickest of bread and butter, and at dinner makes a capital hand of the roast mutton and rice pudding which fall to the schoolroom share.

If she be an only daughter, the whole household is astir and deeply interested. If she have looks as well as youth the occasion becomes momentous and inspiring. The lights, the music, the waxed floors, the gathering crowds of the county ladies, all seem to blend in a moment of delightful expectation and wonder; and when partners present themselves and the ball begins in good earnest the young lady feels as if life were indeed worth living, and waltzing the perfection of motion and sensation. Thus she dances till daylight steals in, wan and pale, through the closed windows.

Then we have the young lady (quite stern is she) who has been trained in the awful educational system of the day, and contemplates her coming out as a mere frivolous and useless interruption of her studies. Late hours, she knows, will obscure her mathematics, bewilder her grasp of the Higelian philosophy, and reduce her physical science studies to chaos in her brain. So, after her first ball, you will find this young person, who has come down at the usual breakfast hour, sitting vainly over her Greek and algebra, which seem at issue with the echoes of last night's fiddles and the voices of last night's partners, that somehow reëcho in her ears and shake her intimate and profound conviction that she is not as other girls are—worldly, frivolous, and devoted to vain amusements.

In bright rooms these very superior young people wear a gloomy look of superior enlightenment. They are secretly enraged if they do not dance, and secretly delighted, and perhaps surprised, when they are invited to do so.

There is a time for everything, says the wisest of men; a time to dance and a time to weep; gayety, and good spirits, and harmless mirth are the natural portion of youth; therefore we are fain to see our girls with open brows and smiling lips, and not with the premature lines of too close application, and the pallid tint of the hard-working student of 20. Coming out need not mean merely the introduction to a life of frivolity and dissipation. The duties of life, the home occupations and household tasks, need not be neglected because of the ball in the evening or the dinner-party which may precede it. Nor is there any necessity for healthy girls to spend the whole morning in bed afterwards, or to lounge aimlessly through the next day on the pretext of undue fatigue.

But prudent mothers will not let the first season be too prolonged or fatiguing, and will be careful to restrict the number of evenings out and the late hours, for girls of 18 are not always robust, and fresh air and exercise are desirable to counteract the paleness and heavy eyes which large and crowded assemblies induce. Very momentous, too, is the occasion when the young girl kisses her sovereign's hand for the first time and sees herself resplendent in drawing-room attire with delight and surprise that she, the school-room miss of yesterday, can look such a fairy princess as the mirror yonder reflects. Friends crowd in to see and admire. The long wait is not a bit too long before the goal is reached for the excited and pleased young brain. The splendid dresses, the stately rooms, the courtly attendants, the bevy of princesses clustering round the august ruler of these realms, fill her with a sensation of bewildering delight. She makes her curtsey and drops her kiss upon the Queen's ungloved hand, and timidly raises her eyes to the kind and noble presence before her, then is swept out of the chamber, she remembers not how, to find herself safely in the wake of her chaperon. The carriage is regained, the thrilling, delightful event is over, and the young lady is fairly launched upon the sea of life in the most orthodox manner. The débutante is absorbed only in the present moment; the schoolroom past has faded like a dream; and the future presents itself full of dazzling possibilities. Let us hope they may all be realized.

Growing Old Gracefully.

One aspect of the beauty of old age, says an English writer, is intensely striking and deeply interesting to the mind of the thoughtful observer. What a likeness there is to each other in those persons who have passed a goodly number of years together in continual and friendly companionship. Take the case of husband and wife as, perhaps, the most significant instance of this. They have fought shoulder to shoulder the battle of life together; hand in hand and heart to heart they have made common cause of all the sorrows and joys of life. They have lived as

Two souls with but one single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one.

As the Scripture phrases it, they have grown aged together. The result of such sympathetic companionship is very apparent, indeed, for they are very often found to have become most singularly alike in the pitch and tone of their voices, in their ways of thinking and acting, and not seldom even in personal appearance. Having passed together through what Washington Irving called the "fiery trials of this world," they have come forth as the same purified gold. Like two pebbles in the brook, or on the beach by the sea, exposed to the same influences, they have become the second self of each other, and have been shaped into the same image.

Under such trying and developing circumstances it is not much a matter of wonder that the aged should have grown beautiful, or that in companionship they should have grown beautiful together. The natural wonder would be if it were otherwise, after what Moore termed—

That happy minglement of hearts,

in which the affection of the one answers to the love of the other, and when the consequent action and reaction has done its work. Indeed, when the two lives have gone on together harmoniously for three-fourths of a lifetime it is to be expected that the result of the intercourse should be a verification of the affirmation of the son of Siruch, that, "as the clear light is upon the holy candlestick, so is the beauty of the face in ripe age"; and that there should also be, as Wordsworth put the thought in his "Lines to a young lady"—

An old age serene and bright,
And lovely as a Lapland night.

Of course, the truth of this contention, that old age is naturally beautiful, is not universally acknowledged. Mme. de Stael, for instance, who was called by the poet Heine, "sultana of minds" and "a whirlwind in petticoats," once said, in an apparently rueful way, "It is difficult to grow old gracefully." Doubtless there is some truth in the statement, but it is only accurate to say so when there are no inward graces of the heart and mind. Inward poverty makes outward meanness; and old age is then like an unsheltered tree, stripped of its leaves, and even of its branches, and left to fall before the pitiless blasts of life's wintry wind. If there are, however, the true inward graces in possession, old age is even more complacent and luxurious than youth, and the growing years give an aspect of ever increasing and glowing handsomeness. The years sit with harmonious becomingness upon the face, and the countenance keeps loving company with that glory of man or woman—the silvery locks.

But, Mme. de Stael notwithstanding, there are many persons who have attained to a good old age with gracefulness; who have attained to what Dr. Johnson exquisitely describes as

An age that melts in unperceived decay,
And glides in modest innocence away.

And when the inevitable end draws near for them, with tranquil enjoyment in the heart, with maturity of knowledge in the mind, and with a peaceful onward-looking of the soul, they fall into the loving arms of the future,

Like mellow fruit without a winter storm.

Belles of the Kitchen.

"One girl that I have in mind just now," said a Philadelphia lady in a recent interview, "my husband brought home to me. We had been without help for some time, and he concluded to take the matter into his own hands, so he went to an intelligence office and brought home the treasure I am going to tell you about. She said that she could cook almost anything and knew all about housekeeping, but somehow I concluded before I was through with her that she must have been mistaken.

"The next morning when I came downstairs she had opened the shutters in the parlor and was sitting complacently in a rocking-chair, without having touched a thing toward getting breakfast. I told her where the things were, but she actually had to be told to put a pan on the stove for the sausages, and then didn't know enough to put them in it. When she had, by following out definit instructions, put them in the pan, she walked coolly out of the room and went to playing with the baby.

"I prepared most of that breakfast myself, and worked harder than if I had done it all. When it came to getting the dinner I thought I would try the girl who 'could cook almost anything' on one of the simplest things there is in cooking, so I told her to boil some rice. I own that I was not very much astonished when she asked me how to do it. After I had the dinner well under way I left her to look after it and went up-stairs. Once when I came down I found her lolling on the parlor sofa and another time hanging half way out of a front window.

"She never wanted anything to eat at the table, where she had the same food as ourselves, but of course that was easily explained by the disappearance of the cake, grapes, etc. She did ask, unlike most girls, to be permitted to care for the baby, but I soon found that what she wanted was to take her out in her coach and go off to visit her relatives in a distant part of the city.

"One day we went out together, and when we came back my lady had company. She and her friend, a young woman of about her own age, had established themselves in the parlor, while the "company's" outer clothes were piled upon a seat in the dining-room. Our treasure coolly informed us that her friend had come to dinner. We felt very much like sending those two girls off instanter, but concluded not to start them hungry. As soon as they had had their dinner, though, my husband told the girl he thought that her talents were wasted in a family like ours, paid her a week's wages, and then let her go. She seemed somewhat chagrined, but not as much as her friend, who evidently thought she was going to settle down at our house as a regular boarder."

"My wife got a girl awhile ago," said the male head of another family, "who we thought was going to be a jewel. She could cook quite well, was never impudent, and was altogether, as far as we knew, a great improvement over any we had had before. One day, though, I met a friend who said to me: 'By the way, I met your wife on Chestnut street last night.'

"'No, said I, 'you are mistaken; she was at home all the evening.'

"'Well,' said he, 'that's very strange. I met a lady who wore an India shawl just like the one you bought for your wife last year when I was with you. It's quite peculiar, and I don't think I could be mistaken. Besides that, she wore your wife's green-silk dress and her watch-chain. I've seen them too often to be mistaken, old boy.'

"I didn't know what to say, but as my wife had been at home I simply dismissed the subject by telling my friend that it was strange. That afternoon when I went home I told my wife about the affair, and for a while she was as puzzled as I was. After a time, though, she remembered that on one or two occasions she had missed articles of her clothing for a time, and then the thought came to her that the girl was about her size. She watched that night, and found that our jewel had put on a choice assortment of her clothing and gone out to cut a swell among her acquaintances. We fired her quicker'n a wink. Afterwards we learned from various sources that she had made a regular practice of wearing my daughter's shoes, as well as my wife's clothing, and that there was seldom a night that she did not appear in borrowed finery. On one occasion she went to visit the servant in the house of one of our friends. While there one of the family noticed the dress she wore, and, thinking it looked like my wife's, made some remark about it. 'O, yes,' she said, 'my mother just bought it for me.' It happened that the dress in question was not a very new one, and one side of it had been torn and darned. When asked how it happened she said that she wore it to a party and tore it the first time she had it on."

A resident in one of the finest streets in Boston alluded incidentally at dinner the other night to her "servants," and was overwhelmed the next day to receive warning from the whole crowd! What did it mean? Weren't they in receipt of the highest wages? Didn't they have "afternoons," and "evenings," and "privileges" without end? Yes, but they couldn't live with people who called them "servants" to their faces! "Help" was the proper word, and they wouldn't be servants to any lady in this country! They all departed.

The Unexpected Visitor.

Harper's Bazar: There are a few fortunate housekeepers in the world who, knowing that it is the unexpected which always happens, are invariably prepared for the unexpected visitor. Their children are always in pimlico order, their pantry overflowing with nectar and ambrosia, their parlors thoroughly dusted, their spare room in readiness, while they themselves are perpetually well dressed and in a frame of mind to entertain. One never catches them disordered in manners or toilet. But there are others, alas, who are always taken at a disadvantage, who are never able, from some strange reluctance on the part of fortune, to put their best foot forward; who were dressed in their prettiest yesterday, but thinking nobody would arrive today, have donned their shabbiest; who are habitually down at the heel, so to speak, with untidy rooms; whose visitors arrive just as the last Christmas pie is lost to sight, to memory dear; just as the damson preserves have fermented; just as the children have torn their frocks, spilled the ink, or broken the fragrant kerosene lamp; just as the head of the house has been going over the weekly bills and talking about the poor-house; or just as one has a toothache or an influenza, is meditating a visit one's self, or has the carpets up and the dust up, too, or has begun a new novel, or has an appointment with the dentist or the photographer. Few people have enough self-control to feel and look happy under these circumstances, not to begin the fatal apology; but occasionally one discovers a woman who is so adaptable that she can at once seem to forget the disorder or awkwardness of things about her, and has the happy knack of setting the visitor instantly at his ease, making the best of everything, and resolving chaos into a pleasant harmony, and appearing as if it did not in the least signify that the carpet was littered with scraps from the sewing, that the baby was howling with colic, that the fire was smoking, that the soup had "caught," or the milk "turned," or the cook given warning, or that the hostess was out at elbows. Most of us, at such times, appear so embarrassed that the unexpected visitor wishes with all his heart he had given warning of his approach, or had never thought of coming at all, views himself, and is regarded, as nothing less than a calamity, wonders that we have no better manners than to let him see how inopportune his visit is, and calculates the earliest moment in which he may make his escape without showing that he knows we know that he knows he is not quite welcome. Sometimes, however, it is the visitor who has the ready tact to make everybody contented with himself and forget that anything is out of plumb.

Choosing a Husband.

There are two sides to the question of love-made vs. parental-made marriages as there are to every other question. Parents who have seen the world are better able to choose a husband than an inexperienced girl under the influence of blind Cupid. Many a young lady who has been forced to marry her parents' choice instead of her own has cried and torn her hair and raved of the convent and of suicide, and yet, after all, her soul's idol has turned out a scamp, and she has been grateful in after years for the happy home and the worthy husband that two wiser heads than her own found for her.

Still, the little god, Cupid, does not always wear a bandage over his eyes, and an intellectual, well-educated girl ought to have—and really kind parents will allow her—a voice in the selection of her future partner. How long it may be ere she obtains this privilege in France is doubtful, for the French character presents a curious combination of hasty fickleness and obstinate conservatism; now kicking down, with irreverent foot, a time-honored monument of worth and wisdom and anon clinging with desperate tenacity to a fatal prejudice that could easily be surrendered with advantage to all concerned.

The great Empress Catherine of Russia, when she made up her mind to marry off her grandson, the young Grand Duke Alexander, sent for three charming young German Princesses, and when they arrived at St. Petersburg she watched them as each stepped out of the carriage that had brought so fair a load to the palace. One of the Princesses sprang lightly to the ground without touching the carriage-step. "She will not do," muttered the experienced old Empress: "too flighty." The second Princess came out more quietly, but caught her long robe in the step and very nearly measured her length on the pavement. "Hem! an Empress of Russia must be a little less clumsy than that!" said old Catherine to herself. The third stepped down, deliberate, radiant, blooming with health, yet full of majesty. "There's our Empress," said the old dowager, and hastened down to welcome her. Catherine had her two grandsons, Alexander and Constantine, brought to St. Petersburg to meet these beauties. Constantine, the rough rider and soldier, said he could not see anything in either of them. "Send them off to Courland," said he. "the old Duke will fancy one of them."

Alexander, on the contrary, fell in love with Louise of Baden, the third who stepped from the carriage, and she naively confessed to Catherine that she never had met a young man to compare with the Grand Duke Alexander. When Catherine told them she intended them for each other, Alexander jumped with delight and gentle Louise shed tears of joy.

Some Royal Costumes.

A celebrated English firm has just completed some lovely costumes for a Princess of Russian birth who has been spending some months in the Isle of Wight. Among others is a traveling gown of gray knotted tweed, arranged with long draperies bordered with Astrakhan some three inches wide, this being used round the bottom of the plain underskirt. The in-door bodice is close-fitting, but has a simulated blouse vest of soft black surah. The outer coat is loose-fronted, with collar, cuffs, revers, and buttons of Astrakhan to match the skirt. A pretty little bonnet and muff from the same cloth, both suitably trimmed with Astrakhan, serve to complete this elegant toilet. The same lady also intrusted the firm with an order for a beautiful evening gown, which is arranged with train of rich black Rhadames silk, the underskirt being of handsome jetted net, caught up sharply on the right hip, and slightly so half-way up the skirt on the left side. A wide scarf of the silk crosses from the right hip to the left side of the skirt in a slanting direction. The bodice is of low V-shape, with scarves of the jetted net crossing from each shoulder, and meeting in a point at waist. A rich plume of black ostrich feathers is used on the left shoulder, and at the head of train on the right side just below the waist. A third toilet is intended for afternoon tea wear, and is made of rich black plush, the train being joined to the bodice at back; but in front a loose bodice of quaint design is simulated, both it and the skirt opening over a vest and petticoat of pale heliotrope satin Merveilleux, draped over silk cream lace net, a scarf of which is fastened on the left shoulder by a beautiful old diamond buckle. A balayeuse of cream lace is used under the train of plush.

The same firm has also been commanded by H. R. H. the Princess Alix of Hesse to make a walking costume of plain dark-blue serge, the indoor bodice of habit shape; the skirt has long draperies, caught high on the right side, and hanging in full square folds at the back. The outer coat is short, and fastens diagonally from the left shoulder. Though plain in detail the costume is elegant.

Changes in Note-Paper.

Harper's Bazar: Stationers tell us that no sooner does one style of note-paper become acceptable to the politer world than it is so eagerly seized upon by everybody else that the politer people, so called, refuse to use it any longer, and a new style has to be invented for their taste, which is so continually refining on its previous use. Thus heavy cream-laid passed out of date with the ultra-fashionables for the rough linen paper, that in turn was superseded by the paper with torn edges, and that by the brown and gray coarse paper that might have come round parcels, as if in abandoning one's pet paper to the cook one merely made an exchange and took hers. In short, it is almost impossible to keep pace with the changes in note-paper if one cares to follow the extreme fashion; and meanwhile these odd and eccentric fancies brought into vogue, notably of the rough-edged and coarse brown papers, can hardly be called in good taste for anybody. Would it not be a plan worth thinking of for every lady at the outset of a note-writing career to choose her own style of paper and to adhere to it, as scrupulously as might be convenient, through life? Then the fashion might change all it would, it could bring no change to her, no trouble, no uncertainty; she would be always in fashion, being always a law to herself. Her note-paper would be as much her own as her eyes or her mouth; it would be a part of her general style, hers as her name is hers, as her crest or coat of arms might be, known and recognized and never to be found fault with, no matter what new notion was to be had at the stationer's.

"Platform Women."

The class seems to be rapidly increasing, says an English paper. Lady Randolph, in her husband's absence, did the political speaking at Bradford Tuesday; and as for church matters, last Saturday night, at Nottingham, Lady Laura Ridding presided over a large assemblage of women connected with the Church of England Temperance Society, and both she and Lady John Manners spoke at some length. Lady Laura Ridding referred to some statistics taken a few months ago in Nottingham, which revealed the startling fact that in four hours one evening 1,009 girls had entered public-houses, and only 460 boys. That was at the rate of four girls a minute, many of whom were at first tempted into these places with sugar-plums. Public-houses were the especial haunts they ought to attack. Every woman should make a vow never to go in one herself, and never to let her child go there, on any pretense. Thus they would starve out the garrison. Lady John Manners spoke of the extraordinary freedom from intoxication in Germany, where the sight of a woman drunk in the streets caused the greatest astonishment. The physician to the Empress of Germany had told her that they never allowed a woman to take alcohol. On the same evening, at the annual soirée of the Young Women's Christian Association at Newcastle-on-Tyne, presided over by the Mayor, Mrs. Ormiston Chant gave a stirring address, proposing that every one in the room should do with a pair of kid gloves less, and give the price to the institution. Thus a "glove brigade" might be formed. She did not desire to see girls dowdies, but she did not think that any one who entered into the spirit of the work would go swaggering about with a steel cage behind her, wear a bird's wing on her bonnet, or have her hair in a despicable fringe to cover the noblest part of her face.

The Latest Styles in Sealskin.

Some of the sealskins at the London fur stores are faced with dark beaver and appear, when thrown open, to have a deep collar and lining of that fur; yet, when closely buttoned at the neck and the cuffs turned down, the beaver is only apparent as a narrow bordering. A pale gray cloth mantle, which was lined throughout with gray squirrel, had its collar and cuffs represented in skunk; while another, similarly lined, was bordered with Astrakhan. The striping of one material with another, which has been so prevalent during the summer, is now extending to furs. An example of it is a close-fitting coat with drooping front, presenting throughout its surface alternate lines of Astrakhan and seal. The latter is supplied in graduations to mold it to the figure, while the stripes appear in equal size, but crosswise on the sleeves. The hat and muff are designed to correspond. A short coat of seal has the wide bordering of Astrakhan, which is apparent below the waist, graduated to a point in the front of the jacket, where it finishes with cord and balls, the latter ornaments appearing likewise on the muff, and are used also to fasten a bright wing into the small toque.

There are symptons of sealskin jackets being much adopted by English young ladies, and those at present worn closely follow the models that have been so prevalent in cloth. The collars are equally high and the sleeves as close, while a bunch of acorns at the neck and the vandyked border of the jacket are the only signs of ornamentation.

Midnight Solitaire on a Grave.

An astonishing story comes from Milford, Conn. Miss Gertrude Coolson, daughter of a Quebec merchant, who is attending a seminary in Milford, was boating at High Rock Grove last summer. Her boat upset, and a young man who was with the party, Ezra J. Pike, sprang into the stream and rescued Miss Coolson. The matter was the subject of a good deal of talk in Milford, and, jokingly, Miss Coolson remarked that he had not done a very courageous act after all. This aroused Pike, who dared her to do some courageous act that he would name. She was plucky and agreed. He dared her to go to the cemetery and play solitaire on Tom Thumb's grave for an hour at midnight. Miss Coolson was dismayed at first, but she would not back down. With a new pack of cards and a lantern she entered the cemetery at midnight, her friends remaining at the gate. They watched the flickering light until it stopped at the grave, and for an hour saw dimly the form of the girl bending over as she puzzled over the complications of the game. She rejoined her friends, showing no trace of excitement, and was congratulated on her courage. Milford gossips report that Mr. Pike and Miss Coolson are now engaged.

Women Physicians in Demand.

The *Deutsche Kolonialzeitung* publishes a long communication from "Emily Ruete, Princess of Oman and Zanzibar," begging female European physicians to go out to Zanzibar. What the state of medicine is in the Arab houses may be imagined from an account which the lady gives of a favorit prescription in severe cases of illness. In moderate sickness, she says, decoctions of herbs are much used; but when a patient's case is serious, the believing Moslem prefers to resort to "swallowing texts from the Koran. A person noted for piety is called to indite the text with a solution of saffron on a white plate, the writing is then covered with rose-water and given to the invalid to drink. This medicine must be swallowed thrice a day, and care has to be taken that not a single drop of the sacred fluid is spilt upon the ground." The lady asks for physicians of her own sex because it is quite impossible for male doctors to exercise their art in the Arab harem. "No male physician," she writes, "would be permitted to feel the pulse, or even to inspect the tongue, of a female patient." Female physicians, on the contrary, would be readily welcomed, for the hearts of the Arab women are easily won by confidence. The ladies would not only do a good work, but they would find their offices well paid and even profitable from a business point of view. It would be necessary for them to learn a little of the Arabic and Suahelic languages in order to communicate freely with natives. "If a small society of duly qualified ladies will but venture out," she concludes, "I will engage only too gladly to give all the help I can toward their instruction in these tongues, in the consciousness that I should thereby be serving my beloved land."

The Latest About Carlotta.

Brussels Letter: The news from Tervueren reports a painful scene which took place at the chateau where the widow of the unfortunate Maximilian resides. The entourage of the Empress Carlotta seek by every possible means to keep her attention engaged and her mind busy. One of the means most frequently employed is to have a pile of newspapers under her eyes. The other day somebody of the household unfortunately placed in her work-basket a journal containing a notice of "Juarez," a drama, by M. Gassier. The ex-Empress took up the journal and glanced at it with her wonted indifference, but all at once her eyes sparkled and she shrieked: "Juarez! Juarez! Look at them together—Maximilian, Juarez, Bazaine. Quick! Quick! I want to save my husband."

The women-in-waiting and the physician to her Majesty rushed in and tried to calm her, but she would not be comforted. She wanted her trunks packed at once to go and save her husband before he would be shot. The trunks were packed and she was told that a special train had been ordered. The Empress wished to start at once, but by much persuasion consented to take a cup of coffee before going on the "special train." A potion was stealthily infused into the coffee by one of the physicians, and the Empress at once dropped to sleep. She did not wake till the following morning, when she had forgotten all about the affair, and she has not talked of her husband since.

Fashions in Sweetmeats.

Fashion has its fling with sweetmeats as well as the other things that are adjuncts of luxury, and from year to year new ideas more or less trifling and fantastic find their way into the candyman's stock. "I could not begin to tell you," said a candymaker in a recent interview, "of the absurd things that have recently been invented for the trade, demanded by all dealers and then neglected entirely. See here; taste that. Tastes like a cedar lead pencil, eh? But then, you can chew as much cedar wood as you desire for three cents, whereas that article will cost you $3 a pound. You have eaten a candied violet, and there is a candied rose-leaf—both the latest fad for ultra-fashionable lunches. These flowers are dipped in boiling sugar and, spread upon a pretty plate, present a beautiful lavender-and-pink appearance, more tempting than palatable. Candy is fast growing from a luxury to an ordinary item of daily consumption. The ladies are increasing who may be called victims to the candy habit. The theatre, the street, and even the church are places where the habit is indulged. Often when shopping, young ladies, instead of lunching, invest their change in candy, and, retiring to some store or waiting-room, eat it."

She Loved McPherson.

Regularly once a month, says a Washington letter, the figure of a woman, closely veiled, is seen in McPherson square, usually about twilight. She is of good figure and quite prepossessing. She will sit on one of the park settees for a few moments, while her gaze is riveted upon the magnificent equestrian statue of the deceased General. Twenty-six years ago Miss Emily Hoffman, one of the richest belles of Baltimore, while visiting out West, met and fell in love with Gen. McPherson, and they became affianced. The General was engaged in the War and could not spare time for the wedding, besides the well-known Southern sympathies of the Hoffmans proved another cause of the postponement of the wedding. The dark days of strife continued, and the General fell in battle with the miniature of his sweetheart pressed to his breast. The lady never recovered from the shock, and regularly visits the statue of her hero.

Well Shaken Before Taken.

A patient of a local physician received from him the following prescription:

R. Tinc. Jennie, oz. iv.
Sig. Shake and apply externally.
Dr. ——.

It was given to a drug clerk to be put up, but he did not know what "tincture of Jennie" was, and it was given to the head clerk, who, knowing that the name of the doctor's betrothed is Jennie, smelled a large-sized mouse. He took it to the doctor's office, and confusedly the latter explained that he was writing a letter when the patient called, and must have written the word in the prescription which he was about to write in the gentle missive when interrupted.—*Providence Journal.*

Vassar Chestnuts.

The Vassar sophomores gave a grand party to the class of '90 in the gymnasium of the college Saturday evening (says the Poughkeepsie *Eagle*). The order-of-dancing card was in the form of a chestnut and of the color of a chestnut. On the first page was the inscription, "'89—Sophomore Party, Nov. 6, 1886—'90," and on the second page was the order of dancing, as follows:

CHESTNUTING.

Chestnut No. 1—Waltz.
Chestnut No. 2—Lanciers.
Chestnut No. 3—Waltz.

GREATEST CHESTNUTS OF ALL.

Chestnut No. 4—Lanciers.
Chestnut No. 5—Virginia reel.

She'll Cut a Dash.

The Empress of Japan will shortly be the envy of every lady of her court. A Berlin firm of jewelers has just furnished a superb diamond diadem and necklace, worth many thousand dollars, which her Majesty ordered for herself. The surprise that the ornaments will excite is accounted for by the fact that this will be practically the first introduction of diamonds into that kingdom. Her Majesty has also sent an order for dresses to a Paris milliner to the amount of $75,000. She has authorized the ladies in her court "society" to adopt the European garb, and has herself appeared on a public occasion in a Parisian toilet.

A Princess' Dainty Appetite.

Apropos of the Princess of Wales' appetite, says a London letter, few persons have any idea how poor an eater her Royal Highness is; only the most delicate dishes tickle her palate, and even of these she takes scarcely enough to feed a canary. Sanguinary meat is her special abhorrence. She is also very particular what she drinks, a very small quantity satisfying her. It may interest ladies to know that her Royal Highness is a devout lover of a cup of tea, but it must be carefully made, "drawn" to a second, creamed to a nicety, and sweetened with one moderate-sized lump of sparkling white sugar. If it is not all this, the Princess will not drink it.

Why Some Women Voted.

The women of Hyde County, Dakota, went to the polls election-day and voted. They did not meddle with the law-sanctioned ballot-box, but had one of their own at each precinct, with an arrangement for having the votes counted and announced. They "wanted to help express public opinion."

WHAT THE GIRLS READ.

A FURTHER DISCUSSION OF THIS NOW ENGROSSING TOPIC.

"Books for Girls" and the Books Which Girls Actually Select for Their Own Perusal—Different Girls with Different Tastes—Freedom of Choice as to Novels Should Be Limited—Poetry, History, and Science—No Lack of Good, Safe Books for Girls to Read.

"What Girls Read" is the title of a very readable article by Mr. Edward Salmon in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century.* The subject is an interesting one, says a writer in the London *Queen*, but Mr. Salmon deals rather with the class of literature which is known as "books for girls" than with the works which are selected by girls for their own perusal. What girls actually do read is rather an obscure question. Many girls, if the truth were told, read very little of any description. The world is new to them, and they find life more interesting than books, and they are a little shy of telling what kind of literature really pleases them best. They know that their tastes are not very exalted, and that they ought to like a good many books which they find dreadfully dull. As to the books which are specially written for them it may be doubted whether girls in reality care very much for them. They are seldom found investing their pocket-money in the semi-religious tales which the booksellers provide so plentifully for the perusal of maidens between 14 and 19 years of age. There is a great demand for that class of literature—such a demand, indeed, that a young authoress who is not too ambitious cannot do better than devote herself to its production. A well-written story for girls, not exactly religious, but religious in tone, is much more likely to find a publisher than an ordinary novel, either of the three-volume or of the "shilling dreadful" type. But it may be doubted whether these books are much read by any one. Those who buy them never think of reading them. They are purchased by parents, uncles, and aunts, and family friends who wish to make an inexpensive gift which shall not look trashy. A very handsome-looking volume, which is sure to be safe, and which, it is hoped, will afford some pleasure and perhaps do some good to the recipient, can be bought for five or six shillings. But comparatively few of these works have any merit from a literary point of view. They are generally weak in plot—if, indeed, there is a plot of any kind—and full of empty dialog. They are a good deal occupied with details of household management, which are in themselves hardly important enough to be set up in type. Of course, all semi-religious stories are not of this kind. "The Lamplighter," "Wide, Wide World," and others by American authoresses had in their day a great and deserved popularity. Fathers and mothers read these tales with almost as much interest as their children. But the ordinary girl's story is apt to be not only namby-pamby but dull. It is very doubtful whether intelligent girls read them with interest.

The question what girls really do like to read is difficult to answer, for the simply reason that different girls have different tastes. Some are as fond of books of adventure (especially if one of the characters is a girl heroine) as their brothers; others are comparatively indifferent even to the most exciting combats and the most wonderful escapes. Ballantyne's earlier stories—"Ungava" and "The Young Fur Traders" especially—may be cited as examples of stories and of flood and field which are as well suited to girls as to boys, and are generally as much appreciated by them as by their brothers. If a girl confesses that she finds Scott dull it is a tolerably sure sign that her taste has been spoiled by a too exclusive diet of stories either of the sensational or of the namby-pamby description. The "Waverley Novels" are indeed almost "a liberal education" in themselves; but Thackeray is too strong meat for girls in their teens, and it is no reproach to a young lady to confess that she cannot feel interested in Jane Austen. It requires a certain experience of books and of life to appreciate the dry humor, the life-like though minute touches, the delicate irony of this eminent lady novelist. Girls are sure to find and to read novels; but it does not follow that they ought to have an unlimited freedom of choice. The principle that every book which has taken a high place in the world of letters is fit reading for a girl is quite incompatible with our English notion that our girls should not only be innocent but ignorant of evil. Fortunately there is an abundance of novels in our literature which are of more than respectable merit from a literary point of view, and which are of an excellent moral tendency. A volume of Trollope or Mrs. Gaskell is sure to interest its reader, and pretty certain to teach her something more of human nature than she knew before. In fact, a large part, and that by no means the least important part, of modern education is imparted through the once despised medium of novels. A girl can hardly be said to have reached woman's estate till she has cried over the death of Col. Gewcome, sympathized with Lily Dale, kept vigil beside sweet Milly Barton, and wandered over the heathery hills with Rob Roy.

But a girl's library ought to have something besides tales in it; and the uncle or aunt who wishes to make a really acceptable addition to a niece's collection of books is often sorely at a loss in what direction to turn. As for poetry, young ladies seldom care for many besides Tennyson, Longfellow, and Scott. Milton is too severe for their taste, Wordsworth is too discursive, sometimes too trivial and sometimes too profound, while Shelley is half unintelligible. Campbell and Thomson they think old-fashioned and dull, and Browning is obscure. Coleridge might perhaps be more read by girls than he is; but, with all his matchless beauty of fancy and of diction, he deals with little else than "the stuff that dreams are made of." One of the best gift books of poetry is Palgrave's "Golden Treasury of Lyrical Poetry." The pieces are admirably selected, none of them being either long, or dull, or unsuitable for a girl's reading, while the volume is really what it professes to be—a collection of the sweetest songs that have been sung in the English language. Leigh Hunt's "Imagination and Fancy" would also be a good book to give to a well-educated girl.

In history it is more difficult to make a choice. Historical tales are generally unreadable, while manuals of history and standard historical works are equally out of the question. Macaulay is, no doubt, as readable as a novel; but it seems to be an axiom is historical literature that it is next to impossible to be at once accurate and impartial on the one hand and dramatic on the other.

There are now published well-written and easily-mastered introductions to some of the sciences; and books of this class, when they are well done, as "Sun, Moon, and Stars," the well-known popular book on astronomy, make capital gift-books for girls. It is no doubt impossible to give scientific details or describe scientific methods in a way that would be interesting to the majority of girls; but it is not by any means impossible to make the results of science interesting. On the contrary, these results are often of enthralling interest in themselves, and they only require to be treated in a proper way to be read with tenfold more delight than can be gained from an account of the successful struggles of a heroine to rise early in the morning, or a moving description of the trials involved in an attempt to cook a dinner without professional assistance. Education, if it is worth anything at all, ought to cherish and stimulate the natural spirit of inquiry. A girl is not educated by being informed that it is 240,000 miles from the earth to the moon, or that James Watt so greatly improved the steam-engine as to render it practically useful; but she is to some extent educated if she is curious to know how the distance to the moon can be measured, or how steam can be made to drive an engine. There is no reason why these and similar questions should not be explained in a way that would not make a too serious demand on the attention of the reader—no reason why, in this age of bookmaking, books should not be produced which would tell the wonders of the spectroscope, of zoölogy, of botany, of electricity, in a way which any intelligent girl of 16 would find not only interesting, but interesting to an absorbing degree.

If a girl has literary instead of scientific tastes, a volume of Lamb's Essays, or of Washington Irving, or of Emerson, might please those who would find Hazlitt or Foster too heavy; while Hawthorne's "Tanglewood Tales" or "Snow Image" might meet the tastes of those who were too young to appreciate Lamb or Emerson. There is, indeed, no lack of books for girls to read; and one thing which considerably hinders their reading them is the fact that those who present them with volumes accustom them, by the unfortunate selections often made, to imagine that nothing can be really interesting which does not treat of the details of everyday domestic life. It is no doubt necessary that a gift-book, if it is to be of any use at all, should be such as its owner will be likely to read; but there is such a thing as spoiling a girl's natural appetite by keeping her on a low diet of unsubstantial fare. Any book which is put into a girl's hands should be good of its kind; it is not enough that it should be "safe," and treat of domestic subjects in a serious, or even in a pleasing, harmless manner. It is in any case rather a poor complaint to present any one above the age of childhood with a volume which the giver would never dream of sitting down to read himself.

NOTED MESALLIANCES.

Marriages Made by Several Members of the British Nobility.

"Dolly" Tester's elevation to the rank of a Marchioness suggests these reflections to *Society* (London):

"Among the coroneted ones who have stooped to conquer is Earl Poulett, who married Lavinia Newman, the pretty daughter of a Landport pilot, on a bright June morning in 1849; which union was blessed, in December of the same year, by the appearance of Lord Hinton, at present in durance vile for swindling gunmakers. From the Peerage point of view, this sucking Earl, too, may have 'married beneath him' in the interesting alliance which he contracted with Miss Lydia Sheppey, while he was filling the useful rôle of clown at the Surrey Theatre. Subsequent events have proved that it was the lady who stooped in this case, and pretty low at that.

"It would be almost impossible to detail all the mésalliances which members of the 'upper ten thousand' have committed. The Peerage swarms with them, and in many instances they are pretty well disguised. For instance, Lady Savernake, whose name at the Strand and Gaiety Theatres was 'Dolly' Tester, is disguised as 'Dorothy Alice,' daughter of 'T. Haseley, Esq.' Her father, however, really keeps a small baker's shop in Lewes road, Brighton. Lady Verner, too, figures as 'daughter of John Wilson, Esq., of Australia.' Her name, before her marriage with the late Sir William Verner, grandson of the Crimean veteran, another Sir William Verner, was, when she was engaged as a chorus-girl in the notorious 'Vert Vert' at the St. James' Theatre, Rose Wilson. She was very thick with Sir William Verner's neighbor in Armagh, Lord Mandeville—heir to the Duke of Manchester, who married the American Miss Yznaga—for a time, and assumed the name of Rose Mandeville, under which title she used to sing nightly, in the chorus of the Surrey pantomime, 'Boys, pass the bottle.' It is not always we can quote an actress' entire past. When she married Sir William Verner, who came of one of the oldest families and owned one of the finest estates in Ireland, she was old enough to be his mother. It is a singular thing that nearly all the mésalliances have been with people connected with the stage, and that no sprig of nobility has thought it worth his while to marry a decent actress.

"The Hon. Hubert Duncombe, the third son of the late Earl of Feversham, brother of the present Earl of Feversham, and uncle of Viscount Helmsley, the present heir, married Miss Nelly Leamar, of the 'Sisters Leamar' music-hall combination. She is a Jewess, and her real name is Lewis. Her uncle deals in coal off a barrow, and is called by his intimates 'Cokey' Lewis.

"Miss Kate Cook, who was more connected with its patrons than the drama, married the Hon. Mr. Fitzroy, the present Earl of Euston and heir to the Duke of Grafton, but he left her and has been many years in Australia. Although she still continues to sign herself 'Euston,' she is on the best of terms with George Horton, the famous bookmaker. Some years ago she sued her solicitor and trustee for a large sum of money. Sir Henry Meux, who is a nephew of the late Marquis of Ailesbury and a cousin of Lord Savernake, the present Marquis, married 'Val' Reese, whose only connection with the drama has been the financing of the Haymarket Theatre during Mr. Brookfield's summer season. By her marriage she, like 'Dolly' Tester, has become niece to the Duchess of Manchester, 'Mr. Manton,' who was once heard to say on a racecourse, speaking of her newly-acquired nieces, 'Why will not my nieces learn to dress?'

"A good story is told of the first meeting on a racecourse of Lady Savernake and Lady 'Val' Meux, who, being anxious to make Lady Savernake's acquaintance, said to her servant, 'Tom, go and ask Lady Savernake if she will honor Lady Meux by having a brandy-and-soda with her.' And he went, and they had that brandy-and-soda, and have been great friends ever since."

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

Sayings and Doings of the Fair Sex Here and There.

Women are employed on the staffs of over 200 newspapers in the United States.

The Prussian Minister of Education has decided against the admission of women to the universities as students.

Senator Don Cameron's daughter is a notable horsewoman. One of her latest trips on horseback was from her father's home in Pennsylvania to his home in Washington.

At an exhibition of dogs to be held at Maidstone, England, this month, Miss Holdsworth, Leeds, is announced to judge the pug dogs and Mrs. Jenkins of Wokingham toy spaniels.

Nearly an entire block of property on Market street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, San Francisco, has been bought by Mrs. Mark Hopkins for $1,500 a front foot. The same property in 1865 was sold for $100 a foot.

Mme. Dieulafoy, who ably assisted her husband in his persevering researches into Persian antiquities, and helped him to bring many precious relics to France, has been made a Knight of the Legion of Honor.

The maximum salary of the Superintendents of female clerks in the clearing-house branch, the postal order branch, and the savings bank branch of the post-office, England, has been raised from £300 to £400 a year.

There are about forty ladies engaged in the study of art at Cowles Art School, Boston. Of this number, the majority are taking every branch of instruction. Upwards of 100 students will shortly be seriously at work in the various classes.

European music is now to be the fashion at the Japanese Court. The first European concert ever given in the palace recently took place at Tokio, when the Emperor and Empress and all the court officials further copied Western usage by wearing European costumes.

Mrs. Campbell-Praed and Mr. Justin McCarthy are engaged on a new novel, "The Ladies' Gallery." Mr. and Mrs. Campbell-Praed accompanied Mr. McCarthy to the United States, and when the well-known journalist, author, legislator, and lecturer has a moment free from the calls of his admirers Mrs. Campbell-Praed and he buckle to their work.

Mrs. John Chapman is said to be engaged in putting together materials for a life of George Eliot, and the *Athenæum* says the early and close friendship existing between the most distinguished contributor to the *Westminster Review* and the wife of its editor ought to give a special interest to the biography, but its publication will probably be deferred for a period of years.

In the large lithographic establishment belonging to Virano in Rome, many girls and women are employed who give satisfaction to the directors. This is not the first instance of female lithographers in Italy. *La Donna* reports that in the Minelli establishment at Rovigo, two women (a mother and daughter) have been working for many years with extraordinary ability.

Mrs. John Bigelow has been sending to Queen Victoria a volume of American poems on her Majesty's accession, coronation, and marriage. At the dates these events took place the poems were published in American newspapers and magazines, and Mrs. Bigelow has devoted much time to the collection of them. The Queen sent her a graceful acknowledgment.

The Empress of Germany has presented each officer of the Fourth Grenadier Regiment of the Guards with a splendid sword in remembrance of the 18th of October, when she celebrated her twenty-fifth anniversary as chief of the regiment. Prince Alexander of Hesse, who also celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary as chief of the Sixteenth Foot, presented 6,000 marks to the regiment.

Mme. Forget, daughter of Mme. de Lavalette, died Oct. 23 last. It was leaning on her shoulder that Lavalette, under sentence of death for having joined Napoleon in 1815, made his escape from prison in his wife's dress. Josephine de Lavalette, as she was then called, was at that time 13 years of age. Her mother, who had remained in the cell in order that her husband might escape, was not long detained in captivity, but her mind never recovered from the strain which it then underwent.

The reopening of the Extra-Mural Medical School at Edinburg recently was marked by the readmission of women to medical education in Edinburg, after an interval of more than twelve years. The first year's course comprises, as usual, anatomy and practical anatomy, chemistry and practical chemistry. The ladies' class consists at present of six students, most of whom have just passed the preliminary examination in arts held by the Educational Institute of Scotland on behalf of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. The classes are conducted by Dr. Macdonald Brown and Dr. Stevenson Macadam respectively, and Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake is acting as Organizing Secretary.

Miss J. E. Harrison read a paper recently at the meeting of the Hellenic Society, in the room of the Royal Society, London. This lady, who is acknowledged to have pushed the study of the interpretation of vase paintings further than it has yet been carried, and who has acquired an unrivaled distinction in this branch of antiquarian research among savants, treated on this occasion the "Myths of Paris," as expressed on vases. The modification in the various characterizations of the three goddesses, in the attitude of Paris as he receives the command through Hermes to adjudge the apple to the most beautiful, the adoption and the abandonment of the processional form in the representation, were traced by Miss Harrison on vases exhibited for the purpose of illustration.

SIGHING AND SMILING.

CONTRARY EMOTIONS EVOKED BY THE POETS AND WITS OF THE DAY.

The Tender Memories Awakened by the Old Hymn—Only a Little While—The Sage and the Singer—The Fickle Swain to Jenny—Women and the Labor Question—Sui Generis—What He Gained at the Beach—A Mystery of the Season.

Today, with quiet heart, I heard
The prayer, the anthem, and the psalm,
And gently on my spirit fell
The sweetness of the Sunday calm,
Till, at the reading of the hymn,
With sudden tears my eyes were dim.

That old, old hymn! Its sacred lines
Had fallen on my childish ears;
My life turned back, unhindered by
The stretch of intervening years;
Near me my little daughter smiled,
And yet I was again a child.

Outside the winds were fierce and rough,
The winter's chill was in the air;
But I could hear the bonnie birds
And humming insects everywhere;
And feel, in spite of frost and snow,
A summer breeze from long ago.

To find the place I took the book,
And held it in a woman's hand,
While all my soul was moved with thrills
No other soul could understand;
And quite unseen, with love divine,
My mother's finger's folded mine.

And not because the music rose
Exultingly I held my breath,
Lest I should lose its sweet delight,
Upon her lips the hush of death
For years has lain, and yet I heard
My mother's voice in every word.

Full well I know the dead are dead,
Yet sometimes at a look or tone,
With short relenting, will the past,
One moment give us back our own.
O, happy pain! Too quickly done—
As swiftly ended as begun.

—*The Churchman.*

A Little While.

If I could see thee once again
A little while, once more
Thy tender heart I might regain
And my lost peace restore;
You would forget the scorn you felt—
So penitent I'd be.
You would forgive while low I knelt,
If I might only see
Thy bright eyes smile on me;
Only a little while,
Only once more.

If I should see thee once again,
And find thee stern and cold,
And ever dead—ah, bitter pain—
The bright, strong love of old;
Yea—even while I felt your scorn—
All bitter though it be—
And my sad heart with grief were torn
I'd welcome misery,
If I thy face could see;
Only a little while,
Only once more.

—*W. A. Hunt.*

Sage and Singer.

Within an old town by the sea
A wise man and a singer dwelt;
The wise man spoke laboriously
And taught with pain the truth he felt.
The singer scattered everywhere
His careless music to the air.

The wise man and the singer both
Lie now within the churchyard green;
Summer and spring have plighted troth,
A hundred years they have not seen.
No traces of their vanished feet
Are in the old high-gabled street.

And of the wise man's labored words
Not one is now remembered well,
But still as clearly as spring birds
The singer's simple love songs swell,
And in the old town seem a part
Of every home and every heart.

—*Portland Transcript.*

To Jenny.

Do I love you? Yes and no—
Jenny mine, 'tis hard to say,
For your charms, dear, come and go,
In the most perplexing way!
While I warble at your feet,
"Jane, my Jane, my pretty Jane!"
Now you are surpassing sweet,
Then, anon, supremely plain!

Jenny, this is sad and strange—
Jenny, why, O tell me why,
Comes there such a grievous change,
O'er your lip and in your eye?
Cheeks that had a peach-like bloom,
Like a kitchenmaid's are red;
Features so refined, assume
Quite an aspect overfed.

Yet at other times you seem
Form'd to conquer and ensnare—
All that Love, young Love can dream,
Of the magically fair!
Then I wonder if some elf,
To Titania's lord akin,
Can present your other self,
As a baser kind of twin!

But it may be that my eyes,
Darken'd by distemper's dew,
See a vision that belies
All the charms that made me woo.
Still I love you? Yes and no—
With the fickleness of men,
While those charms, dear, come and go,
I will love you—now and then!

—*L. F. Austin.*

Bits of Floating Fun.

If you would manage a woman or a horse you must first learn to manage your temper.

Miss Liberty of Bedloe's Island is the only woman in the country who does not want a new hat.

Ticket Agent—You don't expect those two boys to go on one ticket? She—Of course I do. It's a twin.

Wife—If I should ever die, will you really marry again? Husband—Never, never! What do you take me for?

If women had the solving of the labor question it would be the law for all husbands to keep the coal-scuttle filled.

"Was early man a savage?" asks a magazine writer. That depends on whether the early man had cold coffee for breakfast.

A fashion journal says there is a knack in putting on gloves. Come to think of it, that's so. You have to get your hand in, as it were.

"This is the Jewish New Year," observed Mr. Skaggs on that anniversary. "Why, when was the Jewish Christmas?" asked Mrs. Skaggs. "I didn't know it had passed."

They were talking about second marriages when a young woman was moved to enunciate this aphorism: "She who marries a second husband does not deserve to have the good fortune to lose the first."

It is said that William D. Howells collects material for his novels by shopping with his wife. Few authors secure sufficient money returns from their novels to adopt such an expensive mode of collecting material.

The man who dug the grave for three husbands of Mrs. Foster of Green Bay, Wis., became her fourth husband this summer. On his part his sympathies were stirred, and on hers she felt under some obligations.

One of the hardest things for a man to understand is why those women who own sealskin sacks would not be without them for the world, and why those who don't wouldn't wear one of the horrid things for anything.

"Did you gain flesh by going to the beach this year, Grantly?" "I did, indeed, Brownley; gained 125 pounds." "Pshaw! Impossible!" "Fact, my dear fellow. Come up to the house and I'll introduce you to her. We were married last week."

Doctor—What ails you, sir? Patient—I don't know, doctor. I have such a buzzing sound in my ears all the time. Would you like to look at my tongue? Doctor—No, never mind. Bring your wife around some day. I'd like to look at hers.

In a Lewiston (Me.) grammar-school class one day last week the teacher looked over the class and said: "Now, can anybody tell me what the word gender means?" A long silence was followed by the snapping of a boy's fingers at the foot of the class. "Well! what is it, John," asked the teacher. "Please, mum," was the reply, "it's what goes with the geese."

"Don't you like jelly-cake with frosting on top, Mr. Featherly?" inquired Bobby. "O, yes," laughed Mr. Featherly, "but I thought that I had eaten about all the dessert I ought. However, since Bobby is so polite about it, Mrs. Hendricks," continued the young man, "I believe you may give me a small piece of the jelly-cake." "All right," said Bobby, "and I'll have some too. Ma said I could have a piece if she had to cut into it."

Miss Ethel—"Yes, indeed, we girls are fully alive to the justice of the popular criticism on chattering woman, and that is the reason we organized our Thought Club." Mr. Blank—"Thought Club?" "Yes; and it's doing us such a world of good." "I don't doubt it." "No, indeed. Why, at the last meeting we talked for five whole hours on the advantages of silent meditation."

Col. Yerger—That parrot keeps up such an infernal racket that you can't hear yourself speak. Mrs. Yerger—I know it, George; but I must have it on account of my nerves. "On account of your nerves?" "Yes, I am going out into society a great deal this winter, and the women keep up such a chattering that if I don't accustom myself to the noise by listening to this parrot screeching my nerves will not be equal to the emergency."

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VOLUME X

"O MOTHER, I'